Abstract 288 Table 1

Variables		5 years OS		5 years RFS	
		%	P	%	P
Stage	IIB-IIIA	50	0.03	54.5	0.022
	IIIB-IV	24.2		20.3	
Cytoreduction	R0	37.8	0.022	36.4	0.031
	=1cm	25.5		19.4	
	>1cm	18.2		14.8	
LND	No	9.4	<0.0001	5.5	0.001
	Yes	43.5		37.6	
Type of LND	Without LND	9.4	<0.0001	5.5	0.006
	PL	20		33.3	
	PAL	25		0	
	PL+PAL	47.5		40.2	
LN metastasis	Without LND	9.4	<0.0001	5.5	0.002
	No	31.9		48.1	
	Yes	57.8		28.6	

a residual disease <1 cm (37.2%). Lymphadenectomy was performed in 60 patients (50.4%). The 5 years OS and RFS were significantly correlated to the tumor stage, maximal cytoreduction, LN status (table1) and lymphadenectomy was an independent prognostic factor of OS (HR=1.696, 95% CI=1.025–2.807, p=0.04) and RFS (HR=2.162, 95% CI=1.334–3.504, p=0.002) with a higher survival rates in case of associated pelvic lymphadenectomy (PL) and para aortic lymphadenectomy (PAL). The 5 years RFS of patients with a residual disease of more than 1 cm was not significantly improved by lymphadenectomy (7.1% vs 24.2%, p=0.196) despite the gain in term of OS (7.2% vs 42.7%, p=0.006).

Conclusions Lymphadenectomy is associated with a better survival in patients with advanced ovarian cancer.

IGCS19-0628

289   **AWARENESS OF OVARIAN CANCER SYMPTOMS IN GENERAL POPULATION**

[1]M Bishtawi*, [2]H Saleh. [1]Al Ahli Hospital, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Doha, Qatar; [2]Sidra Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Doha, Qatar

Objectives Ovarian cancer accounts for 3% of all female cancers and has a high mortality rate among gynecological malignancies. Early diagnosis carries a high survival rate of 93%. So, this study was carried out to assess the knowledge and awareness of Jordanian women about ovarian cancer symptoms and risk factors.

Methods A cross-sectional survey design was used. Women randomly selected to complete the survey, 896 women completed the survey.

Results The mean of total symptoms recognized was low at level of 3.2(SD=2.7) out of 10. The three highest known symptoms among women were as follows: extreme fatigue (43.2%), back pain (42.4%), and persistent pain in pelvic area (40.7%). The most commonly known risk factor was smoking (68.4%), followed by having ovarian cyst(s) (59.7%).

Conclusions Poor awareness of ovarian cancer risk factors and symptoms were noticed. Awareness need to be raised through education and social media. The absence of an effective screening program, a national awareness campaign is urgently needed to improve the public's understanding of symptoms and risk factors and increasing women's confidence in symptom recognition.

IGCS19-0391

290   **MALIGNANT BRENNER TUMOR OF THE OVARY: CASE SERIES OF ONE SINGLE INSTITUTE**

[1]M Bouhani*, [1]M Slimene, [1]S Sghaier, [1]MA Bouida, [2]N Boujelbene, [1]J Ben Hassouna, [1]M Hechiche, [1]R Chargui, [1]K Rahal. [1]Salah Azaiz Institute, Oncologic Surgery, Tunis, Tunisia; [2]Salah Azaiz Institute, anatomopathology, Tunis, Tunisia

Objectives Malignant Brenner tumors (MBT) of the ovary are rare disease; representing <1% of all ovarian cancers and 3–5% of Brenner tumors. They carry a poor prognosis. They generally affect women during the perimenopausal and postmenopausal periods. The standard treatment is surgery; however, the indication of adjuvant chemotherapy remains controversial. Our aim is to report our experience in the treatment of MBT of the ovary, to better characterize this disease.

Methods A retrospective case series involving 4 patients diagnosed with MBT of the ovary and treated between 2006 and 2014.

Results The median age of our patients was 59.2 years. Three patients were in the menopause period. All women conducted surgery following by adjuvant chemotherapy. Two patients presented a loco regional recurrence that occurred respectively after 9 and 11 months. The treatment was based on chemotherapy. Three patients presented distant metastasis. The treatment combined chemotherapy and surgery.

Conclusions The treatment approach of MBT of the ovary is not well established since its scarcity and poor prognosis. Thus, more case series and meta-analysis should be conducted.

IGCS19-0358

291   **THE ROLE OF WHOLE EXOME SEQUENCING IN MANAGEMENT OF RECURRENT LOW GRADE SEROUS OVARIAN CARCINOMA – A SMALL CASE SERIES**

[1]B Moran, [1]M Wilkinson, [2]S Das, [1]B Loftus, [3]N Mulligan, [4]A Duffy, [4]C Kelly, [4]M Higgins, [5]W Boyd, [5]T Walsh, [5]R McVey, [1]D Brennan*. [1]University College Dublin, School of Medicine, Dublin, Ireland; [2]Royal College of Surgeons In Ireland, Moelcular and Cellular Therapeutics, Dublin, Ireland; [3]Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Department of Pathology, Dublin, Ireland; [4]Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Department of Medical Oncology, Dublin, Ireland; [5]Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Department of Gynaecological Oncology, Dublin, Ireland

Objectives Treatment options for recurrent low grade serous ovarian carcinoma (LGSOC) are limited. Herein we describe the potential utility of next generation sequencing in identifying therapeutic targets for this rare tumour.