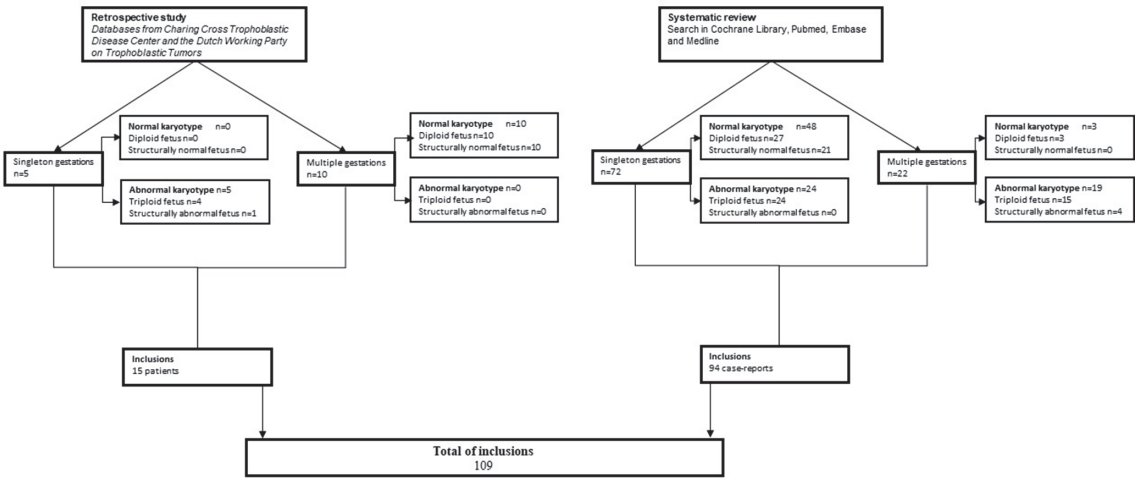

Abstract 314 Figure 1

Result(s)* Fifteen patients with PHMCF were extracted from the databases and ninety-four case-reports from literature. Vaginal bleeding and hypertensive disorders occur more often during a PHMCF pregnancy compared to normal pregnancies (27% and 18%), especially the incidence of severe early pre-eclampsia (PE) was high in case of fetal triploidy (41%). The incidence of progression into gestational trophoblastic neoplasia (GTN) was 13%. High numbers of premature delivery and termination of pregnancy in case of fetal triploidy led to a neonatal survival of only 26%.

Conclusion* Fetal triploidy has a poor prognosis and higher chance of maternal complications. Termination of pregnancy is therefore often advisable. In case of normal pregnancy in combination of a partial mole, continuation of pregnancy is possible in combination with close guidance and clinical monitoring preferably in obstretric high care units because of the high maternal and fetal risks.

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675 EVALUATION OF A WEB-BASED INTERVENTION FOR PATIENTS WITH GESTATIONAL TROPHOBLASTIC DISEASE: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

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Introduction/Background* Gestational Trophoblastic Diseases (GTD) comprise a group of rare diseases originating from the trophoblast, affecting women of child-bearing age. Providing optimal information to patients with a rare disease is challenging, because of the small number of patients and limited clinical expertise of many healthcare professionals. We investigated whether a web-based interactive intervention influences levels of distress, illness-perception and knowledge in women with GTD.

Methodology Sixty-nine patients diagnosed with GTD were enrolled in a multicenter randomized controlled trial using online questionnaires in the Netherlands between 2017-2019. Patients were randomized between direct access or postponed access to an online tool on GTD intended to increase knowledge on this rare condition and formulate questions prior to consultation with a medical specialist.

Result(s)* Patients using the online tool had higher level of knowledge compared to the control group ($p = 0.006$), and were satisfied with the intervention (92%). No differences in levels of anxiety, depression, distress and illness-perception were observed between the groups.

Conclusion* The online tool was valuable for newly-diagnosed GTD patients. The improvements in knowledge after digital education, indicates that this tool can be used as an effective method of supporting GTD patients' informational needs without causing extra distress.

677 ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN

920 CHORIOCARCINOMA: POSTMENOPAUSAL LESIONS, ISTHMIC LESIONS, AND RELATED VAGINAL METASTASIS

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Introduction/Background* Choriocarcinoma is a highly malignant epithelial tumor originating from the trophoblast. It primarily occurs during the reproductive years

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