Propositions belonging to the thesis

Potential Immune Biomarkers in Gastrointestinal Cancers:
Immune Inhibitory Molecules, Lymphocytes and Tumor Antigens

1. Absence of immune-inhibitory molecule expression by cancer cells is associated with poor survival.
   This thesis

2. The improved survival of patients whose cancer express immune inhibitory molecules can be partly explained by the adaptive immune resistance hypothesis.
   This thesis

3. The quality is more important than the quantity of the tumor immune infiltrate.
   This thesis

4. The prognostic role of PD-L1 should be examined in the context of the immune infiltrate.
   This thesis

5. Circulating PD-L1 and Galectin-9 levels provide independent prognostic information than the cancer cell expression of these same molecules.
   This thesis

6. Recognizing adaptive immune resistance in baseline biopsies may lead to precision immunotherapy.
   Ribas A, Cancer Discov. 2015; 5(9): 915-9

7. The immune-mediated eradication of cancer is made difficult both by immunosuppressive changes that occur within the tumor microenvironment as well as by systemic effects that lead to chronic inflammation and immunologic exhaustion.
   Holtan SG, Immunotherapy. 2011; 3(9): 1021-1024

8. Of the 17 cases of sarcoma we find 7 well and free from recurrence from one to seven years after the attack of erysipelas.
   Coley WB, The American Journal of The Medical Sciences. 1893; 105(5): 477-511

9. Sixty percent of the growth in drug costs can be attributed to the use of medications that have been approved since 2010.
   Glode AE, Pharmacotherapy. 2017; 37(1): 85-93

10. Evidence alone is never sufficient to fully inform a clinical decision.
    Montori VM, BMC Med Inform Decis Mak. 2013; 13 Suppl 2:S5

11. Even if I was sure I am going to paradise, I would ask God to let me go from the longest road.
    Nikos Kazantzakis, Report to Greco

Kostandinos Sideras
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