with substantial LVSI were more likely to receive adjuvant treatment (6.6% vs 52.6%; p<0.001). The 5-year OS was 99.5% in patients with absent LVSI and 70.6% in those with substantial LVSI (p<0.001). The 5-year recurrence free survival was 93.6% in patients with absent LVSI and 56.5% in those with substantial LVSI (p=0.002). In univariate analysis substantial LVSI was the strongest predictor of poor overall survival (HR= 11.9, p=0.001). Multivariate analysis showed that substantial LVSI was an independent predictive factor of both recurrence (HR=5.88, p=0.001) and distant failure (HR=10.6, p=0.006).

Conclusions Substantial LVSI represents the strongest independent risk factor for decreased survival and distant relapse, indicating a role for potential hematogenous dissemination.

IGCS20_1379

354 BEVACIZUMAB WITH METRONOMIC ORAL CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE FOR PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT CERVICAL CANCER

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No standard treatment is available for 2nd line, especially for patients who experience anaphylaxis to platinum, or develop early recurrence. Previously, we reported 4 cases treated with 50 mg of oral cyclophosphamide daily and 15 mg/kg of intravenous bevacizumab every 3 weeks (mCPA-BEV). Here, we report follow up of the 4 cases and the additional cases.

Methods Patients with cervical cancer who had anaphylaxis to platinum or who recurred less than 6 months after the last administration of cisplatin, and treated with mCPA-BEV were retrospectively reviewed. Adverse events and response rate were recorded according to CTCAE ver 5.0 and RECIST ver 1.1, respectively.

Results During 2016 and 2020, 11 patients were enrolled. Histology of the tumor were SCC in 6, adeno in 3, adeno-SCC in 1, and LCNEC in 1. Two patients had platinum anaphylaxis, 7 patients had progressive disease during previous chemotherapy, and 2 patients recurred within 6 months. One patient suffered from grade 3 neutropenia; however, no grade 2 or higher non-hematological toxicities were observed. Median duration of chemotherapy was 4.1M (range 0.2–30.6 M). One patient had CR in RECIST criteria, and none had...
PR. Median PFS was 4.1 months (95%CI: 2.1–11.3M), and median OS was 33.7M (95%CI: 13.5–33.7M, figure 1).

**Conclusion** The tumor dormancy was probably maintained by long administration with mild toxicities. These cases demonstrate the use of mCPA-BEV with minimal toxicity and expected anti-cancer activity and indicate that this regimen could be considered for the second-line chemotherapy in advanced recurrent cervical cancer.

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355 RADICAL VS. SIMPLE Hysterectomy: A Retrospective Study on the Survival outcomes of cervical cancer patients

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Cervical cancer remains to be the most common gynecologic malignancy among Filipino women despite being a preventable disease. Radical hysterectomy with pelvic lymphadenectomy is considered the standard surgical treatment of choice for patients with cervical cancer confined to the cervix up to the upper vagina. However, recent studies show that a less radical approach can be offered to these patients with comparable outcomes to radical hysterectomy, but with lesser perioperative and post-operative morbidity. The purpose of this study was to compare the outcomes in terms of recurrence and survival among cervical cancer patients who underwent simple hysterectomy and radical hysterectomy seen in a tertiary government hospital. Records of all cervical cancer patients who underwent radical hysterectomy and simple hysterectomy for the past ten years were reviewed. The incidence of cervical cancer patients who underwent simple hysterectomy from 2009–2018 is 0.37 per 100 person years or 0.592:16, lower than 1:16 ratio from 1964–1974, as reported by Manalo and Sotto. Only 9 out of 42 patients who underwent simple hysterectomy had cervical cancer screening within 1 year prior to surgery. The most common indication for surgery was myoma uteri. Those who underwent radical hysterectomy had better recurrence free survival and overall survival than those who had simple hysterectomy, but among low risk patients, those with 2 cm or less tumor size with no other risk factors, there was no significant difference in survival outcomes between the two groups.

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356 Papillary squamous carcinoma of the cervix with metachronous clear cell renal cell carcinoma

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Multiple primary tumors can be classified as synchronous or metachronous. Cases have been reported, with a prevalence...