The main purpose of this paper is to relate clear cells vaginal adenocarcinoma in 20-year-old white virgo adolescent confessing to be one of those Jehovah Witnesses. The patient’s history showed excessive bleeding cycles, treated as ovarian hormonal dysfunction and medicated with contraceptive pills during 5 years, without any improvement. She looked for another gynecologist, who performed virgiloccpscopy that identify vaginal mass, which biopsy showed clear cells adenocarcinoma. In the physical examination it was observed cold skin, pale and tachycardia. After hymen dilatation it was detected enormous pediculated and friable adherent tumor to the posterior vaginal wall. The hemoglobin level was 6.5 g/dl. The preoperative treatment was based in erythrocyte mass increase by Human Recombinant Epoetin (Hu-EPO) 300 U/Kg, folic acid 3 mg, hydroxide iron III 200 mg, BI2 vitamin 5.000 U and Vitamin C 1g, daily, during 10 days. In the 21st day the hemoglobin level reached 10 g/dl and surgery was performed: vaginal tumor ablation, partial colpectomy and total abdominal hysterectomy with ovaries conservation. The treatment also involved radiotherapy. The authors conclude that good anamnesis and complete physical examination, even in virgo patients, is essential to do a correct diagnosis and the preoperative anemic control in oncology patients that refuse blood transfusion, is fundamental to perform adequate and good treatment avoiding allogeneic blood use.
FACT Fatigue scale and reported the number of hours in the previous 2 weeks during which they (1) could not perform work or other activities (n = 252), and (2) required informal caregiver assistance (n = 247). Data were collected at baseline and at the end of the treatment phase. Mean productive time lost and caregiver time values were analyzed based on clinically meaningful changes in FACT Fatigue scale scores (>3 point change in FACT Fatigue scale score; Cella, 2002) and statistically compared using a t-test. As Hb increased, there was a corresponding improvement in FACT Fatigue scale scores. Patients with clinically meaningful improvements in fatigue reported significantly greater reductions in productive time lost (mean [95% CI]): −3.9 (−9.6, 1.8) vs 6.7 (−1.8, 15.2), p = 0.041) and caregiver time (mean [95% CI]): −1.5 (−5.7, 2.7) vs 6.3 (1.4, 11.1), p = 0.018) compared to patients who did not exhibit clinically meaningful improvement (<3 point change in FACT Fatigue scale score). These findings provide support for the conclusion that the reduction of fatigue in anemic cancer patients receiving chemotherapy is associated with both improved ability to meet family needs and less reliance on caregiver assistance.

PO285
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT INTEGRATED SYSTEM IN GYNECOLOGY ONCOLOGY
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Objective: Show a possible global solution for the knowledge management in a Gynecology Oncology Unit.
Material and Methodology: Hardware: Database corporate servers, PCs in net NT Microsoft, one for medical position. Intranet-Internet are available. Software: Electronic Clinical Record (HP Doctor 2.0). Request test management (GPC Novasoft). Weblink of General Electrics for Image studies. Module of visualization Pathology Reports: PatWin 3.0 Novasoft. HP Quirofanos for programming and surgical activity on-line administration. The intranet implemented in FrontPage98. Methodology: The central axis is the Electronic Clinical Record (ECR) integrating the clinical annotations, administration of clinical forms of databases as the request test and complementary studies. All the information structured in database, research protocols and especific clinical documents are available in the Intranet, also Internet is available. All the Gynecology Oncology Comitee and Breast Cancer Comitee Acts are available in the Intranet too. The Intranet included several tools for the clinical management of oncological womens.
Results: Actually the 100% of clinical information (notes in clinicals report, form, test results, scanner or NMR image, pathology test, etc) is available on-line, all hours and all days. The Intranet with more de 60 MB of information (almost 383 files in several formats in 68 portfolios in hierarchy arrangement). Show the cartflow of the clinical, research and educational information and the schematic graph of integration with Intranet resources.
Conclusion: An integrated system with clinical and validate scientific information is very important for the development of serious Knowledge management.

PO286
VAGINAL METASTASIS AS PRESENTING SIGN OF A RENAL ADENOCARCINOMA: A CASE REPORT
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Objective: Vaginal tumors represent 1–2% of all gynecologic malignancies and adenocarcinomas account for 5% of all vaginal neoplasms. Metastatic vaginal lesions are more frequent than primary ones. Extravaginal origin need to be considered when evaluating vaginal neoplasm.
Case report: We report a patient who presented with a solitary vaginal metastasis as presenting sign of a renal clear cell adenocarcinoma. A 56-years-old woman with uterin fibroids presented a polyependent neoformation of the vaginal wall and was submitted to exeresis of the vaginal lesion at the time of abdominal hysterectomy. Pathologic examination revealed a clear cell adenocarcinoma of the vagina. Restaging was performed with abdominal and pelvic CT scan and demonstrated the presence of a tumor of the left kidney. Radical nephrectomy with para-aortic lymphadenectomy was performed, diagnosis of clear cell carcinoma was placed and immunotherapy with IL-2 was initiated. No other site of disease was detected.
Conclusion: A possible origin from metastatic renal clear cell should be considered in case of vaginal tumors.

PO287
POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION ASSAY FOR THE DETECTION OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN GASTRIC TUMOUR SPECIMENS: COMPARISON WITH HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDIES
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Helicobacter pylori, particularly the cag A positive strain, has been associated with gastric tumours. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the frequency of cag A positive strain of H. pylori in cases of gastric tumours by PCR assay, and to correlate between H. pylori and the patients’ age, sex and tumour histologic subtypes and grades. Thirty gastric tumour patients (male to female ratio: 2:1 mean age: 55.5 years; age range: 28–75 years) and twenty control cases were studied. The presence of the ure C gene which is indicative of H. pylori infection, and the cag A genotype were determined by PCR assay, Ure C gene was detected in 70% and 40% of the gastric tumour and control cases respectively. Cag A gene was detected in 63.3% and 20% of the gastric tumour and control cases respectively. 90.5% of H. pylori strains detected in gastric tumour patients were cag A positive compared to 50% in the control group. In conclusion, there is a significant association between H. pylori cag A positive type infection and gastric tumours.

PO288
LAPAROSCOPIC OVARIAN TRANSPOSITION BEFORE RADIOTHERAPY OF LOWER ETAGE IN TREATMENT FOR HODGKIN DISEASE
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Objective: To evaluate results of original modification of laparoscopic ovarian transposition before lower etage irradiation in young female patients with morbus Hodgkin. Setting: Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Medical Faculty of Charles University, V Uvalu 84, 150 06, Prague 5.
Methods: Patients with Morbus Hodgkin stage IA – IV B5, who had been treated by chemotherapy and radioterapy of higher etage, were referred to radiotherapy of lower etage. Laparoscopic mediocaudal bilateral ovarian transposition was performed a week prior to pelvic radiation. This is report of the outcome of 19 operations from 1/97 to V/99, operations in later time were not evaluated because of short follow-up. We assessed the effect of method and occurrence of premature ovarian failure. We evaluated also serum