Methods A retrospective review of an institutional pathology archive over a five-year-period was performed to identify cases of combined EEAC and AM. 79 cases were identified. Histological slides exhibiting the combination of AM and EAC were digitalised using Aperio Slide scanner and evaluated by using Aperio Morphometry tools. Morphological results were correlated with tumour type, tumour grade and staging and compared with routine AM (RAM) cases. In a next step all histological slides were immunohistochemically examined by different antibodies.

Results The mean distance AM – EEAC was 0.67 ± 0.75 mm, the mean AM gland size was 0.22 ± 0.10 mm, while the mean RAM gland size was 2.31 mm. All EAC cases were type 1 EEAC. The majority of AM-EEAC cases were classified as stage pT1a tumours and graded as G1. Immunohistochemically we were able to distinguish between p16 positive and p16 negative group.

Conclusions AM in combination with EEAC exhibits a special morphology with small AM glands near the EEAC. Our hypothesis is that Adenomyosis could be involved in the pathogenesis of endometrial cancer or a random incidental finding. Adenomyosis in the p16 negative group could play a rule in carcinogenesis.

Conclusions Fluorescent peptides from the L1 protein can be used to detect of antibodies induced by vaccination using different techniques.

IGCS19-0747

Differentially expressed proteins among normal cervix, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia and cervical squamous cell carcinoma

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10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.123

Objectives To explore the differentially expressed proteins in normal cervix, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and cervical squamous cell carcinoma (CSCC) tissues by differential proteomics technique.

Methods Cervical tissues (including normal cervix, CIN and CSCC) were collected in Department of Gynecologic Oncology of Beijing Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital. 2-D DIGE and DeCyder software were used to detect the differentially expressed proteins. MALDI-TOF/TOF MS was used to identify the differentially expressed proteins. WB and IHC were performed to validate the expressions of selected proteins among normal cervix, CIN and CSCC.

Results 46 differentially expressed proteins were differentially expressed among the normal cervix, CIN and CSCC. 26 proteins were successfully identified by MALDI-TOF/TOF MS. S100A9 was the most significantly up-regulated protein. eEF1A1 was the most significantly down-regulated protein. The results of WB showed that with the increase in the severity of cervical lesions, the expression of S100A9 protein was significantly increased among the three groups (P = 0.010). IHC showed that protein S100A9 was mainly expressed in the cytoplasm, and its positive expression rate was 20.0% in normal cervix, 70.0% in CIN and 100.0% in CSCC, with a significant difference among them (P = 0.006).

Conclusions There are differentially expressed proteins among normal cervix, CIN and CSCC. S100A9, eEF1A1 and PKM2 may become candidate markers for early diagnosis of cervical cancer and new targets for therapy. It also provides a basis for further studies of the mechanism for CIN developing to CSCC.

Breast

IGCS19-0658

Breast cancer in young women: clinico-pathological features of 27 cases

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10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.124

Objectives Analyze the clinico-pathological features of breast cancer occurring in young women under 30 years.