IGCS19-0183

92

NON-INFERIORITY PROSPECTIVE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL ON SIMPLE HYSTERECTOMY VERSUS RADICAL HYSTERECTOMY IN EARLY STAGE CERVICAL CANCER. AN INTERIM ANALYSIS OF LESSER TRIAL

¹V Carneiro*, ²T Paulo Batista, ¹M Rodrigues de Andrade Neto, ³A Vieira Barros, ²A Licio Rocha Bezerra, ⁴L de Olanda Lima Dornelas Camara, ⁵N Moreira Ramalho, ¹M Angelica Lucena, ⁶D Fontão, ⁷R Tancredi, ²T César Silva Júnior, ⁸G Baiocchi. ¹HCP, Pelvic surgery, Recife, Brazil; ²IMIP, Surgical oncology, Recife, Brazil; ³Santa Casa de misericórdia de Maceio, Surgical oncology, maceio, Brazil; ⁴INCA, surgical oncology fellow, rio de janeiro, Brazil; ⁵IMIP/HMR/Olinda/NEOH D'or, Gynecology, recife, Brazil; ⁶HCP, Pelvic Surgery, Recife, Brazil; ⁷HCP/Neoh Oncologia D'or/IMIP, Oncology, Recife, Brazil; ⁸AC Camargo, Onvogynecology, Sao Paulo, Brazil

10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.92

Objectives To analyze if simple hysterectomy does not have less efficacy and safety compared to radical hysterectomy in treatment of early stage cervical cancer.

Methods An open label non-inferiority prospective randomized controlled trial included 40 patients with stages IA2 to IB1 (≤ 2 cm) cervical cancer. The patients were randomized 1:1 in simple hysterectomy or modified radical hysterectomy and pelvic lymphadenectomy between May 2015 and April 2018. Health-related quality of life was assessed (EORTC QLQ-C30). Primary endpoint was disease free survival in 3 years and secondary endpoints was overall survival, morbidity, and quality of life.

Results Clinical and pathological characteristics were well balanced between treatment groups. Thirty-two (80%) patients were squamous cell carcinomas and 3 (7.5%) cases had metastatic lymph node. The median surgical time was greater for the radical hysterectomy group (150 vs. 199.5 minutes; $p=0.003$). Postoperative bladder catheterization days were also higher after radical hysterectomy ($p=0.043$). There was no postoperative mortality and postoperative complication rate was not statistically different (15% and 20%; $p=1.0$). Global health, quality of life and physical functioning scores were not different between groups until 6 months of follow-up. There was no difference in adjuvant treatment between groups (30% and 20%; $p=0.48$). The median follow-up time was 16.2 months and the 2-year disease free survival was 95% and 100% for the simple hysterectomy and modified radical groups, respectively ($p=0.405$). There was only 1 death due to cancer in the simple hysterectomy arm.

Conclusions This interim analysis suggests low morbidity and safety for simple hysterectomy for early stage cervical cancer compared to radical hysterectomy.

IGCS19-0508

93

SACITUZUMAB GOVITECAN IN UTERINE AND OVARIAN CARCINOSARCOMAS

¹S Lopez*, ²E Perrone, ²B Zeybek, ²S Bellone, ²A Manzano, ²L Zammataro, ²C Han, ²G Altwerger, ³R Angioli, ²A Santin. ¹Università Magna Graecia, Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Catanzaro, Italy; ²Yale University, Obstetrics- Gynecology- and Reproductive Sciences, New Haven, USA; ³Università Campus Bio-Medico, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Rome, Italy

10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.93

Objectives Carcinosarcomas (CS) are highly aggressive gynecologic malignancies containing both carcinomatous and sarcomatous elements. Sacituzumab govitecan (SG) is a novel antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) targeting trophoblast antigen 2 (Trop-2), a cell surface glycoprotein highly expressed in many epithelial tumors, to deliver SN-38, the active metabolite of irinotecan. This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of SG in primary CS cell lines and xenografts.

Methods Trop-2 expression in primary tumor cell lines and cell viability after exposure to SG, non-targeting control ADC (h679-CL2A-SN-38), and naked parental antibody hRS7 IgG were evaluated using flow-cytometry-based-assays. Antibody-dependent-cell-cytotoxicity (ADCC) against Trop-2+ and Trop-2- CS cell lines was evaluated *in vitro* using 4-h Chromium-release-assays. *In vivo* activity of SG was tested against Trop-2 + CS xenografts.

Results High expression of Trop-2 was detected in 55,5% (5 of 9) of primary CS cell lines. Primary tumors overexpressing Trop-2 were significantly more sensitive to SG when compared to control ADC ($p<0.05$). Both SG and parental hRS7 mediated high level of ADCC against Trop2+ CS cell lines while no cytotoxicity was detected against Trop-2 negative tumors. Importantly, SG also induced bystander killing of Trop-2 negative tumors. *In vivo* experiments with SG demonstrated significantly greater antitumor effects and increased survival compared to control ADC ($p<0.05$). SG therapy was well tolerated by the animals.

Conclusions SG demonstrated remarkable antitumor activity against biologically aggressive CS overexpressing Trop-2 and due to its hydrolyzable linker may cause a significant bystander killing effect in CS with heterogenous TROP-2 expression. Clinical trials are warranted.

IGCS19-0307

94

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL RESPONSE ON CLINICORADIOLOGICAL PRESENTATION AND PROGNOSIS OF PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED HIGH GRADE SEROUS OVARIAN CARCINOMA TREATED WITH NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY

¹A Lopes*, ²ML Nogueira D Genta, ³V da Costa Miranda, ⁴RV Mendonza Lopez, ⁵F Marino Carvalho, ²J Paula Carvalho. ¹Instituto do Cancer do Estado de São Paulo- Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo ICESP-HCFMUSP, Surgery Division-Gastroenterology Department, São Paulo, Brazil; ²Instituto do Cancer do Estado de São Paulo- Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo ICESP-HCFMUSP, Gynecology Department, São Paulo, Brazil; ³Instituto do Cancer do Estado de São Paulo- Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo ICESP-HCFMUSP, Oncology Department, São Paulo, Brazil; ⁴Instituto do Cancer do Estado de São Paulo- Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo ICESP-HCFMUSP, Department of Biostatistics, São Paulo, Brazil; ⁵Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, Department of Pathology, São Paulo, Brazil

10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.94

Objectives To analyze the influence of histopathological response on clinicoradiological and survival of patients with high-grade serous ovarian carcinoma (HGSC) after neoadjuvant chemotherapy.

Methods From 2008 to 2016, patients with advanced HGSC (FIGO IIIC-IVB) who underwent 6 cycles of NACHT (carboplatin-paclitaxel) followed by cytoreductive surgery were reviewed and divided in 3 groups: complete pathological response (1), pathological residual tumor with complete