IGCS19-0242

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER IN A CANCER HOSPITAL IN BRAZIL

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10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.400

Objectives To identify prognostic factors of endometrial cancer patients assisted in the Instituto do Câncer do Estado de São Paulo (ICESP), Brazil.

Methods A retrospective analysis of 703 patients with endometrial cancer diagnosis referred to surgical treatment in ICESSP between January 2009 and October 2016 was performed. Data has been exported from the REDCap database. Cox regression was used to identify parameters related to worse prognosis.

Results The following parameters were included in the analysis: tumor histology, histologic grade, lymph-vascular space invasion (LVI), tumor size (cutoff: 2 and 4 cm) and myometrial infiltration. In the univariate analysis all studied parameters had RR>2. When multivariate analysis was performed the parameters with independent prognostic factors were histologic grade and LVI (table 1).

Abstract 400 Table 1 Endometrial cancer prognostic factors analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Univariate (RR)</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Multivariate (RR)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tumor histology</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>0.001</td>
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<td>Histologic grade</td>
<td>4.94</td>
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<td>Tumor size 2 cm</td>
<td>2.46</td>
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<td>4 cm</td>
<td>2.25</td>
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<td>Myometrial invasion</td>
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Conclusions High grade tumors and the presence of lymph-vascular space invasion are worse prognostic factors in endometrial cancer patients.

IGCS19-0398

CLEAR CELL CARCINOMA OF THE UTERINE CORPUS

1R Chargui, 1KR rahal. 1I Ben Safta*, 1H Mansouri, 1O Jaidane, 1L Zemni, 1N Boujellbene, 1I Ben Hassouna, 1Salah Azaiez Institute, Pathology, Tunis, Tunisia

Methods: A retrospective analysis of 703 patients with endometrial cancer diagnosis referred to surgical treatment in ICESSP between January 2009 and October 2016 was performed. Data has been exported from the REDCap database. Cox regression was used to identify parameters related to worse prognosis.

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Conclusions: High grade tumors and the presence of lymph-vascular space invasion are worse prognostic factors in endometrial cancer patients.

IGCS19-0546

FROM ATYPICAL MYOMA TO UTERINE SARCOMA: ABOUT THREE CLINICAL CASES

J Bakenga*. Clinique du Fief de Grim, Gynecologic surgery, Poit, France

10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.401

Objectives To identify the characteristics of uterine sarcoma and assess the complexity of pre operative diagnosis

Design: Case report study

Setting: Fief de Grimoire Clinics of Poitiers-Gustav Roussy Institute-Paris

Methods Three patients with suspected myoma in MRI and Ultrasound had been operated in our Center in 2018

Intervention: all descriptive datas, including diagnosis imaging, type of surgery, clinical and pathologic datas were reviewed

Pathologic findings are analysed and criticised

Results Imaging findings talk about ‘‘suspected vascularisation of the myoma’’.

The indication for surgery was related to myoma growth and myoma modifications.

Open surgery was performed to prevent morcellation risk. Two of those three patients had prior myomectomy (one in laparoscopy, the other in hysteroscopy).

At final pathological analysis, two of three patients had low grade sarcoma.

One of those three patients have had radiotherapy.

Literature had been reviewed and discussion on the importance of MRI description.

Conclusions Taking into account the negative impact of morcellation in sarcoma, all suspected myoma in women without child bearing have led to total hystectomy by laparotomy. The only one patiente who had no children at 48 years old was found to have low grade sarcoma and went for post operative radiotherapy.

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