

mass and prognosis of elderly epithelial ovarian cancer patients has not been clarified. This study aimed to evaluate association between iliopsoas muscle mass and prognosis of elderly ovarian cancer patients in the Japanese population.

Method Medical charts of 110 epithelial ovarian cancers aged 60 years and older at our hospitals between 2013 and 2014 were retrospectively reviewed. Muscle areas of bilateral psoas major muscles at the third lumbar vertebra were measured using images obtained by computed tomography tested before treatment. Psoas muscle index (PMI) was calculated as the psoas muscle area divided by the height squared. Cox-regression Hazard Models were applied.

Results Median follow-up period was 40 months, average age was 67.8 years, and median PMI was 313 mm²/m² (range 137–572). 44 patients (40.0%) with less than 300 mm²/m² PMI were found to be statistically significant poor prognosis in multivariate analysis (Hazard Ratio: 2.896, 95% Confidence Interval: 1.1510–7.287, P value: 0.024).

Conclusions Low PMI was a statistically significant poor prognostic factor in Japanese elderly patients with epithelial ovarian cancer. It suggests that low PMI can be a biomarker that predicts poor prognosis in elderly patients with epithelial ovarian cancer.

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DOUBLE ARM STUDY OF PERFORMING BOWEL ANASTOMOSIS AFTER OR BEFORE HIPEC IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING CRS+ HIPEC FOR ADVANCED EPITHELIAL OVARIAN CANCER

S Somashekar*, K Ashwin, Y Ramya, S Zaveri, V Ahuja, C Rohit Kumar. *Manipal Hospital, India*

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Introduction Bowel anastomosis before or after HIPEC has been an unresolved debate. We report our experience of impact of HIPEC on anastomosis performed before or after.

Methods Patients diagnosed with advanced epithelial ovarian cancer undergoing CRS+ HIPEC who had bowel resection & anastomoses performed were included in the study. Our institution has two teams, of which one performs anastomosis before and one after HIPEC. Uni-variate and multivariate analysis performed to find factors predicting bowel complications.

Results 135 of 220 patients had bowel resection & restoration as a part of CRS+ HIPEC for advanced epithelial ovarian cancer. Of 135 patients, 66 had anastomosis before HIPEC and 69 after HIPEC. Mean PCI 13.4±4.5, blood loss 850 ±302.9 ml, duration of surgery 9.5±2.4 hr. Overall 57.05% had bowel resections, of which large bowel was 75.8% & small bowel 24.2% & stoma rate was 6.4%. Both the group had same number of total (55.4%vs58.6%), small (15.3% vs16.5%) & large bowel resections (44.3%vs 49.5%). We had 4 (2.9%) leak overall, of which 2 were in either groups. Prior surgical score, recurrent ovarian cancers, number of anastomosis >2, duration of surgery >8.5 hrs were significant on univariate analysis. On multivariate analysis prior surgical score >1 was significant.

Conclusions We conclude that leak rates & complications related to small or large bowel anastomosis is same when anastomosis is done either before or after HIPEC. However,

since this is not a randomized study a well-designed multi-institutional randomized study needs to be planned for stronger evidence of the same.

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A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY FOR FEASIBILITY OF LAPAROSCOPIC HYSTERECTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH STAGE IA1 CERVICAL CANCER

R Yamada*, Y Todo, H Matsumiya, H Kurosu, K Minowa, T Tsuruta, S Minobe, H Kato. *Hokkaido Cancer Center, Japan*

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Objective The objective of this study was to verify the feasibility of laparoscopic hysterectomy in patients with stage IA1 cervical cancer.

Methods This retrospective study was carried out using data for 103 patients with stage IA1 cervical cancer at Hokkaido Cancer Center from January 2000 to December 2016. Study outcomes including operation time, estimated blood loss, blood transfusion, recurrence, and survival were compared between conization group (n=36) and hysterectomy group (n=67). Among patients in the hysterectomy group, those outcomes were compared between non-laparoscopic hysterectomy group (n=31) and laparoscopic hysterectomy group (n=36).

Results In the present study, there was only one patient with cancer recurrence who underwent cervical conization. The rate of cases of cancer recurrence in the conization group tended to be higher than in the hysterectomy group (2.8% vs. 0%, P=0.18). Estimated blood loss in the laparoscopic hysterectomy group was significantly less than in the non-laparoscopic group (213 g vs. 46.5 g, P=0.0017). The rate of patients who received blood transfusion in the laparoscopic hysterectomy group tended to be higher than in the non-laparoscopic group (9.7% vs. 0%, P=0.056).

Conclusion It is highly possible that laparoscopic hysterectomy is a safe operative procedure in stage IA1 cervical cancer when performed by experienced surgeons in tertiary centers.

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MANAGEMENT OF BENIGN METASTASIZING LEIOMYOMA: A REPORT OF THREE CASES

K Inoue*, M Yamaguchi, T Ueda, R Isono, Y Takimoto, H Tsubamoto, H Shibahara. *Hyogo College of Medicine, Japan*

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Benign metastasizing leiomyoma (BML) is a rare disease associated with a history of uterine surgery leiomyomas. BML is often seen in the lungs. Symptomatic patients with BML are usually treated with surgical resection or medical castration. Here, we report three patients diagnosed with BML. A 58-year-old patient presented with back pain. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and positron emission tomography – computed tomography (PET/CT) showed a tumor of 3 cm in diameter in the L2/L3 vertebrae with Fluorine-18 deoxyglucose (FDG) accumulation. Histopathology of CT-guided biopsy was