AWARENESS OF OVARIAN CANCER SYMPTOMS IN GENERAL POPULATION

1M Bhtawi*, 1H Saleh, 1A Ahli Hospital, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Doha, Qatar; 2Sidra 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 (43.2%), back pain (42.4%), and persistent pain in pelvic area (40.7%). The most commonly known risk factor was smoking (43.2%), back pain (42.4%), and persistent pain in pelvic area (40.7%). The most commonly known risk factor was smoking (43.2%), back pain (42.4%), and persistent pain in pelvic area (40.7%).

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

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

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