abnormal vaginal bleeding requiring intervention had no statistical difference between VP and WVP patients group (p=0.3074) as other complications as well (table 1). Median of related days of vaginal bleeding after the procedure were 7.4 days (SD 8.75) in VP group and 7.34 days (SD 8.52) in WVP group, with no statistical difference (p=0.912).

Conclusions Insert a vaginal pack or not, after LEEP do not affect the number of postoperative gynecologic intervention due to vaginal bleeding or the amount of postoperative bleeding days. Previous pregnancies, hormonal status, cytology or LEEP specimen characteristics did not affect the disclosure. We also could not find any risk factor associated to abnormal bleeding. Based on that, the use of vaginal pack can be omitted with no further complications.

IGCS19-0405

LATERALLY EXTENDED ENDOPELVIC RESECTION(LEER) AND NEOVAGINE, PATIENT WITH RECTAL ADENOCARCINOMA AND RECURRENCE IN CERVIX, VAGINA AND PELVIC WALL: A PURPOSE OF A CASE

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Objectives Exenteration is used to treat cancers of the lower and middle female genital tract in the irradiated pelvis. Höckel described laterally extended endopelvic resection (LEER) as an approach in which the resection line extends to the pelvic side wall.

Methods A 49-year-old patient diagnosed with rectal adenocarcinoma 10 years ago, managed with chemotherapy plus radiotherapy. Tumor relapse at 3 years, management with low abdominoperineal resection and definitive colostomy. Second relapse 4 years later, compromising the posterior aspect of the coccyx and right side of the pelvis with irresectability criteria. Management was decided with chemotherapy with capceticibine, oxaliplatin and bevacizumab. New relapse at 2 years in the cervix, vagina and pelvic wall. Images without distance disease, type LEER management with extension of pelvic floor margins and resection of muscle pubococcygeus and right lateral iliococcygeus with neovagina (Singapore flap) and non-continent urinary derivation with bilateral cutaneous ureteroscopy, achieving adequate lateral margin with curative intent. During follow-up with favorable evaluation.

Results LEER combines at least two procedures: total mesorectal excision, total mesometrial resection or total mesovesical resection. It may even require resection of the pelvic wall, internal obturator muscle, pubococcygeus, iliococcygeus, coccygeus or internal iliac vessels. In combination with neovagina, it would offer better results in non-gynecological cancer relapses.

Conclusions LEER with neovagina can be offered as a new therapy to a selected subset of patients with relapse in adjacent gynecological organs with good oncological, functional and aesthetic results.

Symptom Management – Supportive Cancer Care

IGCS19-0706

PHOTOBIO MODULATION AND MANUAL LYMPH DRAINAGE FOR NIPPLE NECROSIS TREATMENT IN BREAST CANCER: A CASE REPORT

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Objectives Recently, breast reconstruction after mastectomy with nipple preservation became an option of breast cancer surgery. Despite its efficacy and aesthetic superiority, the nipple preservation is associated with several complications in the postoperative period. The photobiomodulation therapy, formerly known as low-intensity laser therapy, demonstrated tissue promotion repair by cellular repair biostimulation, angiogenesis and anti-inflammatory effects. These characteristics suggest a potential role for repair of chronic wounds and may be applicable in necrosis treatment. Our aim was to report the effects of the physiotherapeutic intervention through photobiomodulation therapy in a patient with nipple necrosis after risk reducing mastectomy.

Methods We report a case of a breast cancer surgery with nipple necrosis treated with low-level laser therapy. The patient was a 36-year-old women who developed skin nipple necrosis in the right breast after bilateral reconstructive mastectomy. She had 6 sessions of low-level laser therapy.

Results A female subject developed a nipple necrosis of more than 40% on the right breast after mastectomy and reconstruction. She was referred to Physical Therapy (PT) and the PT sessions were composed by manual lymph drainage, manual therapy for de AWS, exercises of strength and flexibility, followed by LLLT with laser 660 nm, 2 joules per point at every 1 cm. Therapy was implemented for 12 times in total, from May 2016 to June 2016. A re-evaluation was performed monthly from July 13, 2016 to November 2017. After 18 months of follow-up, the sustained effects of LLLT were found.

Conclusions Low-level laser therapy is effective for the skin cicatrization after nipple necrosis.

IGCS19-0446

CONTRACEPTION AND FERTILITY COUNSELING IN PATIENTS RECEIVING CHEMOTHERAPY

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Objectives Cancer care advances allow more patients to pursue fertility. Unfortunately, treatments may have detrimental effects on fertility and fetus should pregnancy occur. This study examines physician documentation and patient perceptions of fertility and contraception counseling.
Methods IRB approval obtained for a cross-sectional study of men and women, ages 18–50, with newly diagnosed malignancy between May 2017 and 2018. Prior sterilization, secondary or synchronous cancer, or prior chemotherapy were exclusionary. Consent recipients received a survey regarding perception on receipt and quality of counseling. Demographic, sexual, and social information was obtained. Differences were evaluated using chi-square tests.

Results Fifty-three of 179 patients identified participated. Majority were women (75 v 25%). Patients were more likely to have perceived counseling for contraception and fertility than documented. The majority perceived counseling as sufficient regarding contraception and fertility.

Men were more likely than women to be perceive counseling regarding fertility (85 v 43%, p=0.010). However, both felt fertility counseling to be sufficient with similar rates of documentation. Caucasians were more likely to perceive receipt of fertility counseling (68 v 29%) and to perceive it to be sufficient (70 v 40%), then African Americans, with the same rate of documentation (35%).

Conclusions Significant discrepancies in perception counseling regarding contraception and fertility were seen. Gender and race were important factors for the perception of fertility counseling, while only race was a factor to quality of perceived counseling. These differences occurred despite equal rates of physician documentation, across all groups.

IGCS19-0646

Objectives To determine risk factors for early death identified the Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment (CGA) in elderly patients with gynecological cancer (EPGC).

Methods Prospective cohort study. Participants with a recent diagnosis of cancer were from eight community hospitals and one cancer center in Northeast Brazil and were recruited during their first medical appointment at the outpatient oncologic clinic. A basal CGA was done before the treatment decision and comorbidity index was collected. Information about the treatments performed, the targeted interventions and early death was collected. Overall survival was estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method, and survival curves were compared using the Log rank test for categorical variables. A multivariate Cox proportional hazards model was used.

Results From 2015–2017, 84 EPGC, mean age 69.6±7.9; range 60–96, were enrolled, 25% were metastatic disease. Tumor site: 40.4% cervical uterine, 36.9% endometrial, 20.2% ovary and 2.3% vulva. Nine (10.7%) ECP died in less than 12 months of follow-up. In our multivariate model, controlled by age, site of cancer and cancer stage, the remaining significant risk factors were malnutrition/nonnutrition determined by MNA-SF (HR 3.70, 95% CI 1.81–7.98, p=0.01), Katz index (HR 3.60, CI 1.56–8.81, p<0.001) CCI >2 (HR 2.74, CI 1.74–10.20, p=0.013) and Polipharmacy (HR 2.65, CI 0.71–9.81, p<0.001).

Conclusions The CGA at admission identified risk factors (Nutritional risk, polyparmacy, functionality for Katz index and comorbidity index) for premature death in EPGC. They can help to plan a personalized care.