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331 PREOPERATIVE NUTRITIONAL STATUS ASSESSED BY CT SCAN IN PATIENTS WITH NEWLY-DIAGNOSED ADVANCED OVARIAN CANCER: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Objectives To evaluate the correlation between sarcopenia and operative/peri-operative outcomes in patients receiving primary debulking surgery (PDS) for newly-diagnosed advanced epithelial ovarian cancer (AEOC).

Methods All consecutive patients affected by AEOC and submitted to PDS in our Institution were considered eligible. Total skeletal muscle surface (SKS) area was used as expression of sarcopenia and measured on axial computed tomography at the level of the third lumbar vertebra. Cox-regression and Kaplan-Meier analysis were used to analyse the relationship between sarcopenia and residual tumor. The effect of sarcopenia on the development of major surgical complications was studied with logistic regression.

Results From October 2018 and March 2019 121 patients were enrolled. Median values of SKS area were significantly lower in patients with RT> vs. =0. After multivariable analysis, sarcopenia resulted as an independent predictor of residual disease.

Conclusions Sarcopenia is an independent predictor of residual disease and peri-operative complications at the time of upfront cytoreduction for AEOC.

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332 ANTIDEPRESSANT (AD) USE IN OVARIAN CANCER PATIENTS (OC) IN THE PAST 26 YEARS AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT MEDICAL CENTER (AUBMC)

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Objectives To assess the prevalence of antidepressant (AD) use and the factors affecting it in OC patients at AUBMC between the years 1992–2018.

Methods A Retrospective review of patients with OC stages I-IV cared for in AUBMC between 1992–2018, with focus on antidepressant use and the factors affecting it.

Results A total number of 330 subjects were enrolled in this study. Prevalence of antidepressant use is 11.8%. Anxiolytics were prescribed in 42.8% of cases. 20.3% of patients on anxiolytics were on AD as well (P-value<0.001).

AD use was significantly higher among the advanced ovarian cancer patients (IIIC:37%,IV=39%) versus early stages (IA-IIIIB=25%).

23.4% of diabetic patients versus 9.8% of non-diabetic patients were on AD (P-value=0.021), 26% of smokers versus 9% of non smokers (p=0.006), 28% of Dyslipidemics versus 8.7% of non-dyslipidemics (P-value<0.001), and 22.9% employed patients versus 11.3% of unemployed ones (Pvalue=0.057) were on AD.

Antidepressant prescription was found to be significantly correlating with having dyslipidemia (OD=7.3, P-value<0.001), being on anxiolytics (OD=6.9, P-value<0.001), having an advanced FIGO stage(OD=3.7, P-value<0.001), and being employed (OD=3.66, P-value=0.02) (table 1).

Conclusions Depression among ovarian cancer patients is underestimated or not properly screened and treated.

Abstract 332 Table 1 Predictive Model among patients with OC on AD

Model	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Odds ratio, Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B), Lower	95% C.I. for EXP(B), Upper
DL	2	0.486	16.931	1	<0.001	7.386	2.849	19.146
Anxiolytic	1.936	0.495	15.311	1	<0.001	6.929	2.628	18.269
FIGO stage	1.31	0.354	13.708	1	<0.001	3.705	1.852	7.412
Employment	1.298	0.558	5.398	1	0.02	3.66	1.225	10.936
Constant	-7.811	1.362	32.899	1	0	0		