million-women translating to tens-of-thousands more breast/ovarian-cancers prevented across the population.

Conclusions Population-based BRCA-testing is cost-effective in HIC and potentially in UMIC depending on the local willingness-to-pay thresholds. Genetic-testing costs need to fall further for LMIC cost-effectiveness. Population-testing can prevent tens-of-thousands more breast/ovarian-cancers than the current clinical strategy.

IGCS19-0579

11 FLABRA, FRONTLINE APPROACH FOR BRCA TESTING IN OVARIAN CANCER (OC) TREATMENT NAÏVE POPULATION. A LATIN AMERICA (LA) EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY

¹S Goncalves, ²G Gomez Abuin, ³D Gallardo, ⁴P Estevez Diz, ⁵V Caceres, ⁶M De la Vega, ⁷F Palazzo, ⁸G Lerzo, ⁹D Kaen, ¹⁰R Gerson, ¹¹M Lim, ¹²M Philco, ¹³M Moreira Costa Zorzzeto, ¹⁴AC De Melo, ¹⁵R Hegg, ¹⁶R de Oliveira Santana, ¹⁷P Medeiros Milhomen Beato, ¹⁸L Trujillo, ¹⁹M Plata, ²⁰A Yepes, ²¹A Cock, ²²MM Bonifacio, ²³M Cortes, ²⁴L Fein, ²⁵C Castillo, ²⁶C Pacheco, ²⁷M Ticona, ²⁸E Hoyoa, ²⁹R Jaramillo, ³⁰J Soare Nunes, ³¹A Menezes Morelle, ³²A Freire de Carvalho Calabrich, ³³EH Cronemberger Costa e Silva, ³⁴P Mora, ³⁵F Damian, ³⁶I Diaz Perez, ³⁷L Sganga, ³⁸MH Pereira, ³⁹H Ramirez, ⁴⁰A Nogueira, ⁴¹R Guindalini, ⁴²V Miranda, ⁴³G Giornelli*. ¹ASTRAZENCA, Medical Affairs LATAM, Buenos Aires, Argentina; ²Hospital Aleman, Oncology, Buenos Aires, Argentina; ³INCAN, Oncology, Mexico, Mexico; ⁴Instituto do Câncer do Estado de São Paulo – ICESP, Oncology, San Paulo, Brazil; ⁵Instituto Angel Roffo, Oncology, Buenos Aires, Argentina; ⁶CEMIC, Oncology, Buenos Aires, Argentina; ⁷Instituto Sagrada Familia, Oncology, San Miguel de Tucuman, Argentina; ⁸Instituto Fundación Investigar, Oncology, Buenos Aires, Argentina; ⁹COIR, Oncology, La Rioja, Argentina; ¹⁰The American British Cowdray Medical Center I.A.P. Centro Medico ABC, Oncology, Mexico, Mexico; ¹¹Instituto Oncológico Nacional, Oncology, Panama, Panama; ¹²Hospital Nacional Alberto Sabogal Sologuren, Oncology, Callao, Peru; ¹³Hospital do Câncer de Barretos, Oncology, San Paulo, Brazil; ¹⁴Instituto Nacional de Câncer INCA, Oncology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; ¹⁵Hospital Pérola Byington, Oncology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; ¹⁶Instituto do Câncer do Ceará, Oncology, Ceara, Brazil; ¹⁷Fundação Amaral Carvalho, Oncology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; ¹⁸Instituto Nacional de Cancerología, Oncology, Bogota, Colombia; ¹⁹Fundación Cardio Infantil, Oncology, Bogota, Colombia; ²⁰Clinica Vida, Oncology, Medellin, Colombia; ²¹Instituto de Cancerología de la Clínica las Américas, Oncology, Medellin, Colombia; ²²Nuvisan, Latinamerica, Buenos Aires, Argentina; ²³Instituto Reina Fabiola, Oncology, Cordoba, Argentina; ²⁴Centro Oncológico de Rosario, Oncology, Rosario, Argentina; ²⁵Hospital Perrando, Oncology, Resistencia, Argentina; ²⁶ONCOSALUD, Oncology, Lima, Peru; ²⁷Hosp. Edgardo Rebagliati, Oncology, Lima, Peru; ²⁸Oncomédica – IMAT, Oncology, Monteria, Colombia; ²⁹Hemato Oncólogos Cali, Oncology, Cali, Colombia; ³⁰Hospital Erasto Gaertner, Oncology, Curitiba, Brazil; ³¹Hospital Moinhos de Vento, Oncology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; ³²Ensino e terapia de Inovação Clínica AMO, Oncology, Rio Vermelho, Brazil; ³³Centro Regional Integrado de Oncología – CRIO, Oncology, Alvaro Weyne, Brazil; ³⁴Instituto COI de Pesquisa, Oncology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; ³⁵Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, oncology, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; ³⁶AstraZeneca, Medical Affairs, Buenos Aires, Argentina; ³⁷AstraZeneca, Diagnostics, Buenos Aires, Argentina; ³⁸AstraZeneca, Medical LATAM, Sao Paulo, Brazil; ³⁹Fundacion Valle de Lili, Oncology, Valle de Lili, Colombia; ⁴⁰Angelica Nogueira Hospital das Clínicas- UFMG, Oncology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; ⁴¹CLION Salvador, Oncology, Salvador, Brazil; ⁴²Vanessa Miranda Instituto D'OR, Oncology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; ⁴³Instituto Alexander Fleming, Oncology, Buenos Aires, Argentina

10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.11

Objectives Previously described prevalence of BRCA mutated OC is 14% for germline BRCA mutations (gBRCA^M), that could increase to 20% considering somatic BRCA mutations (sBRCA^M). Latinamerican population is a paradigm of poly-ethnicity and ancestries and the prevalence of BRCA^M is unknown.

FLABRA is a cross-sectional, multi-center study designed to determine the prevalence of BRCA^M, either sBRCA^M or gBRCA^M in high grade serous OC LA patients, with a new approach of start testing in tumor. We also aimed to describe current genetic counselling and treatment approach at frontline in this population.

Methods We enrolled 407 patients from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Panama, diagnosed with OC within the last 120 days. Archived tumor blocks or 10-µm sections were used for BRCA testing in tissue (Myriad Tumor BRCAAnalysis CDx™). Patients who were positive in tumor, were analysed in blood to determine if the mutation was from germline (Myriad Single Site BRCAAnalysis®). In gBRCA^M, genetic counseling was advised. Patients medical records were reviewed for data relevant to medical history, OC diagnosis, counseling approach, and treatment plan.

Results Results from first 376 patients who already completed the study: BRCA mutations prevalence detected in tumor was 30%.

Conclusions Our data show a high prevalence of sBRCA^M and gBRCA^M in LA OC pts. Additionally, this new approach of start testing the tumor may prove to be more cost effective, leading to a more conclusive result; so refinement of this technique is a must. The high prevalence of sBRCA^M in certain regions of LA needs to be further investigated.

IGCS19-0443

12 GENETIC ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY AND RECURRENT ADULT GRANULOSA CELL TUMORS OF THE OVARY

¹A Da Cruz Paula*, ²E da Silva, ³S Segura, ⁴R Bi, ⁵P Selenica, ⁶F Pareja, ⁷A Vidal, ⁸S Gatiús, ⁹NR Abu-Rustum, ¹⁰X Matias-Guiu, ¹¹BP Rubin, ¹²J Reis-Filho, ¹³DF DeLair, ¹⁴B Weigelt. ¹Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer center, Surgery, New York, USA; ²Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer center, Pathology, New York, USA; ³Hospital U de Bellvitge, Anatomic Pathology, Barcelona, Spain; ⁴Hospital Universitario Arnau de Vilanova, Pathology, Lleida, Spain; ⁵Robert J. Tomsich Pathology and Laboratory Medicine Institute, Pathology, Cleveland, USA

10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.12

Objectives Adult granulosa cell tumors (aGCTs) are rare ovarian tumors underpinned by the FOXL2 p.C134W mutation, with a 10–30% risk of relapse. We sought to determine the genetic alterations underpinning primary and recurrent aGCTs.

Abstract 11 Table 1

	TOTAL LATAM	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	COLOMBIA	MEXICO	PANAMA	PERU
Total tested in tumor tissue N	376	105	101	74	44	22	30
BRCA ^M tissue N (%)	112 (29,78%)	34 (32,4%)	27 (26,7%)	17 (23%)	18 (40,9%)	3 (13,6%)	13 (43,3%)
gBRCA ^M N (%)	67 (59,82%)	24 (70,6%)	17 (63%)	5 (29,4%)	16 (88,9%)	1 (33,3%)	4 (30,8%)
sBRCA ^M N (%)	32 (28,57%)	7 (20,6%)	4 (14,8%)	12 (70,6%)	0 (0%)	2 (66,6%)	7 (53,8%)
Inconclusive	13 (11,6%)	3 (8,8%)	6 (22,2%)	0 (0%)	2 (11,1%)	0 (0%)	2 (15,4%)