

Research Paper

Enhanced Diagnostic Efficiency of Endometrial Carcinogenesis and Progression in Women with Abnormal Uterine Bleeding through Peripheral Blood Cytokine Testing: A Multicenter Retrospective Cohort Study

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the role of plasma cytokine detection in endometrial cancer screening and tumor progression assessment in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding.

Methods: In this multicenter retrospective cohort study of 287 patients with abnormal uterine bleeding, comprehensive clinical information and laboratory assessments, including cytokines, routine blood tests, and tumor markers, were performed. Associations between the clinical indicators and endometrial carcinogenesis/progression were evaluated. The independent risk factors for endometrial cancer and endometrial cancer with deep myometrial invasion were analyzed using multivariate binary logistic regression. Additionally, a diagnostic model was used to evaluate the predictive efficacy of these identified risk factors.

Results: In patients with abnormal uterine bleeding, low IL-4 and high IL-8 levels were independent risk factors for endometrial cancer ($p < 0.05$). Combining IL-4, IL-8, CA125, and menopausal status improved the accuracy of assessing endometrial cancer risk. The area under curve of the model is 0.816. High IL-6 and IL-8 levels were independent risk factors for deep myometrial invasion in patients with endometrial cancer ($p < 0.05$). Similarly, combining IL-6, IL-8, and Monocyte counts enhanced the accuracy of assessing endometrial cancer risk with deep myometrial invasion. The area under curve of the model is 0.753.

Conclusions: Cytokines such as IL-4, IL-8, and IL-6 can serve as markers for monitoring endometrial cancer and its progression in women with abnormal uterine bleeding.

Keywords: endometrial cancer, cytokine, abnormal uterine bleeding, biomarker, inflammation, predictive model.

Introduction

Endometrial cancer (EC) is the most prevalent gynecological malignancy globally [1]. In 2020, China

witnessed 81,964 newly reported EC cases, resulting in 16,607 fatalities [2, 3]. Globally, the annual

incidence of EC has been increasing year by year [4,5]. Over 90% of EC patients manifest varying forms of abnormal vaginal bleeding as a primary symptom, encompassing postmenopausal vaginal bleeding and menstrual irregularities [6]. Abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB), a prevalent symptom in obstetrics and gynecology [7]. Among women aged 45 and older, those with AUB have a certain risk of EC [8]. Distinguishing AUB from EC is of paramount importance for facilitating appropriate patient management.

Although procedures such as hysteroscopy, curettage, and endometrial biopsy exhibit high diagnostic accuracy, their invasive nature and associated discomfort, including intense pain, pose challenges [9, 10]. The quest for a novel, non-invasive, and cost-effective diagnostic tool is imperative to mitigate unnecessary curettage. Peripheral blood samples, characterized by accessibility and relative noninvasiveness, have emerged as promising repositories for potential biomarkers. Although existing serum tumor markers such as HE4 and CA125 play a role in EC diagnosis, their sensitivity and specificity remain unclear [11, 12, 13]. Cytokines, pivotal modulators of immune responses, offer heightened sensitivity compared to other immune factors. Previous studies have shown that increased serum levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines are associated with tumor metastasis and progression [14, 15].

However, screening methods employing immune blood biomarkers for prognosticating EC risk in patients with AUB are lacking. In response to this gap, our study propounds a pioneering approach that integrates blood cytokine testing to assess the propensity of EC incidence and progression in perimenopausal patients with AUB. This initiative aims to increase diagnostic precision and alleviate the clinical discomfort associated with diagnosis and treatment. Further, this study provides innovative avenues for advancing anti-inflammatory strategies and immunotherapeutic approaches in tumor management.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement

Ethical approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of Fujian Provincial Maternity and Children's Hospital (2022KYLLR03022). The requirement for informed consent was waived due to the retrospective nature of the study. The study protocol conformed with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Study population

This retrospective cohort study was conducted at multicenter and included 287 patients aged 45 and older who presented to hospitals with AUB and underwent peripheral blood immune indicator testing from 2020 to 2022 in Fujian Province. Exclusion criteria included a history of inflammatory disease, autoimmune disease, chronic metabolic disease, chronic infectious disease, prior history of immunotherapy and other malignancies, and loss to follow-up. All patients underwent endometrial biopsy or curettage. Among them, 142 were diagnosed with EC. Within this group, 47 were associated with deep myometrial invasion (DMI), whereas 95 were not. The remaining 145 patients were diagnosed with benign uterine diseases.

Clinical laboratory data

All patients underwent comprehensive clinical laboratory examinations, including assessments of cytokines, routine blood tests, and tumor markers. Data on risk factors for EC such as age, body mass index (BMI), and menopausal status were systematically collected. Additionally, histopathological findings were included in the study.

Statistical analysis

Data analysis was performed using SPSS version 20.0, and R version 4.2.1. Continuous data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) or median and interquartile range (IQR). Student's t-test or Mann-Whitney U test was used to analyze the differences between groups. The chi-squared test or Fisher's exact test was used for categorical data, which were presented as counts with frequencies. Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was performed, and the ROC area under the curve (AUCs) was used to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of EC. Logistic regression analysis was employed to identify independent risk factors and to establish and evaluate a diagnostic model. The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

General characteristics between EC and Non-EC groups

A flowchart of the study is depicted in **Figure 1**. The outcomes unveiled a distinct pattern among perimenopausal individuals seeking medical care for AUB. Those diagnosed with EC tended to be of advanced age, predominantly in the postmenopausal phase (**Table 1**). Notably, the blood tumor marker CA125 was elevated in patients with EC ($p < 0.05$). This observation suggests a role for CA125 levels in

evaluating the risk of EC in individuals presenting with AUB.

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of EC Group and Non-cancer Group in study participants.

Characteristics	EC Group	Non-cancer Group	P value
N	142	145	
Age, median (IQR)	55 (51, 61)	52 (48, 58)	0.006
BMI, median (IQR)	24.321 (22.022, 27.441)	23.712 (21.644, 26.839)	0.379
Menopause status, n (%)			<0.001
YES	92 (32.1%)	64 (22.3%)	
NO	50 (17.4%)	81 (28.2%)	
History of hypertension, n (%)			0.289
YES	46 (16%)	39 (13.6%)	
NO	96 (33.4%)	106 (36.9%)	
History of diabetes, n (%)			0.791
YES	26 (9.1%)	25 (8.7%)	
NO	116 (40.4%)	120 (41.8%)	
CA125, median (IQR)	20 (11.975, 41.425)	17.2 (11.55, 27.25)	0.021

Note: p < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CA125, cancer antigen 125.

Independent risk factors for endometrial carcinogenesis in AUB patients

Our investigation included the assimilation of routine blood test data and cytokine profiles from a patient cohort. The assessment of neutrophils, lymphocytes, and monocytes levels revealed no statistically significant differences between the EC and non-cancerous groups. This observation implies a

limited role for immune cells in routine blood assessments of tumors. Conversely, in the EC group, the pro-inflammatory marker IL-8 exhibited a notable increase (p < 0.05), whereas the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-4 displayed a distinct decrease (p<0.05), and these disparities were statistically significant (Figure 2). The statistically significant indicators were subsequently evaluated by dichotomizing continuous data using ROC curve analysis and the Youden Index (Figure 3A-D). Cutoff values were established for significant EC group indicators, including age (cutoff = 53.5), IL-4 (cutoff =1.95), IL-8 (cutoff =7.405), and CA125 (cutoff =33.8). Comprehensive univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were then performed to determine baseline characteristics and clinicopathological features. The resultant outcomes revealed that menopausal status and IL-4, IL-8, and CA125 levels were independent risk factors for the EC-group (all p < 0.05, Figure 3E). These independent risk factors were harnessed to construct a nomogram tailored for the EC group, thus offering a quantitative prediction avenue (Figure 4A). Calibration plots corroborated a commendable alignment between actual observations and predicted probabilities, substantiated by a Hosmer-Lemeshow P-value of 0.8585 (Figure 4B). Concurrently, the ROC curve

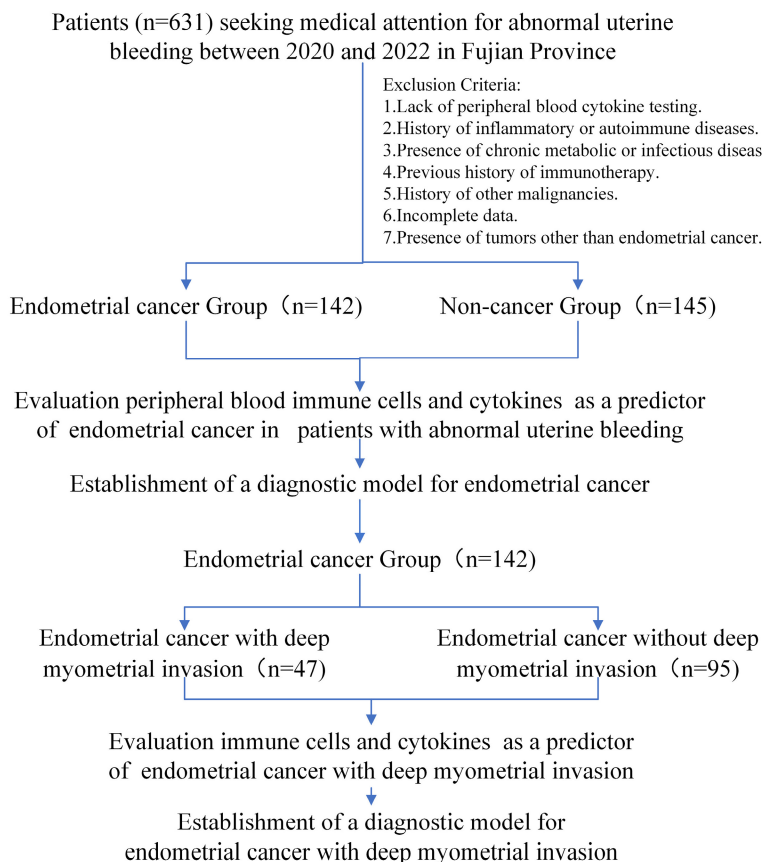


Figure 1. Study cohort flowchart.

analysis indicated that, when compared to individual indices, the amalgamation of menopausal status, IL-4, IL-8, and CA125 indices significantly augmented the

diagnostic efficacy for EC patients (AUC=0.816, $p < 0.001$, **Figure 4C**).

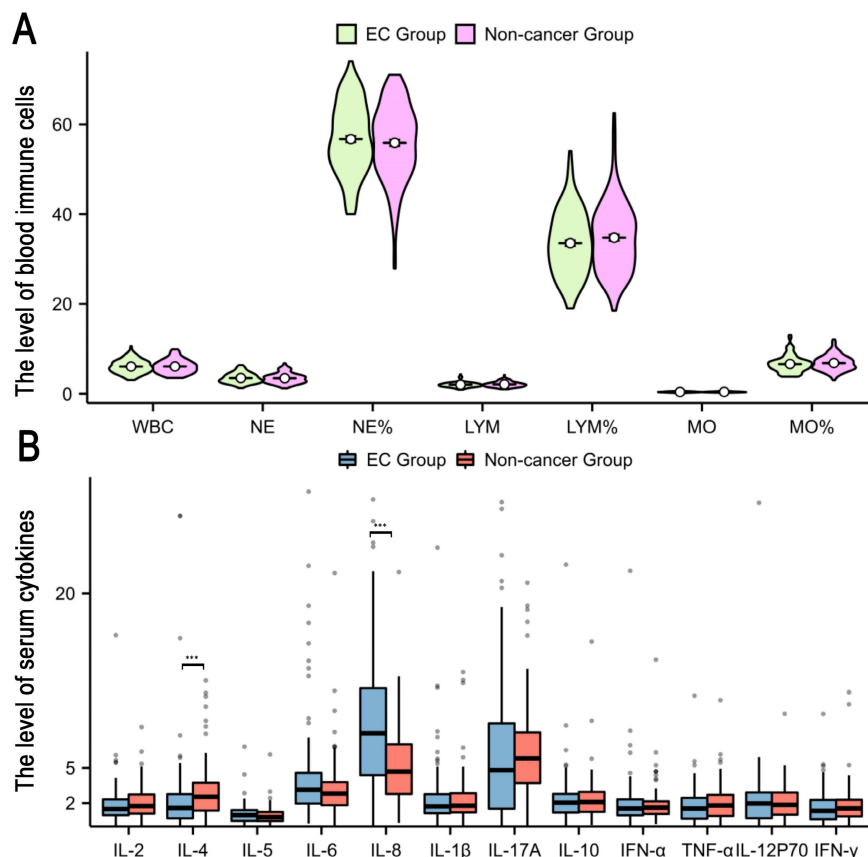
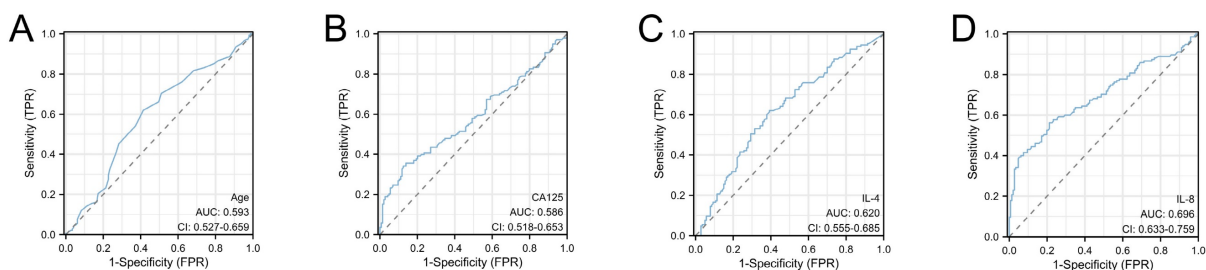


Figure 2. Characteristics of peripheral blood immune cells and cytokines among study participants, comparing the endometrial cancer and Non-cancer group. A: The peripheral blood immune cells between endometrial cancer and Non-cancer group; B: The peripheral blood cytokines between endometrial cancer and Non-cancer group. Note: *, $p < 0.05$; ***, $p < 0.001$; $p < 0.05$ indicates significant differences. Abbreviations: WBC, white blood cell; NE, neutrophils; Mo, monocyte; Lym, lymphocyte; IL, Interleukin.



Characteristics	OR(95% CI) Univariate analysis	P value Univariate analysis	OR(95% CI) Multivariate analysis	P value Multivariate analysis
Menopause status				
NO	Reference		Reference	
YES	2.332 (1.450 - 3.751)	< 0.001	2.044 (1.160 - 3.603)	0.013
Age				
<53.5	Reference		Reference	
≥53.5	1.421 (0.888 - 2.272)	0.143		
IL-4				
<1.95	Reference		Reference	
≥1.95	0.394 (0.245 - 0.633)	< 0.001	0.213 (0.115 - 0.396)	< 0.001
IL-8				
<7.405	Reference		Reference	
≥7.405	5.440 (3.227 - 9.168)	< 0.001	8.248 (4.348 - 15.647)	< 0.001
CA125				
<33.8	Reference		Reference	
≥33.8	3.545 (1.997 - 6.292)	< 0.001	4.715 (2.392 - 9.293)	< 0.001

Figure 3. High risk factors and predictive models for endometrial cancer in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding during perimenopause. A-D: Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves for Age, IL-4, IL-8, and CA125. The cut-off values for these indicators were also determined (Age: Cutoff=53.5, IL-4: Cutoff=1.95, IL-8: Cutoff=7.405, and CA125: Cutoff=33.8); E: Logistic regression analyses for EC.

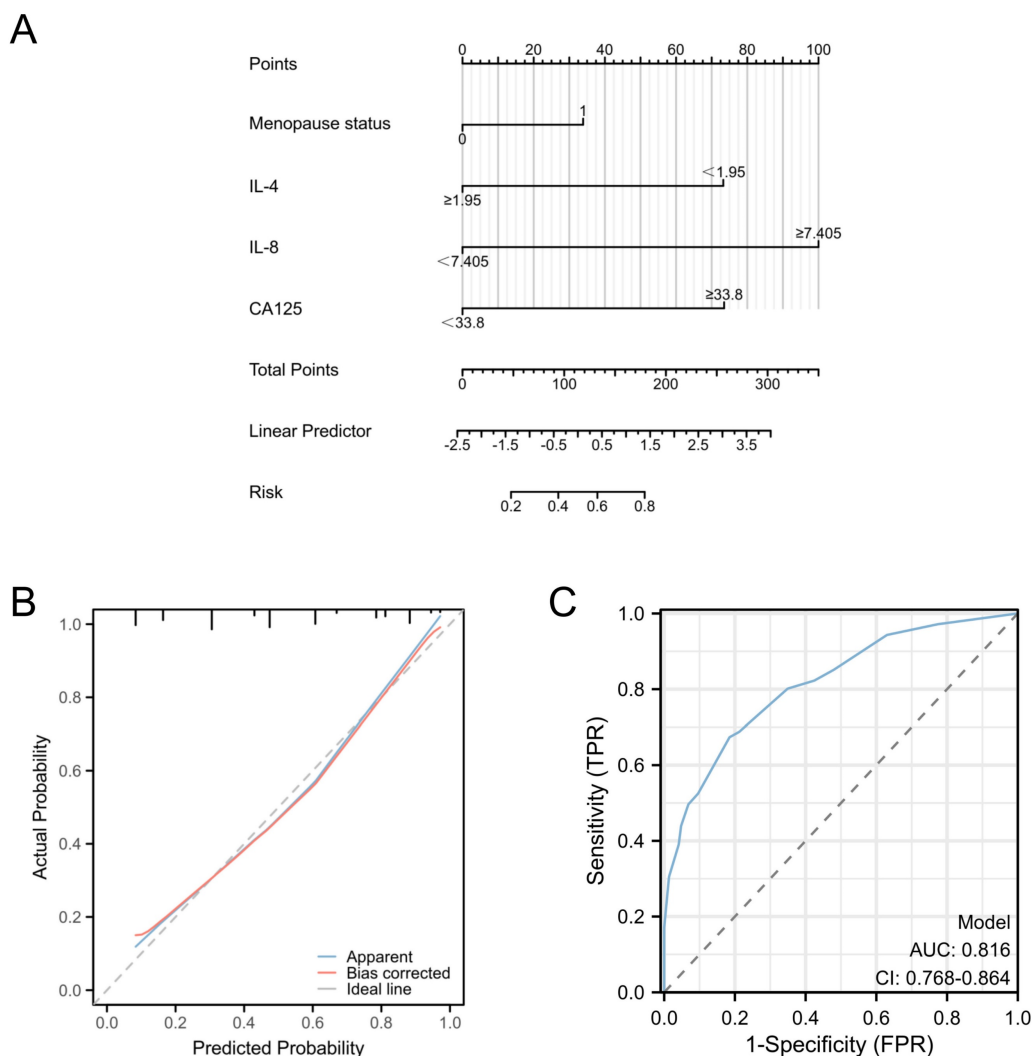


Figure 4. Predictive models for endometrial cancer in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding during perimenopause. A: Nomogram for predicting endometrial cancer; B: Calibration plots for the nomogram with Hosmer-Lemeshow P=0.8585; C: ROC curve for the nomogram. (AUC=0.816, p < 0.001).

Table 2. Baseline characteristics of endometrial cancer group participants stratified by deep muscle invasion and non-deep muscle invasion.

Characteristics	DMI	NDMI	P value
N	47	95	
Age, mean ± sd	57.213 ± 9.5734	55.211 ± 7.8482	0.186
BMI, median (IQR)	24.524 (22.49, 27.319)	24.051 (21.967, 27.584)	0.862
Menopause status, n (%)			0.901
Yes	30 (21.3%)	61 (43.3%)	
No	17 (12.1%)	33 (23.4%)	
History of hypertension, n (%)			0.799
Yes	16 (11.3%)	30 (21.3%)	
NO	31 (22%)	64 (45.4%)	
History of diabetes, n (%)			0.443
Yes	7 (5%)	19 (13.5%)	
NO	40 (28.4%)	75 (53.2%)	
FIGO stage, n (%)			< 0.001
I-II	36 (25.4%)	95 (66.9%)	
III-IV	11 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	
Grade, n (%)			< 0.001
G1	22 (15.5%)	76 (53.5%)	
G2	19 (13.4%)	13 (9.2%)	
G3	6 (4.2%)	6 (4.2%)	
Deep muscle invasion, n (%)			< 0.001
Yes	47 (33.1%)	0 (0%)	
No	0 (0%)	95 (66.9%)	
Lymph node metastasis, n (%)			< 0.001
No	34 (23.9%)	95 (66.9%)	
Yes	13 (9.2%)	0 (0%)	
ER, n (%)			0.124
- ~+	33 (23.2%)	54 (38%)	
++ ~ +++	14 (9.9%)	41 (28.9%)	
PR, n (%)			0.070
- ~+	35 (24.6%)	56 (39.4%)	

Characteristics	DMI	NDMI	P value
	+++~+++	12 (8.5%)	39 (27.5%)
Ki67, median (IQR)	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)	0.106
CA125, median (IQR)	21.6 (15.24, 42.9)	18.27 (11.1, 40.325)	0.232

Note: p<0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. **Abbreviations:** DMI, deep muscle invasion; BMI, body mass index; FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; ER, estrogen receptor; PR, progesterone receptor; CA125, cancer antigen 125.

General characteristics between EC with and without deep myometrial invasion

The primary mode of metastasis in EC involves direct spread, with cancer cells infiltrating the myometrium, leading to further expansion, invasion, and subsequent metastasis. Consequently, the categorization of patients with EC into those with and without deep myometrial invasion serves as a means of investigating risk factors for tumor progression. Basic data pertaining to EC cases with and without deep myometrial invasion are detailed in Table 2. Notably, a statistically significant difference were

observed between the two groups in terms of Federation International of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stage, grading, and lymph node metastasis. These indicators directly correlated with deep myometrial invasion and tumor progression, thus underscoring their limited research value. Conversely, CA125 levels were not significantly different between the two groups. This observation suggests a restricted role of CA125 in determining the trajectory of tumor progression.

Independent risk factors for EC with deep myometrial invasion and without patients with AUB

Compared to cases of EC devoid of deep myometrial invasion, both monocyte count and

percentage were considerably elevated in EC cases characterized by deep myometrial invasion. Additionally, within the subset of EC cases marked by deep myometrial invasion, elevated levels of the pro-inflammatory markers IL-6 and IL-8 were apparent. All the observed differences were statistically significant (Figure 5). The highlighted significant parameters were subsequently subjected to further analysis. Continuous data were dichotomized for subsequent analyses using ROC curve analysis and the Youden Index (Figure 6A-D). Consequently, distinct cutoff values were established for monocyte count (MO) (cutoff =0.445), MO % (cutoff =7.05), IL-6 (cutoff =4.15), and IL-8 (cutoff =10.675).

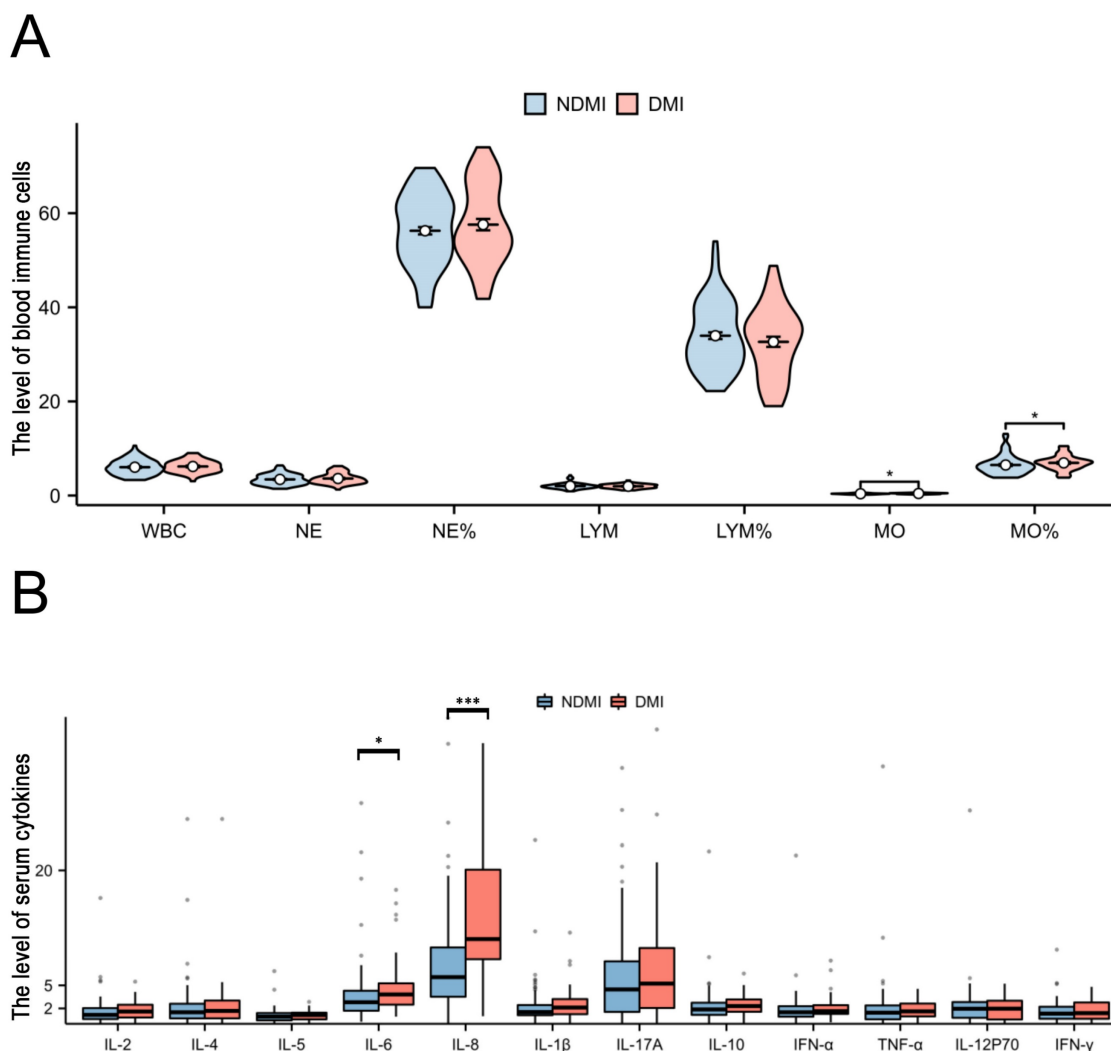


Figure 5. Characteristics of peripheral blood immune cells and cytokines between endometrial cancer with deep myometrial invasion and without deep myometrial invasion in study participants. A: The peripheral blood immune cells between endometrial cancer with and without deep myometrial invasion; B: The peripheral blood cytokines between endometrial cancer with and without deep myometrial invasion. Note: *, $p < 0.05$; ***, $p < 0.005$; $p < 0.05$ indicates significant differences. Abbreviations: WBC, white blood cell; NE, neutrophils; Mo, monocyte; Lym, lymphocyte; IL, interleukin.

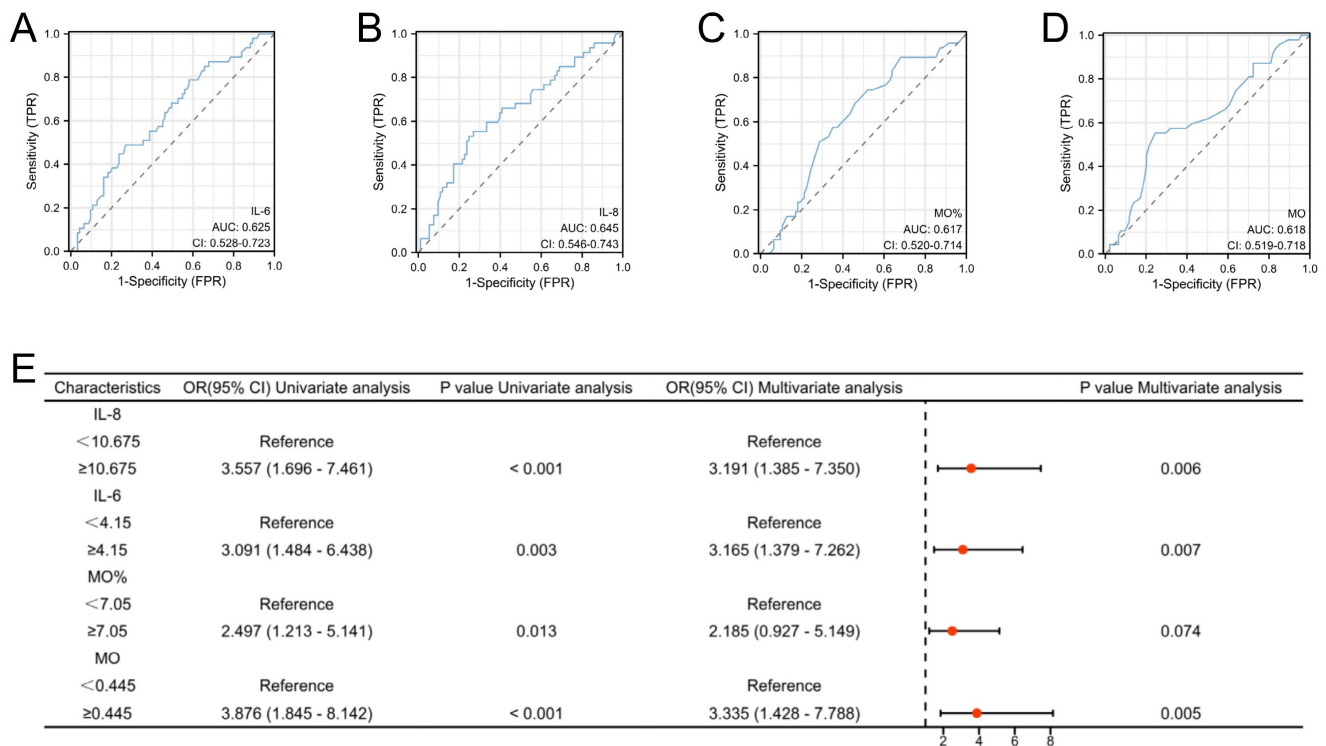


Figure 6. High risk factors for endometrial cancer with deep myometrial invasion in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding. A-D: Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves for IL-6, IL-8, Mo, and Mo. The cut-off values for these indicators were also determined (MO: Cutoff=0.445), MO%: Cutoff=7.05, IL-6: Cutoff=4.15, and IL-8: Cutoff=10.675). E: Logistic regression analyses for endometrial cancer with deep myometrial invasion.

Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed for all baseline and clinicopathological features. The outcomes underscored the independence of MO, IL-6, and IL-8 as risk factors for EC with deep myometrial invasion (all $p < 0.05$; **Figure 6E**). These significant indicators were used to construct a nomogram tailored to predict EC cases featuring deep myometrial invasion, offering a quantitative prediction avenue (**Figure 7A**). Notably, calibration plots affirmatively demonstrated robust consistency between actual observations and predicted probabilities, as evidenced by a Hosmer-Lemeshow P-value of 0.8102 (**Figure 7B**). Concurrently, ROC curve analysis highlighted the potency of combining MO, IL-6, and IL-8 over individual indices, significantly augmenting the diagnostic efficacy for EC cases with deep myometrial invasion (AUC=0.753, $p < 0.001$, **Figure 7C**).

Discussion

AUB is a prevalent symptom that demands attention in women's health and is frequently associated with the potential risk of EC. Regrettably, existing screening approaches are either invasive or lack the requisite specificity [16, 17]. Such diagnostic uncertainties inflict both physical and psychological distress on patients with AUB. A significant challenge for clinicians is distinguishing between benign AUB and EC through non-invasive methodologies.

In our study, the analysis of cytokine test data, particularly IL-8, IL-4, and IL-6 levels, proved noteworthy in the diagnosis of EC among individuals with AUB. In patients with AUB, low IL-4 and high IL-8 levels were identified as independent risk factors for EC. Combining IL-4, IL-8, CA125, and menopausal status enhanced the accuracy of EC risk assessment. Furthermore, high IL-6 and IL-8 levels were independent risk factors for deep myometrial invasion in patients with EC. The combination of IL-6, IL-8, and monocyte counts could provide a more accurate assessment of the risk of EC with deep myometrial invasion.

The role of inflammation in tumorigenesis and tumor development has received extensive attention, as it influences tumor initiation, growth, progression, and metastasis [18]. IL-6 and IL-8 are known pro-inflammatory cytokines, whereas IL-4 is an anti-inflammatory cytokine [19]. Our research indicates that the pro-inflammatory factor IL-8 was elevated in patients with EC. Studies have demonstrated increased levels of IL-8 in various tumor tissues and patient serum, including breast cancer, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, colorectal cancer, and gastric cancer [20]. Numerous previous studies have demonstrated increased levels of IL-8 in patients with EC when compared in the normal population [21, 22, 23]. Kotowicz et al. suggested that high levels of IL-8 in the serum can serve as an indicator for

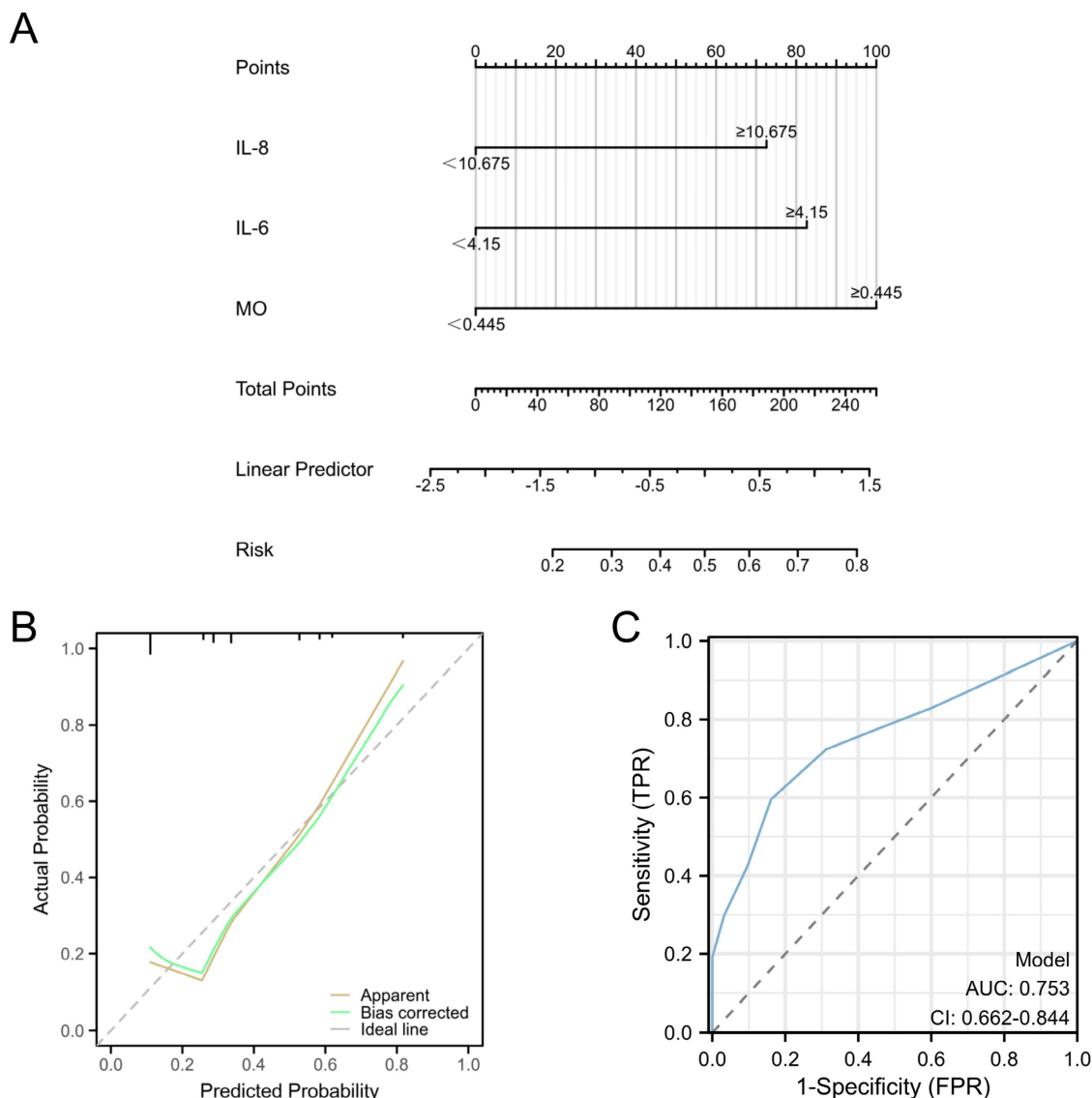


Figure 7. Predictive models for EC with deep myometrial invasion in EC patients. A: Nomogram for predicting endometrial cancer with deep myometrial invasion. B: Calibration plots for the nomogram, Hosmer-Lemeshow $P=0.8102$. C: ROC curve for the nomogram, (AUC=0.753, $p < 0.001$).

distinguishing patients with EC from the normal population, with a diagnostic sensitivity of 0.818 [21].

The high expression of IL-8 is not only related to the occurrence of EC but also to its progression and prognosis. Previous studies have shown a statistically significant correlation between EC myometrial invasion and IL-8 levels [23, 24]. IL-8 appears to function as an angiogenic switch during myometrial invasion in stage I uterine ECs [23, 24]. Thus, it may serve as a valuable marker for stratifying patients with EC based on lymphovascular invasion and EC grade [23]. Similarly, our research indicates that IL-8 was an independent risk factor for deep myometrial invasion in patients with EC. Kotowicz et al. [21] demonstrated the clinical utility of IL-8 measurements as potential prognostic factors in type 1 EC. In that study, elevated pretreatment IL-8 serum levels were

independently associated with shorter disease-free and overall survival. Furthermore, a direct link between high serum IL-8 concentrations and disease progression, such as tumor size, stage, and prognosis, has been reported in patients with breast, colon, ovarian, prostate, and melanoma [25, 26]. These associations may be attributed to IL-8's role in promoting angiogenesis, cancer stem cell survival signaling, and immunosuppression [27].

In our study, IL-6, another pro-inflammatory cytokine, exhibited increased expression in the EC deep myometrial invasion group. Serum IL-6 levels were an independent risk factor for poor prognosis. This result is consistent with other findings that IL-6 might significantly predict cancer progression in colorectal, prostate, and breast cancer [28]. High serum IL-6 levels might promote the progression of

EC, possibly related to IL-6-induced migration and invasion of EC cells via the Stat3 signaling pathway [29]. Additionally, previous studies have shown that IL-6 promotes EC growth through an autocrine feedback loop involving ERK-NF- κ B signaling pathway [30]. In addition to promoting the EC cell growth, IL-6 is upregulated in EGFR-mutant non-small cell lung cancer, where it suppresses T- and NK-cell functions. IL-6 blockade enhances antitumor immunity and the efficacy of anti-PD-1 therapy [31].

IL-4, a potent regulator of antitumor immune responses, possesses both tumor-promoting and tumor-inhibiting properties due to its immunosuppressive and anti-angiogenic functions [32, 33]. In our study, we observed a decrease in IL-4 levels in patients with EC. Consistent with our findings, IL-4 is also identified to exert an inhibitory influence on the proliferation of renal, colon, and breast cancer cells. This influence further elicits regression in specific tumor xenografts within murine cancer models [34]. Similarly, certain studies have shown that IL-4 has anti-inflammatory effects and may decrease the risk of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma by inhibiting inflammation [35, 36]. In contrast, some studies have shown that higher serum IL-4 levels correlate with advanced cancers [37, 38]. However, studies on the role of IL-4 in EC are limited. Additionally, polymorphisms of the IL-4 gene also determine its complex role in tumors, necessitating more detailed research.

The reduction of the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-4 and the elevation of the pro-inflammatory factors IL-6 and IL-8 in EC contributed to understand the intricate relationship between inflammation and cancer. Therefore, these changes could serve as monitoring indices for endometrial carcinogenesis and progression in women with AUB. Numerous studies have shown the pivotal role of other cytokines in the diagnosis and treatment of EC. Anti-inflammatory cytokines, including IL-10, TGF- β , IL-1Ra, and IDO, facilitate the evasion of immune attacks by the tumor. They establish an immunomodulatory environment, effectively suppressing the immune system. Pro-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-6, IL-8, IL-31, and IL-33 promote tumor growth and resistance to apoptosis [39]. Dinkic et al. demonstrated the potential involvement of cytokine IL-6 along with chemokines CCL5 and CCL2 in contributing to chemoresistance in EC [40]. Thus, cytokines have emerged as important targets for the diagnosis and treatment of EC.

Monocytes play an important role in various inflammatory responses in the body, including acute and chronic inflammation, tumors, and immune inflammation. Monocytes participate in the

transmission of inflammatory signals and the generation and secretion of inflammatory molecules, thereby affecting the development of inflammatory reactions [41]. In our study, monocyte counts were considerably elevated in EC cases characterized by deep myometrial invasion. Matsuo et al. documented a significant correlation linking elevated monocyte counts to heightened risks of deep myometrial tumor invasion, pelvic lymph node metastasis, advanced-stage disease, and reduced survival rates in patients diagnosed with EC [42]. Analogous correlations between elevated circulating monocyte counts and diminished survival have been noted in additional gynecological malignancies, encompassing ovarian and cervical cancers [43]. Moreover, patients diagnosed with EC have displayed altered functionality in circulating monocytes, notably exhibiting heightened expression of the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptor 1 on their cell surface. VEGF, produced by the tumor, exerts paracrine effects on macrophages, shaping them into tumor-associated macrophages (TAMs) in the local tumor microenvironment. Additionally, VEGF potentially have distant effects that modulate global monocyte functions in EC [44].

Numerous cancers either originate from chronic inflammation or prompt an inflammatory reaction (termed tumor-elicited inflammation), thereby establishing inflammation as a facilitating hallmark of cancer [18, 45]. Inflammation contributes to carcinogenesis by directly inducing mutagenesis or stimulating cytokine responses [18]. Further, cytokines recruit monocytes to become TAMs, with monocytic macrophages being the main immune cells producing cytokines. This, in turn, amplifies the role of inflammation.

Cumulatively, these findings accentuate the inflammatory backdrop associated with patients susceptible to EC, where inflammation potentially serving as a catalyst for cancer development. Cytokines play a vital role in mediating inflammation and cancer development. Therefore, cytokines hold promise as potential biomarkers for the early screening and continuous monitoring of tumor progression in EC. The identification of peripheral blood cytokines yields valuable insights into the intricate interplay between inflammation, immunity, and tumorigenesis. This provides innovative avenues for advancing anti-inflammatory strategies and immunotherapy approaches in tumor management.

Acknowledging the limitations of this study is crucial. The inclusion of a limited sample size, compounded by the nascent adoption of cytokine testing in clinical practice, may have introduced bias. Consequently, cautious interpretation is necessary,

underscoring the need for further exploration using expanded cohorts to validate our conclusions. Moreover, the retrospective design of our study mandates vigilance regarding potential biases and limitations in data collection and interpretation. A prospective approach could provide more robust evidence. In future studies, these limitations could be circumvented through the inclusion of a broader and more diverse patient cohort, accompanied by comprehensive data collection to facilitate external validation.

Conclusions

Cytokines such as IL-4, IL-8, and IL-6 can be used to monitor endometrial carcinogenesis and progression in women with AUB.

Abbreviations

AUB: abnormal uterine bleeding; EC: endometrial cancer; NK: natural killer; BMI: body mass index; SD: standard deviation; IQR: interquartile range; ROC: receiver operating characteristic; AUC: areas under the curve; BMI: body mass index; ORs: odds ratios; CIs: confidence intervals; WBC: white blood cell; NE: neutrophils; Mo: monocyte; Lym: lymphocyte; IL: interleukin; FIGO: international federation of gynecology and obstetrics; DMI: deep myometrial invasion; CA125: carbohydrate antigen 125; TCGA: The Cancer Genome Atlas; ER: estrogen receptor; PR: progesterone receptor; TAMs: tumor-associated macrophages.

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Data availability statement

Data will be made available upon reasonable request. Please contact the corresponding authors.

Ethical approval

Ethical approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of Fujian Maternity and Child Health Hospital (Fujian Women and Children's Hospital) (2022KYLLR03022).

Informed consent statement

Informed consent was waived due to the retrospective nature of the study. The study protocol conformed with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Author contributions

Pengming Sun, Feifeng Shi, and Dabin Liu provided the concept of the paper. Feifeng Shi, Xiaozhen Xu, Xiaoli Huang, Yuan Ren, Caiping Deng, and Jincheng Ma completed the data collection. Leyi Huang, Jincheng Ma and Dabin Liu conducted the data analysis. Pengming Sun, Feifeng Shi and Xiaodan Mao guided the experiment throughout the process. Dabin Liu, Jincheng Ma and Leyi Huang completed the writing of the first draft. Pengming Sun, Xiaodan Mao, Dabin Liu, Jincheng Ma and Leyi Huang revised and polished the manuscript.

Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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