and immunohistochemical pancytokeratine staining of the entire lymphnode).

**Results** A total of n=159 cases was available, of which in 5/159 (3.0%) case positive nodes were detected during initial routine pathology workup (pt1a,G3: n=1; pt1b,G1: n=1; pt1b,G3: n=2; pt2,G2: n=1). After retrospective ultrastaging additional micrometastases were identified in n=3 cases (pt1a,G1; pt1a,G2; pt1a,G3), isolated tumor cells in n=2 cases (pt1a,G3; pt1b,G3), a macrometastasis was revealed in one case (pt1b,G3). Overall 11/159 cases (6,7%) were finally reported positive.

**Conclusion** In our cohort histopathologic ultrastaging of endometrial carcinoma sentinel nodes led to a substantially increased detection rate of nodes with isolated tumor cells, micro- and macrometastases. We suggest that histopathologic ultrastaging should be mandatory in endometrial carcinoma sentinel lymph node workup.

**IGCS20_1280**

**268** [PAPILLARY CARCINOMA OF THE BREAST : REPORT OF 30 CASES](#)

1K Bouroua*, 1M Bouhani, 1S Sakhri, 1M Slimene, 2O Adouni, 1M Hechiche, 1R Chargui, 1K Rahal, 1Department of Oncologic Surgery, Salah Azaiez Institute, Tunisia; 2Department of anatomopathology, Salah Azaiez Institute, Tunisia

**Introduction** Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in women. Invasive ductal carcinoma remains the most frequent histological type but invasive papillary carcinoma (IPC) is an uncommon histopathological variant. It accounts for approximately 3 to 6% of all invasive breast cancers. Morphologically, it is characterised by pseudopapillary. IPC is associated with a high incidence of axillary lymphnode metastasis and lymphovascular invasion. Local recurrence is more frequent.

**Patients and Methods** The data of 70 patients were reviewed retrospectively. Thirty of them were included in our study between 2004 and 2019.

**Results** All patients were women and the mean age was 62 years old. Right breast was the most site involved and tumor was located mostly in the outer upper quadrant. Clinical presentation was predominately a breast lump and axillary lymphnode was detected in 76% of cases of which 20% were metastatic. Tumoral stage was T2 N1M0 in 50%. Ultrasound examination revealed a cystic or solididocystic appearence in most cases. The mean histological tumor size was 26 mm. Immunohistochemical studies revealed the positivity of hormonal receptor in 73% and the negativity of HER in all cases. Age, Lymphovascular invasion and tumor necrosis were significantly associated to recurrence free and overall survival. Local recurrence was noted in 6%. Five-year Recurrence free survival and overall survival were respectively 87% and 88%.

**Conclusion** Invasive micropapillary carcinoma has a poor clinical behaviour but in our study it has a good prognosis with a high rate of survival and less rate of recurrence.

**IGCS20_1282**

**270** [CERVICAL CANCER AND HUMAN PapillomAVIRUS AWARENESS, VACCINE STATUS AND RISK FACTORS AMONG WOMEN IN SAUDI ARABIA](#)

1K Akkour*, 1M ARAFAH, 1H Alghosun, 1H Alhalal, 1A Bassi, 1N Alayed, 1S Isbal, 1Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, College of Medicine, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia; 2Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, College of Pathology, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia; 3Faculty of Medicine, Alfarabi College of Medicine, Saudi Arabia

**Introduction** Peritoneal surface malignancies were considered as terminal disease before the introduction of cytoreduction surgery (CRS) and Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy (HIPEC).

**Methods** Ninety-seven patients underwent CRS and HIPEC from 2017 – 2019 and data was recorded from a prospective maintained computerized database. Clinical profile, Peritoneal Cancer Index (PCI), Completeness of Cytoreduction (CC), CRS Operative time and HIPEC time were reviewed.

**Results** Demographic characteristics-

- The median age was 57 years (range; 25–65 years).
- Females comprised 70% of the population.
- The median body mass index was 27.21 (Range; 25–39).

**Disease distribution**-

- Ovarian cancer comprised of 58.76%, Colorectal constituted 32% and appendiceal cancer accounted for 9.2%. High-grade histology was found in 76 patients.
- PCI & CC Score characteristics-

**Conclusion** Complete CRS and HIPEC are safely done with expert hands in selected patients. The intraoperative extent of disease and complete CRS along with the duration of surgery and chemotherapeutic drug dosage are important determinants of peri-perioperative outcomes.