were ESS and not LMS. Low-grade ESS are rare compared to other sarcomas and have higher GS.

**IGCS20_1289**

276 REVIEW OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER MANAGEMENT AT AN UPCOMING GYNAECOLOGICAL ONCOLOGY UNIT IN INDIA

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**Aim** Analyse the presentation and management of endometrial cancer in a newly established gynaecological oncology unit in an upcoming cancer hospital.

**Methods** Retrospective analysis of all endometrial cancer patients managed in the unit between April 2015 and June 2020.

**Results** A total of 54 women with uterine corpus cancers were seen. The commonest complaint was post menopausal bleeding. Of these, 41 are endometrioid adenocarcinomas. The age distribution is as follows: <50 years: 6, >50 years: 35 (85%). Majority had 2 children. The commonest co-morbidities were hypertension (21) and diabetes (18). The BMI (Asian standards) was >25 (overweight & obese) in 31 women. The predominant preoperative histologic grade on endometrial biopsy was grade 1 (17/41). Preoperative MR Imaging showed myometrial invasion of <50% in 13/41 (31%), >50% in 6/41 (14%). All women had primary surgical staging except a lone patient with lung metastases. The surgical staging showed that 27 (65%) had stage 1A, 8 were in 1B (19.5%) and the rest 5 in stage 3 (12.19%). All women with stage 3 disease had LVI. According to ESGO-ESMO-ESTRO risk stratification, 22 (53.6%) were in low risk, while 9 (21.9%) in high risk and remaining 9 (21.9%) were in intermediate risk. Adjuvant chemotherapy, radiation therapy or combination was given. Of these, 41 are endometrioid adenocarcinomas.

**Conclusions** Timely evaluation of post menopausal bleeding helps in the diagnosis and management of endometrial cancer.

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277 GYNAEFELLOW: A NEW ONLINE MULTI-MEDIA RESOURCE FOR GYNAE-ONCOLOGY & GYNAECOLOGY SURGERY TRAINING

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**Study Objective** To study the adoption of new innovative online multimedia educational resource aimed to provide focused surgical and clinical training

**Design** Free and open access innovative multimedia platform available as web and App formats. Descriptive analysis to study users’ behaviours using the online advanced analytics

**Setting** A new innovative online multimedia educational platform called ‘Gynaefellow’;

- website: www.gynaefellow.com
- App: (IOS) https://apps.apple.com/gb/app/gynaefellow/id1494635066,
- Focused peer–reviewed free access online surgical videos provided on the App and reading material offered through the website

**Participants** All health professionals who work or interested in gynaecology No geographical restrictions

**Interventions** High quality laparoscopic and open surgical videos deconstructed into simple bite-size and easy-to-follow building blocks to develop surgical knowledge and confidence. Supporting 2–5 minutes focused read resources on the website to consolidate the clinical experience and decision-making knowledge.

**Measurement** We used the following measurement to assess the adoption of the new platform;

- Users retention and engagement Multimedia analytics
- Users feedback

**Results** The rate of adoption increased by over 100% on a weekly basis and platform was downloaded in over 70 countries within 2 months of release. > 5 K minutes of videos were viewed within 6 weeks of release

**Conclusion** Gynaefellow provides high quality, easy-to-follow surgical videos illustrating anatomy planes that are readily available and can be repeatedly accessed by the keen gynaecologists providing a self-directed learning experience that can be translated into practice in the operating room – increasing patient’s safety and enhancing each operating opportunity. There is a universal adoption to innovative educational platforms.

**IGCS20_1292**

278 PERSONALIZATION OF THE TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH ENDOMETRIAL CANCER AND LIFE-THREATENING COMORBIDITIES

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**Introduction** Endometrial cancer (EC) is the most common oncogynecological malignancy. Currently, there is a trend of the co-existence of EC and somatic comorbidities.

**Aim** To evaluate the single-center experience in treating patients with EC and life-threatening comorbidities, to optimize the management.

**Methods** We analyzed the treatment outcomes in 17 patients with EC and somatic comorbidities, who were admitted to the Almazov National Medical Research Centre from 01.01.2019 to 30.04.2020. In 52.9% of patients, the Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) exceeded 6 points, which corresponds to 3 or more diseases with a severe course. The majority of patients had concurrent cardiovascular disorders. Previously, 23.5% of patients had coronary artery stents, 11.8% -mechanic heart valves, while 17.6% experienced a recurrent pulmonary embolism. BMI was above 40 kg/m2 in 23.5% of cases.