

Our results suggest that PR status indeed provides very useful predictive information. The purpose of the study was to refine the evaluation of hormone receptor status by applying a quantified rather than dichotomized assessment. This approach has the disadvantage of rendering smaller subgroups and, consequently, loss of statistical power. Therefore, our results need to be confirmed in additional studies. However, they are

promising in that a fractioned evaluation of immunohistochemical hormone receptor expression could easily be adopted and incorporated into clinical practice and clinical trials.

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