

were given personal electronic tablets consisting of video tutorials for revision during the training period.

Fifty PMPs were given a questionnaire consisting of 50 questions at the start and completion of the new training programme. There were 3 category of questions: multiselect, true/false and knowledge score. The questions were further divided into 5 domains. Domain 1–5 consisted of questions on awareness of cervical cancer, cervical precancer, practical screening methodology, data management and HPV respectively. Responses were Scored by calculating the raw score and using linear transformation to standardize the raw score for all questions.

Results More than 90% PMPs were married, parous and were from primary health care centers with median work experience of 19.5 years, however only 60% had themselves undergone cervical screening. Analysis showed very significant improvement in all domains after introduction of the new training programme ($p < 0.0001$).

Conclusions The new training programme is effective in significantly improving the skills of PMPS despite shorter training duration. The questionnaire survey was found to be effective as it tested knowledge and awareness by multiple methods to improve response accuracy.

IGCS19-0515

207 CERVICAL CANCER IN YOUNG WOMEN TREATED AT A SINGLE INSTITUTION – A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.207

Objectives The aim of the study was to evaluate demographics and treatment outcome in young women under the age of 40 years with cervical cancer treated at a single institution in South Africa.

Methods Retrospective study of patients younger than 40 years with cervical cancer referred for radiation from January 2015 to December 2018. The MOSAIQ[®] patient management system was used as the data source of patient names. Data collected included patient demographics; HIV status; stage; treatment and survival outcome.

Results In the time period 96 patients under the age of 40 years were referred for radiotherapy. The median age was 33 years (24–38 years); 15.6% (n=15) were under the age of 30. Overall, 36.5% were HIV-positive. Disease characteristics included 91.7% squamous cell carcinoma on histology; 65.6% (n=63) were Stage IIIB and above. The very young (under 30 years) had a high proportion presenting with advanced stage disease, 73.3% (n=11). Seventy-one patients (74%) received radical CCRT, RT or adjuvant CRT. HIV-negative patients were significantly more likely to be prescribed curative therapy (82% vs 60%; $p=0.018$). The majority of the cohort, 77 patients (80.2%), received a minimum of 40Gy EBRT. Of the 71 patients who received radical therapy, 17 (23.9%) had a recorded date of death by study end, with no significant difference by HIV-status.

Conclusions The young women presenting with cervical carcinoma at our institution had a high prevalence of HIV and

advanced stage. Though HIV status impacted treatment intent, more than 80% of the total cohort received radical radiation or high dose palliation.

IGCS19-0083

208 PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CENTRAL TUMOR SIZE (CTS) IN STAGES IIB AND IIIB BULKY CERVICAL CANCER (CC): PROPOSING A NEW FIGO STAGING SYSTEM

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10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.208

Objectives The aims of the present study were: 1) to define the prognostic significance of the CTS in stages IIB and IIIB cervical cancer and its impact on disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) rates; 2) to propose a new FIGO Staging System for CC based on this evidence.

Methods Retrospective study including 450 pts. between 1/2007 to 9/2011 FIGO stages IIB (229 pts.) and IIIB (221 pts.) cervical cancer (cc). MRI was added to measure the CTS. It was stratified in ≤ 3.99 cm, 4–5.99 cm, 6–7.99 cm & > 8 cm. The disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) related to tumor size were analyzed.

Results The median age were 45 & 49 years old for stages IIB & IIIB groups. Median Follow up: 45 months. The DFS & OS rates were: stage IIB, 58.5% & 64%; and 40% and 43% for the IIIB, respectively. The DFS and OS rates were 65,1% and 71,5% in CTS between 4– 5.99cm, vs 27,7% and 36.6% for CTS > 6 cm ($p < 0,001$) in stages IIB. In the stage IIIB ones, DFS and OS rates were 58,3 & 57% in CTS between 4–5.99 cm Vs 25% & 28.5%, with CTS > 6 cm ($p < 0.001$). These results were independent of histological type and treatment received.

Conclusions Patients with CTS > 6 cm had a worse prognosis. These FIGO Stages could be modified into IIB1 & IIB2; and IIIB1 & IIIB2, with a 6cm cut off. It is needed a personalized treatment strategy for those cases.

IGCS19-0084

209 SURVIVAL IMPACT OF THE ABDOMINAL RADICAL TRACHELECTOMY (ART) RADICALITY IN PATIENTS WITH EARLY STAGE CERVICAL CANCER (CC)

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10.1136/ijgc-2019-IGCS.209

Objectives To evaluate the overall survival (OS) and disease free survival (DFS) rates related to surgical radicality in the ART sparing the uterine arteries and hypogastric plexus in patients with early stage cervical cancer (CC).

Methods Twenty seven pts. FIGO stages Ia2 & Ib1, were included between 10/04 a 10/15. Stages Ib1 > 2 cm and < 4 cm received neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NCH).