The consultation was completed by 28 ovarian cancer groups from 16 countries during May 2020.

**Results** The pandemic has had a significant impact on the work and viability of ovarian cancer patient advocacy organizations. Half (50%) saw an increase in requests for information and support (45% increase on average) mainly relating to treatment and the fear of COVID-19. This coincided with 95% experiencing a sharp decline in income resulting in the need to reduce staff and manage a move to virtual working practices. Of those who fund research, 70% say their ability to fund or carry out research is, or may be, affected. Almost 80% had concerns about their overall current, or future viability. Groups also reported significant disruptions to ovarian cancer services, including delays in access to diagnostics and changes in treatment regimes.

**Conclusions** Ovarian cancer patient advocacy groups play a vital role in supporting those who are diagnosed with ovarian cancer. The impact of the pandemic means many organizations need additional resources to ensure that they continue to provide these vital services.

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**Abstracts**

The impact of COVID-19 means many organizations with cancer services, including delays in access to diagnostics and changes in treatment regimes. Ovarian cancer patient advocacy groups play a vital role in supporting those who are diagnosed with ovarian cancer. The impact of the pandemic means many organizations need additional resources to ensure that they continue to provide these vital services.

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**IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN GYNECOLOGIC ONCOLOGY: A NATIONWIDE ITALIAN SURVEY**

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**Objectives** To explore patterns of recurrence and prognostic factors in patients with vulvar squamous cell carcinoma (VSCC) in Sweden.

**Methods** A nationwide population-based retrospective cohort study, including women diagnosed with VSCC between 2012–2015 and registered in the Swedish Quality Registry for Gynecologic Cancer. Further information about recurrences and follow-up was retrieved from medical charts. Prognostic factors (groin surgery; age (> 79 years vs < 65 years), stage (I-II vs III-IV)) for recurrence-free (RFS) and overall survival (OS) were analyzed by multivariate regression models.

**Results** 489 eligible women were included. Median follow-up was 5.3 years. The overall recurrence rate was 22.3%; in 56% local, in 27.5% groin and in 7.3% distant recurrences.