SANJA JURCEVIC was born on October 15th 1971. In 2004 she started her studies at the University of Skövde and in 2010 she was registered as a PhD student. During this research period she has been active in the Systems Biology Research Centre at the University of Skövde, both as representative of PhD students in the board of the centre and as responsible for the seminars and workshops within the research centre. Sanja has also been teaching on basic as well as advanced level in biomedicine.

Endometrial cancer is the most common gynecological malignancy and the fourth most common tumor among women. As all cancers, it is a very complex disease where interactions between genes and environment play an important role in the course of the disease. To be able to select the optimal treatment for cancer patients, it is necessary to correctly classify the tumor and determine a prognosis for the clinical outcome of the disease. In endometrial cancer, as in many type of cancer, this problem is commonly addressed by interpretation of clinical and histopathological data, which often relies on subjective interpretation and sometimes suffers from incompleteness of the clinical data. Therefore, molecular markers for classification and prognosis based on the increasing availability of data regarding genomic alterations, gene expression, etc. are being developed. Due to the discovery of miRNAs and their important roles in regulation of target genes, there is currently a great interest in exploring the possibility of developing miRNA-based markers for cancer classification and prognosis. In this thesis the aim was to identify miRNA expression signature for classification and prognosis of endometrial cancer by measuring the expression of miRNAs in endometrial cancer and normal endometrium. The results in the thesis has shown that several miRNAs are differentially expressed in endometrial cancer compared to normal endometrium, which can provide valuable information that can contribute to increase the understanding of pathogenesis of endometrial adenocarcinoma.