

**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 immunohistochemical examined by different antibodies.

**Results** The mean distance AM – EEAC was  $0,67 \pm 0,75$  mm, the mean AM gland size was  $0,22 \pm 0,10$  mm, while the mean RAM gland size was 2,31mm. All EAC cases were type 1 EEAC. The majority of AM-EEAC cases were classified as stage pT1a tumours and graded as G1. Immunohistochemical we were able to distinguish between a 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 role in carcinogenesis.

## IGCS19-0760

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### ANTI-HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS ANTIBODY DETECTION USING RHODAMINE B LABELED L1-HPV-16 DERIVED PEPTIDES

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**Objectives** To detect differences in anti-HPV antibodies response between young women HPV-vaccinated and unvaccinated using rhodamine-b labeled L1-derived peptides and non-conventional techniques.

**Methods** The peptides were designed from the epitopes of the virus surface recognized by the antibodies of B cells from HPV-infected. Serum from eight VLP vaccinated women, who have received three doses of immunization (positive controls PC), and serum from eight girls under 14 years of age, who have not had their first intercourse (negative controls NC), were obtained by venipuncture at the faculty of health of Universidad Industrial de Santander and at the university hospital. The fluorescence polarization assays were performed and the polarization readings were made in the microplate reader using a cube of filters for polarization with excitation wavelength of 525 nm and emission at 585 nm. These serum were also tested by Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

**Results** It was found that these designed peptides presented higher reactivity with antibodies from the serum of PC-women than with antibodies from the serum of NC-women with  $p < 0.0001$ . Six out of eleven peptides derived from three L1-regions were specifically recognized by antibodies present in the serum of HPV-vaccine immunized women as was detected by ELISA. Peptide P-BC in the dot fluorescence assay showed the highest specific reactivity to PC-serum, suggesting that this peptide could be used to detect changes in the antibody response against HPV with this technique.

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

## IGCS19-0747

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### DIFFERENTIALLY EXPRESSED PROTEINS AMONG NORMAL CERVIX, CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA AND CERVICAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

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**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

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### BREAST CANCER IN YOUNG WOMEN: CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF 27 CASES

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

**Methods** We retrospectively studied 27 cases of histologically confirmed breast cancer, collected during 8 years, in gynecology and pathology departments of our institution. All patients were under 30 years of age at diagnosis. Clinical data, pathological investigations and outcome statistics were analyzed.

**Results** The average age in our series was 26.5 years. Discovery of a breast nodule was the predominant clinical symptom (80%) with an average consultation time of 8 months. Tumor size was > 5.5 cm in 60% of cases. The tumor was T4 in 35% of cases and M1 in 3 patients. Treatment was radical and conservative in respectively 60% and 15% of cases. Histological type was an invasive ductal carcinoma all cases, grade III of Scarff Bloom and Richardson in 35% of cases. Lymph node involvement was noted in 27.5% of cases. Phenotype profiles was distributed as follows: HER2 in 7 cases, triple negative in 8 cases, luminal A and B in 6 cases each. Chemo and radio therapies were performed in respectively 90 and 95% of cases, Hormone and targeted therapies were performed in 40% and 25% of cases respectively. Recurrences were noted in 25% of cases, distant metastases in 45% of cases and disease related death in 12% of cases. BRCA1 was positive in 5 patients.

**Conclusions** Breast cancer in young women seems to be highly heterogeneous and has potentially aggressive and complex biological features.

## IGCS19-0674

### 125 RESULTS AND INDICATIONS OF BREAST MICRO-BIOPSY: A MONOCENTRIC STUDY

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**Objectives** The objective of this study was to correlate clinical, radiological and pathological data of mammary microbiopsies

**Methods** This is a 20-month retrospective study from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2018 that included all patients who had a breast microbiopsies.

**Results** Out of 86 patients, one patient was excluded because the pathological examination was not contributory. The average age of the patients was 39 years (range, 20 to 71 years). We performed mammary microbiopsies for ACR 4 in 82% of the patients. Pathological examination concluded that there was benign mastopathy, mainly fibrocystic dystrophy in 76% patients (a radio-histological discordance) and infiltrating ductal carcinoma in two patients. One patient had a breast micro-biopsy for ACR 3 with familial breast cancer ATCDs. The anatomopathology concluded to the benignity of the lesions. All ACR 5 patients, (n =12), had infiltrating ductal carcinoma.

**Conclusions** Ultrasound guided mammary micro-biopsy is a reliable examination that allows in most cases to determine the histological type of the mammary lesion when it is accessible to the biopsy, thus reducing the overall impact of the management of mastopathies. The problem arises when there is a radio-histological discordance, mainly in front of ACR4.

## IGCS19-0402

### 126 PREDICTORS OF LYMPH NODES METASTASIS IN 209 PATIENTS WITH EARLY INVASIVE BREAST CANCER: ONE YEAR EXPERIENCE OF A SINGLE CANCER CENTER

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**Objectives** The aim of this study was to identify predictive factors of axillary lymph node metastasis (ALNM) in early breast cancer (EBC).

**Methods** It was a retrospective study of 209 patients with T0-T1-T2 breast cancer who underwent resection of the primary tumor and axillary staging by sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) and/or axillary lymph node dissection (ALND) over 2012 at our institute. The  $\chi^2$  test and Fisher's exact probability tests were used for categorical variables, and t-test for continuous variables. Predictors of ALNM were identified by univariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses using SPSS statistical software package (version 20.0).

**Results** Among the 209 patients, 48.8% (102 cases) had ALNM. Factors associated with ALNM in univariate analyses were tumor clinical size (23.5% in stage T0, 41.9% in stage T1, 55.4% in stage T2;  $p=0.02$ ), multifocality (73.7% vs 43.3%,  $p=0.001$ ), lymphovascular invasion (LVI) (77.1% vs 43.1%,  $p<0.0001$ ), HER2 overexpression (66.7% vs 45.1%,  $p=0.018$ ) and Ki67 value  $\geq 14\%$  (55.5% vs 41.4%,  $p=0.043$ ) as well as molecular subtype (40% in luminal A, 56.7% in luminal B, 66.7% in HER 2 and 36.8% in triple negative subtype,  $p=0.049$ ). The presence of the estrogen receptors (ER), progesterone receptors (PR) have no influence on the risk of ALNM. However, the rate of positive ER was significantly lower in patients with ALNM (72.76%  $\pm 25.76$  vs 84.19  $\pm 19.865$ ,  $p=0.002$ ). On multivariate logistic regression model, the presence of LVI (OR=4.450, CI=1.756–11.278,  $p=0.002$ ), the tumor clinical size (OR=1.261, CI=1.088–1.463,  $p=0.002$ ) and the rate of ER positivity (OR=0.977, CI=0.962–0.991,  $p=0.002$ ) remained as independent predictors of ALNM.

**Conclusions** Our results suggest that LVI, tumor size and the rate of positive ER are predictive factors for ALNM in EBC.

## IGCS19-0423

### 127 PHYLLODE BREAST SARCOMAS, CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL SERIES

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**Objectives** Phyllode breast sarcomas are rare fibroepithelial tumors that account for less than 0.5% of all breast tumors. Due to their rarity and heterogeneity, it was difficult to establish an optimal therapeutic protocol.

**Methods** We carried out a retrospective study of 18 cases of Phyllode breast sarcomas collected at Salah Azaiez Institute between 2004 and 2013.