with MTIT (24.1% vs. 60.7%, P = 0.005). Wound breakdown was the most common complication in our cohort, which occurred less frequently in the M-MTIT group than in the MTIT group (10.3% vs. 35.7%, P = 0.022). Multivariate logistic regression analysis identified M-MTIT as an independent predictor of reduced risk of wound breakdown. The incidence of other complications, including lymphedema, wound infection and cellulitis was lower in M-MTIT group than in MTIT group; however, the differences did not reach statistical significance. Median follow-up time of this study was 33 months. The Kaplan-Meier survival graphs did not show significant differences in recurrence-free survival and overall survival between the two groups.

Conclusions M-MTIT correlates with lower morbidity rates and does not compromise oncological safety compared with MTIT. It could be considered as a safe and feasible option for vulvar cancer patients with locally advanced disease.

IGCS20_1346

322 PREVALENCE OF HRHPV DNA AND P16/KI67 EXPRESSION AMONG WOMEN WITH CERVICAL DYSPLASIA

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Objectives Markers such as HPV DNA, p16 and Ki67 are helpful to decide who among the screen positives require further management and treatment. So, this study was planned to estimate the prevalence of HPV DNA, p16 and Ki67 expression among the women with cervical dysplasia and to correlate high risk HPV DNA positivity and P16/Ki67 expression among them.

Methods In this hospital-based cross-sectional study, 146 women with abnormal Pap smear reports were included in the study and were subjected to HPV DNA testing and colposcopy and directed biopsy for histopathology and immuno-histochemistry for p16 and Ki67. Women who have already received treatment for dysplasia and women who were pregnant were excluded from the study.

Results Totally 146 women with abnormal Pap report with a mean age of 47.8 years were studied. The prevalence of high-risk HPV was 44.5% and HPV 16, 56 and 18 were the common genotypes. The prevalence of P16 and Ki67 expression more than 5% was 20.5% and 34.3% respectively. Positive correlation was noted between high risk HPV and P16/Ki67 expression (p value of 0.0189 for P16 expression and HPV positivity, p value of 0.0027 for Ki67 expression and HPV positivity).

Conclusions The prevalence of high-risk HPV in our study population comprising of women with abnormal Pap smears was 44.5%. Positive correlation was noted between HPV, histopathology and P16 and Ki67 suggesting that these markers can be used as adjuncts in inconclusive cases during histopathological examination.

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324 THE COMPLEXITY OF DECISION-MAKING FOR RISK-REDUCING SURGERY IN WOMEN WITH LYNCH SYNDROME

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Introduction Risk-reducing surgery (RRS) in Lynch Syndrome effectively prevents endometrial and ovarian cancers.
Guidelines recommend discussing prophylactic hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (BSO) by age 40–45 for women with MLH1 or MSH2 mutations but lack consensus for timing of surgery. This study aims to define factors that impact decision-making for RRS.

Methods This IRB-approved retrospective study assessed 282 women with Lynch Syndrome with records from 2002–2020. Those preoperatively diagnosed with endometrial hyperplasia or cancer were excluded (n=75). The cohort was divided by mutation and age. Medical history was collected. Comparisons were made with Chi-Squared, McNemar, and Fisher exact tests. Compliance was calculated as the proportion of patients who underwent RRS by the specified age compared to all who met that age.

Results For MLH1 and MSH2 mutation carriers, compliance increased from 47.6% by age 45 to 68.4% by age 50 (p=0.001). Ten patients with prior bowel surgery or pelvic radiation underwent RRS by age 50 compared to 42 patients without this history (p=0.001). Compliance was 41.7% and 80.8% respectively. Surgery by age 50 included: 46 (88.5%) hysterectomy with BSO, 5 (9.6%) hysterectomy alone, and 1 (1.9%) BSO alone. The patient who underwent BSO alone had prior bowel surgery and radiation.

Conclusion The decision to undergo RRS in women with Lynch Syndrome is complex and often individualized. Factors that impact the compliance and timing of surgery include age, mutation status, and prior bowel surgery or pelvic radiation.

Dermatomyositis occurring as a paraneoplastic syndrome in a high grade serous ovarian carcinoma is rare and treating the disease condition is a challenge. A 46-year-old, nulligravid presented with an eight-month history of rash, joint pain, and progressive muscular weakness. Dermatomyositis was diagnosed in the background of cutaneous manifestations, progressive muscle weakness, elevated muscle enzymes and electromyographic findings. She was treated with prednisone, however during the course of...