IGCS19-0453

POINT-OF-CARE SURROGATE BIOMARKERS FOR TREATMENT OUTCOME FOR PRIMARY CERVIX LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA: A CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 37 CASES

X Liu*, L Yizhen, X Zuguang. Cancer Hospital- Fudan University, Medical Oncology, Shanghai, China

Objective As E7 oncoprotein is synthesized in the latter stages of cervical carcinogenesis, it may be a more specific biomarker for dysplasia than Pap and HPV. By sequestering cations, E7 monomers form oligomers detectable by Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS). p16INK4a staining has been used as an adjunct to cytology but not in a point-of-care setting. Our aim is to detect E7 oncoproteins using DLS and p16INK4a using immuno-detection in cervical samples.

Methods Protein lysates from HeLa cells, which express E7 and p16INK4a, and third trimester placenta (3TP), which do not express E7 or p16INK4a, were characterized by DLS as well as p16INK4a antibody by Western blot to establish positive and negative reference standards, respectively. Patient samples were profiled by DLS and Western blots and correlated with clinical findings.

Results Addition of 10mM EDTA resulted in a monomorphic peak at ~75nm in diameter for HeLa that is distinct from 3TP (~160nm) by DLS, corresponding to a likely E7 oligomer of ~1100kDa on native Western blot. 60 patient samples have been collected thus far with DLS patterns that roughly correlate to those seen using cell lines. Western blot probed with p16INK4a antibody was positive and negative for patients with dysplasia/cancer and without cervical abnormalities respectively.

Conclusions Preliminary results suggest feasibility of detecting E7 oligomers by DLS and p16INK4a by immuno-detection in patient samples and its potential as a point-of-care test. The presence of E7 in patient samples will be confirmed with mass spectrometry and sensitivity and specificity of p16INK4a will be determined with additional patient samples.

IGCS19-0313

A CASE REPORT: ADVANCED CERVICAL CANCER DIAGNOSED WITH ACUTE PERITONITIS AND EMERGENT SURGERY WITH OMENTUM METASTASIS

1O. Masari*, 2Y. Onishi, 3M. Minematsu, 2S. Natsuki. 1Fukuoka Tokuyukai Hospital, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Fukuoka, Japan; 2Fukuoka Tokuyukai Hospital, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Fukuoka, Japan

Objectives Advanced cervical cancer are often diagnosed with atypical genital bleeding, urological symptoms, distant metastasis. We report a case of stage IV uterine cervical cancer, which was found after acute surgical operations suspected bowel perforation.

Methods A 37-years-old woman(G1-P1) visited the ER department of our hospital because of upper abdominal pain, she had peritoneal irritation sign. Abdominal ultrasound showed swelling appendix, para-aortic lymph nodes, and ileocecal nodules. The computed tomographic scanning showed thickening rectal mucosa. Our surgeons suspected carcinomatous peritonitis by appendix tumor and gastrointestinal perforation. And on that day,surgeons did emergent laparoscopy, findings suggested cancerous peritonitis with stage IV rectal cancer, but the final pathological diagnosis of appendix and omentum was squamous cell carcinoma. So, we suspected metastasis from uterine cervical squamous cancer.

Results We had confirmed swelling cervical tumor and infiltration to rectal, and she was diagnosed stage IV cervical cancer.
She has had a concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CDDP), hyperthermia, and hyperbaric oxygen therapy. Now her abdominal pain is improved. She had no grade 4 toxicity rectal perforation, her PS is 0 and she had been continuing carboplatin, paclitaxel and Bevacizumab once a month.

Conclusions Even she had checked up of uterine cervical cancer during the second pregnancy, and it was normal. It is rare a cervical cancer causes omental metastasis, but we should suspect cervical cancer even if there is no genital bleeding. And we find it may be important to check up the cervical cancer for one month from the delivery. In Japan, the percent of the cervical cancer screening is low and no political vaccination system. Therefore we should consider a new system that can check regularly for mothers they should be very busy for child care.

IGCS19-0620

**RADIONUCLIDE ENDOVASCULAR EMBOLIZATION OF SMALL PELVIC ARTERIES IN PATIENTS WITH COMPLICATED UTERINE CERVIX CANCER: SINGLE-CENTER EXPERIENCE IN BELARUS**

1O Matylevich*, 2L Mirilenko, 3O Sukonko, 4NN Alexandrov National Cancer Center of Belarus, Gynecologic Oncology Department, Minsk, Belarus; 1NN Alexandrov National Cancer Center of Belarus, Interventional Radiology Department, Minsk, Belarus; 2NN Alexandrov National Cancer Center of Belarus, Statistical Department, Minsk, Belarus; 3NN Alexandrov National Cancer Center of Belarus, Urologic Oncology Department, Minsk, Belarus

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**Objectives** To conduct the efficacy of radiological endovascular embolization of small pelvis arteries in patients with locally advanced and recurrent uterine cervix cancer (UCC) complicated with hemorrhage.

**Methods** 81 patients were included: 68 (84%) primary patients with locally advanced UCC and 13 (16%) – with UCC recurrences, who underwent radiological endovascular occlusion of small pelvis arteries regarding bleeding from tumor.

**Results** Distribution of primary patients according to FIGO stages: IIB stage – in 4 (6%), IIIB – in 44 (65%), IV – in 20 (29%). In the result of the procedure hemorrhage was stopped in 76 (94%) patients. After successful conduction of radiological endovascular hemostasis in 68% (46 of 68) of primary UCC patients' antineoplastic treatment was performed, according to the radical program in full – in 43% (29 of 68) of cases. Survival of 22 (32%) patients who was not treated further, and 46 (68%) patients who continued the treatment was significantly differed. 1-year adjusted survival (AS) was 15.2% (SE 8.1%) and 53.5% (SE 7.4%), respectively. No patient survived to 5 years in the first subgroup, in the second subgroup a 3-year AS was 24.0% (SE 6.8%), median AS for the first subgroup was 5.4 months, for the second – 12.8 months (p <0.001).

**Conclusions** Arterial embolization of pelvic vessels is an effective method of arrest of hemorrhage in patients with locally advanced and recurrent UCC in 94% of cases. Conduction of this procedure in primary patients in case of complicated locally advanced UCC allows to perform special antitumor treatment in 68% of cases.

IGCS19-0626

**EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT HEPARINS ON THE OUTCOMES OF CONCURRENT CHEMORADIOThERAPY FOR LOCALLY ADVANCED CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS**

1O Matylevich*, 2L Mirilenko, 3O Sukonko, 4NN Alexandrov National Cancer Center of Belarus, Gynecologic Oncology Department, Minsk, Belarus; 1NN Alexandrov National Cancer Center of Belarus, Interventional Radiology Department, Minsk, Belarus; 2NN Alexandrov National Cancer Center of Belarus, Statistical Department, Minsk, Belarus; 3NN Alexandrov National Cancer Center of Belarus, Urologic Oncology Department, Minsk, Belarus

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**Objectives** To investigate the efficacy of low molecular weight heparins (LMWH) on the outcomes of concurrent chemoradiotherapy for locally advanced cervical cancer patients.

**Methods** 85 stage IIB-IVB locally advanced cervical cancer patients were treated at the Gynecologic Oncology Department in 2011–2013 years. Patients were randomized into two arms. The control patient arm received the conventional chemoradiotherapy course, in the study arm it was supplemented with LMWH.

**Results** Hemorrhagic complications associated with the using of LMWH were not detected. The immediate results of chemoradiotherapy in the study and control groups were the same (p=1.0): according to RECIST criteria 47% in each group were recorded in complete regressions, 42% in partial regresions, 11% in the stabilization of the disease, and the progression of the disease to the end treatment was not recorded in any of the studied groups. The 5-year cancer-specific survival of patients in the study arm was 68.2% (SE 7.9%), in the control arm it was 66.4% (SE 7.1%), p=0.80. The 5-year overall survival was 63.3% (SE 8.1%) and 64.4% (SE 7.2%) respectively, p=0.94. The 5-year progression-free survival was 63.3% (SE 8.1%) and 64.4% (SE 7.2%), respectively, p=0.93.

**Conclusions** Thus, despite the theoretical data, as a result of a clinical study, the effect of using LMWH on the primary cure of a tumor has not been established. The analysis of long-term treatment outcomes found no effect of LMWH on the cancer-specific survival, overall survival and progression-free survival in locally advanced cervical cancer patients treated by concomitant chemoradiotherapy.

IGCS19-0202

**IMPACT OF VAGINAL CUFF BRACHYTHERAPY IN OPERATED PATIENTS WITH HIGH RISK EARLY STAGE CERVICAL CANCER**

1G Mauro*, 2R Kleine Truffa, 3H Carvalho de Andrade, 4Sao Paulo Cancer Institute, Radiation Oncology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 2Sao Paulo Cancer Institute, Gynecology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 3Sao Paulo Cancer Institute, Clinical Oncology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 4University of Sao Paulo – School of Medicine, Radiation Oncology, Sao Paulo, Brazil

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**Objectives** To evaluate local control and survival of high risk cervical cancer patients submitted or not to vaginal cuff brachytherapy in the post-operative setting.

**Methods** Retrospective cohort of patients treated from 2010 to 2017. Patients were eligible if they had confirmed histological diagnosis of cervical cancer treated with surgery and...