

includes self-study, assessments and surgical training with international mentors. The program uses the Project ECHO (Extension for Community HealthCare Outcomes) telementoring model for monthly tumor boards. Fellows present cases, discuss management with international mentors from Brazil and the US, and receive didactic lectures. Fellows record cases in REDCap, a web database, and travel to Brazil for additional study.

Results Prior to this program there were limited options for surgical treatment of women with gynecologic tumors in Mozambique. Developing support and resources for a new training program requires fellows and mentors to clearly explain the program to hospital and Ministry of Health leadership. The fellows in Mozambique developed strategies to work and learn together, particularly in the operating room. A senior gynecology faculty member is the local mentor. The program, initiated in 2017, has matured as administrative and resource challenges have been successfully met.

Conclusions This program offers a unique opportunity to build a specialty training program with support from an international society and experienced clinicians and lays the foundation to develop a training program. Knowledge, surgical skills and patient care has improved. Patients with gynecologic cancers can now receive care locally, including surgery.

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A CASE OF LYMPHOEPITHELIOMA-LIKE CARCINOMA IN THE UTERINE CERVIX

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Objectives To find a relationship between human papilloma-virus (HPV 16)/Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and cervical lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma (LELC) in a uterine cervix case.

Methods In this a rare case report, we present a 56 years of Norwegian woman with (FIGO 2009) stage IB1 LELC in the uterine cervix. We described the clinical and histopathologic findings in detail and in addition to that we also analysed the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and Human papilloma virus (HPV) by using the relevant proper techniques in order to identify the real underlying pathogenesis. LELC case was first reported almost 50 years ago in the world literature and this is one of the very few case reported in scandinavia. 2 years after Piver type III open radical hysterectomy she has been living well without any complains and recurrence. Her routine control has increased to 6 months interval.

Results Epstein-Barr virus analysed by in situ hybridization (ISH) which was negative in this case. On the other hand HPV 16 test was positive. Patient

Conclusions This rare case report supports a possible different pathway of pathogenesis of cervical LELC in a Norwegian woman. The exact role of EBV and HPV in the development of LELC tumour is remains to be defined.

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CASE REPORT OF NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOR ARISING FROM OVARIAN TERATOMA

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Objectives The objective of this study is to report a case of a neuroendocrine tumor arising from a teratoma that was diagnosed with the result of the exeresis of the nodule in the epiploic appendix due to being a case of non-specific and rare presentation.

Methods The methodology used was the study of hospital records and the review of medical literature

Results The mature ovarian cystic teratoma constitutes neoplasm derived from germ cells and presents well differentiated tissues from the three embryonic leaflets. On the other hand, neuroendocrine tumors can develop in several organs. There are few cases in the literature that report the onset of it from a mature teratoma.

The case is of a 57-year-old female patient complaining of progressive growth abdominal mass, who presented abdominal ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging findings suggestive of adnexal neoplastic lesion. The patient underwent an exploratory laparotomy, and the right pelvic tumor with extraperitoneal extension and epiploic appendage nodule were evidenced and performed. Microscopy and immunohistochemistry confirmed that neuroendocrine tumor was arising from mature teratoma.

Conclusions This work illustrates the importance of the exercise and anatomopathological study of different intraoperative lesions, reporting a case of well differentiated neuroendocrine tumor diagnosed as a result of anatomopathological and immunohistochemical study, since the clinical and appearance of macroscopic lesions are nonspecific.

Imaging – Staging

IGCS19-0249

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STAGING OF HIGH-RISK ENDOMETRIAL CANCER WITH PET/CT AND SENTINEL LYMPH NODE MAPPING ALGORITHM

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Objectives We evaluated the role of PET/CT and sentinel lymph node (SLN) biopsy in women with early stage high-risk endometrial cancer (G2 and deep myometrial invasion, G3, serous, clear cell carcinoma or carcinosarcoma).

Methods Between November 2006 to June 2018, 116 women underwent PET/CT scan followed by surgery were included. Fitty-one percent (60/116) patients underwent full