Dear Editor,

Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes became an interesting histopathologic element from 80-thies in the last century. Practically all tumors were studied especially in the light of the value of TILs according to therapy, prognosis and finally survival. A perfect review was presented by Manjili and coworkers [1], indicating the role of not only. It should be pointed out, that methods for TILs assessment in breast cancer vary in different studies, ranging from cell infiltrate counting on hematoxylin and eosin (HE) stained slides [2]; advanced immunohistochemical cell typing [3], gene expression in cellular infiltrations [4] and digital counting [6]. It should be pointed out, that method described by Roncati and coworkers [5] allows to easily simplification of TILs grading, diminishing the grade to 3 grades: absent TILs, so-called “non-brisk infiltrations” i.e. sparse and inactive TILs, and “brisk” infiltrations with abundant and active cells, offering clear statistical and clinical results. In our article [7] we used 4-grade TILs system, with an additional grade 1 – mild inflammatory infiltrate, similarly to a pooled analysis of four prospective adjuvant trials reported by Kotoula and coworkers [8] and many others. It should be expressed, that in our article we pooled two lowest grades (TILs 0-1) and two remaining (TILs 2-3) in statistical analysis. This step should offered the results similar to Roncati et al. observations [5] by pooling non-brisk and brisk infiltrations. Except that, we demonstrated that TILs status play a role together with HER2 status suggesting connection of these methods in breast cancer prognosis. According to Kotoula et al. [8] more advanced methods, including genetic panels should offer more precise prognoses.

References