

complications have occurred in 32% of cases. They were associated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy ($p = 0.009$), elevated surgical complexity ($p = 0.037$), need for intraoperative transfusion and stay at intensive care unit more than 48 hours ($p = 0.05$). Complications were infectious, hemodynamic, pulmonary, digestive and surgical. Need for parenteral nutrition was significantly correlated with longer operative time and neoadjuvant chemotherapy. No correlation was found between occurrence of complications and the following parameters: age, stage, APACHE II score, Charlston Comorbidity index and preoperative albuminemia.

Conclusions Cancer stage, neoadjuvant chemotherapy, high surgical complexity, need for transfusions, delayed extubation and stay at intensive care unit more than 48 hours were predictive factors of higher postoperative morbidity in patients receiving cytoreductive surgery for ovarian cancer.

IGCS19-0159

280 TP53 DOMAINS' MUTATIONS ALTER GLYCOLYSIS IN EPITHELIAL OVARIAN CARCINOMA: EX-VIVO AND IN VITRO STUDY

¹D Atallah*, ²S Antoun, ¹M Moubarak, ¹N El Kassis, ³G Chahine, ²G Hilal. ¹Saint Joseph University, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Beirut, Lebanon; ²Saint Joseph University, Cancer and Metabolism Laboratory, Beirut, Lebanon; ³Saint Joseph University, Oncology, Beirut, Lebanon

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Objectives To investigate the effect of TP53 different domain mutations on its transcriptional activity, its ability to induce apoptosis and to regulate glucose consumption and lactate production in epithelial ovarian cancer

Methods 30 ovarian cancer biopsies were characterized. Viability and Annexin V tests were performed to study the ability of mutant p53 to induce apoptosis. The expression of the glycolytic enzymes regulated by p53 was quantified by qPCR. SK-OV-3 cell line was transfected by different p53 mutated plasmids, and the same experiments performed on the biopsies were done on transfected cells.

Results 17 out of 22 ovarian cancer cases were characterized as High-Grade Serous Carcinoma. Out of these 17, mutations were detected in 9 of the cases. 8 patients showed mutations affecting the apoptosis domain of the gene (exons 2, 3 and 4). The immunohistochemistry and qPCR showed an approximately 2 folds increase in p53 expression between wild type and mutated cases. The expression of p21 and MDM2 decreased only in DNA binding domain mutated cases and transfected cells, which indicates a decreased transcriptional activity with this type of mutation. The highest increase in apoptosis induction was clear in Sk-Ov-3 cells transfected with WT p53, and p53 proline rich domain mutations decreased the protein's apoptotic function. Glucose consumption and lactate production increased by mutated cells compared to wild type.

Conclusions Mutant p53 is overexpressed in ovarian cancer cells. DNA binding domain mutations modify the protein's transcriptional activity, whereas proline rich domain mutations decrease the protein's apoptotic activity. Glycolysis is affected differently in both types.

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281 CHARACTERISTICS OF OVARIAN TUMORS IN LEBANON: 20 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN A LEBANESE TERTIARY CENTER

¹R Eid, ¹E Lilly, ¹FG Haddad, ²C Kesrouani, ¹HR Kourie, ²A Khaddage, ³M Moubarak, ³D Atallah*. ¹Saint Joseph University, Oncology, Beirut, Lebanon; ²Saint Joseph University, Pathology, Beirut, Lebanon; ³Saint Joseph University, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Beirut, Lebanon

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Objectives To report the epidemiological and histological features of ovarian tumors in Lebanon

Methods This is a retrospective study evaluating the characteristics of borderline and malignant ovarian tumors diagnosed in 20 years (from 1997 to 2017) at the Hôtel Dieu de France, University Hospital of Saint Joseph University in Beirut in Lebanon. The data was extracted from the computerized registers of the hospital's pathology laboratory. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 24.0 software.

Results 1137 ovarian lesions were reported, of which 695 (61.12%) were benign, 50 (4.4%) borderline, 361 (31.75%) malignant and 31 (2.73%) were unspecified. Of the 361 malignant lesions, 54 (4.75%) were metastases from another extra-ovarian primitive. Of the 652 benign neoplastic ovarian tumors, epithelial tumors, stromal and sex cords tumors, germ cell tumors and tumors from the dermoid cyst were 306 (46.93%), 70 (10.73%), 268 (41.1%).% and 8 (1.24%). The most common benign neoplastic tumor was mature cystic teratoma representing 268 cases (41.1%), followed by 170 (26.07%) serous cystadenomas, and 80 (12.2%) mucinous cystadenomas. Of the 361 malignant ovarian tumors, 246 (68.1%) were malignant surface epithelial tumors. Germ cell malignancies, stromal tumor and sex cords, and metastatic carcinoma were 25 (6.9%), 22 (6.1%), and 54 (15%), respectively. High grade serous cystadenocarcinoma was the most common malignant tumor with 147 cases (40.7%).

Conclusions The epidemiological characteristics of ovarian tumors in Lebanon are compatible with those published in Western countries and in Asia. This study is the first of its kind in Lebanon and is a database for further research

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282 OVARIAN METASTASES FROM BREAST CANCER: SERIES OVER A 20-YEARS PERIOD AT A LEBANESE TERTIARY CARE CENTER

¹R Eid, ¹M Abdo, ¹G Zgheib, ¹T Zeidan, ¹E Lilly, ¹FG Haddad, ²A Khaddage, ¹HR Kourie, ³M Moubarak, ³D Atallah*. ¹Saint Joseph University, Oncology, Beirut, Lebanon; ²Saint Joseph University, Pathology, Beirut, Lebanon; ³Saint Joseph University, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Beirut, Lebanon

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Objectives To report the characteristics and outcomes of patients presenting ovarian metastases from a breast cancer.

Methods It is a retrospective study reviewing the characteristics of ovarian metastases from a breast cancer diagnosed in 20 years (from 1997 to 2017) at Hôtel-Dieu de France University hospital, a tertiary care center in Lebanon.