respective). Similarly, when stratified by LN status, SLN-B and SLN-B/LND reported similar OS compared to LND, both in negative (HR: 1.03; 95%CI: 0.85–1.26 – HR : 0.95; 95% CI: 0.73–1.23, respectively) and positive (HR: 0.92; 95%CI: 0.53–1.54 – HR: 0.76; 95%CI: 0.57–1.03, respectively) LNs. Including only LND with ≥10 pelvic and ≥1 para-aortic LNs removed, no difference in OS was observed between LND and SLN-B or SLN-B/LND in the entire cohort, and in negative or positive LNs. In all analyses, older age, Charlson-Deyo Score ≥2, black race, higher American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) pathologic T stage, grade 3, presence of lymphovascular infiltration, type-2 histology, and absence of chemotherapy or radiation therapy were independently associated with worse OS.

Conclusions When compared to SLN-B or SLN-B/LND, LND does not appear to improve OS in EC, even in the presence of LN metastases.

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Long-term survival outcomes of intravenous vs intraperitoneal chemotherapy in the treatment of advanced ovarian cancer

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Objectives The role of intraperitoneal (IP) chemotherapy in the management of advanced ovarian cancer has been controversial. We aimed to compare survival outcomes associated with IV vs intraperitoneal (IV) chemotherapy.

Methods We reviewed the long-term survival records of 271 women with stage IIIC or IV high-grade serous ovarian cancer treated with primary cytoreductive surgery (PCS) followed by IP or intravenous (IV) chemotherapy between 2001–2015 with a minimum follow-up of 4 years. 5-year progression free (PFS) and overall survival (OS) rates were compared using Kaplan-Meier survival analysis and covariates were evaluated using Cox regression analysis.

Results Women who received IP chemotherapy after PCS (n=91) were more likely to have undergone aggressive surgery (p<0.001), longer surgery (p<0.001), and had no residual disease (p<0.001) compared to the IV arm (n=180). Median follow-up was 51.6 months. Five-year PFS was 19% vs. 18% (p=0.63) and OS was 73% vs. 44% (p=0.00016) in the IV vs. IV arms, respectively. After controlling for covariates in a multivariable model, the use of IP was no longer a significant predictor of OS in the entire cohort (p=0.12). In patients with 0 mm residual disease, PFS was 28% vs. 26% (p=0.67) and OS was 81% vs. 60% (p=0.059) in IP (n=61) vs. IV (n=69), respectively. In patients with residual of 1–9 mm, PFS was 30% vs. 48% (p=0.076) and OS was 60% vs. 43% (p=0.74) in IP (n=29) vs. IV (n=31), respectively.

Conclusions IP chemotherapy showed a trend towards improved survival over conventional IV chemotherapy, especially in patients with no residual disease.

IGCS20_1170

Can conisation specimens predict sentinel lymph node status in early-stage cervical cancer? A SENTICOL group study

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Objectives The goal of this study was to determine pathologic risk-factors on conisation specimen predicting the sentinel lymph node (SLN) in early-stage cervical cancer.

Methods An ancillary analysis of 2 prospective multicentric database on SLN biopsy for cervical cancer (SENTICOL I and II) were carried out. Patients with IA to IB1 FIGO stage, who underwent SLN biopsy and conisation were included.

Results and Discussion Between January 2005 and July 2012, 161 patients from 25 French centers fulfilled the inclusion criteria. The majority of patients had IB1 clinical FIGO stage (81.4%) and squamous cell carcinoma (76.3%). Macrometastases, micrometastases and Isolated tumor cells (ITCs) were found in 4 (2.5%), 6 (3.7%) and 5 (3.1%) patients respectively. Compared to negative SLN patients, patients with micrometastases or macrometastases were more likely to have lymphovascular space invasion (LVS1) (60% vs 29.5%, p = 0.04) and deep stromal invasion (DSI) ≥10 mm (50% vs 17.8%, p = 0.046). By multivariate analysis, DSI ≥10 mm on conisation specimens was an independent factor of micrometastases and macrometastases (OR = 3.91, 95%CI = [1.03 – 14.9], p = 0.046). Among the 94 patients with DSI < 10 mm and absence of LVS1 on conisation specimens, 4 patients (4.2%) had ITCs and only one (1.1%) had micrometastases.

Conclusions Patients with DSI ≥10 mm and LVS1 had higher risk of micrometastatic and macrometastatic SLN. In this subpopulation, SLN mapping should be performed meticulously to avoid missing metastatic nodes.

IGCS20_1222

Covid-19: a review of the impact of the pandemic on ovarian cancer patient advocacy organizations from around the world

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Introduction The World Ovarian Cancer Coalition is a not-for-profit organization that works with patient organizations in 47 countries around the world to ensure that every woman diagnosed with ovarian cancer has the best chance of survival and best quality of life where ever she may live.

Methods Concerned about the impact of COVID-19 on all aspects of their members’ work, a survey was conducted as part of a joint effort with four other global cancer coalitions.