## Summary

Thesis is focused on correlation of immunohistochemical, molecular genetic and clinical features of salivary duct carcinomas. Clinicopathological and follow-up information of 29 patients originally diagnosed as SDC who were treated at Faculty Hospital in Plzen from 1987 to 2018, were collected.
Clinical findings: The patient group comprised 22 males and 4 females, aged between 24-95 years with a mean age at diagnosis of 66 years and median of 64 years. at stage IV . $54 \%$ patients were diagnosed at cervical metastasis and $58 \%$ had tumor T3 or T4. Five-year survival rate was 33\%.
Immunohistochemical and molecular findings: After analysis of immunohistochemical results, the SDC cases were classified according to revised classification into five subtypes (Apocrine A (AR+/HER2-/MIB1-low); Apocrine B (AR+/HER2-/MIB1-high); Apocrine HER2 (AR+/HER2+); HER2-enriched (AR-/HER2+); and double negative (AR-/HER2-). Apocrine HER2 and HER2 enriched subtypes were significantly associated with lower OS ( $\mathrm{p}<0.05$ ). NGS analysis revealed one case harboring an ETV 6 -NTRK3 fusion, therefore it was reclassified as a high-grade secretory carcinoma. Five likely pathogenic mutations were detected in 5 SDC cases (HRAS: c.182A>G p.Gln61Arg, 2x HRAS: c.37G>C p.Gly13Arg, AKT1: c.49G>A p.Glu17Lys, PTEN c.1003C>T p.Arg335Ter). Homozygous deletion of locus 9p21 (CDKN2A) was detected in one case harboring a $H R A S$ mutation. MDM2 was amplified in one case harboring a PTEN mutation.
Conclusion: Herein we demonstrated that AR and GATA3 are potential biomarkers of poor outcome in SDC. Also, SDC apocrine HER2 and HER2 enriched subtypes were related to decreased survival, which indicates that the revised classification system might be a useful predictor of prognosis for some subtypes of SDC. Furthermore, NGS analysis in a small subset of SDC cases revealed mutations in HRAS, AKT1 and PTEN genes in five cases. Significance of radical surgical therapy associated with radiotherapy has been confirmed.

