

Conclusions Neoadjuvant chemotherapy is a feasible treatment option to allow for interval cytoreductive surgery in patients with advanced endometrial cancer not amenable to primary debulking. Patients who undergo surgery after chemotherapy have significantly improved progression free and overall survival.

IGCS20_1477

439 PRIMARY SYMPTOMS IN WOMEN WITH DIFFERENT HISTOPATHOLOGICAL SUBTYPES OF GYNAECOLOGICAL SARCOMA – RESULTS OF A PROSPECTIVE INTERGROUP REGISTRY FOR GYNAECOLOGICAL SARCOMA (REGSA – NOGGO RU1)

¹E Roser*, ¹K Pietzner, ²S Brucker, ³P Harter, ⁴D Zocholl, ⁵A Gimpel, ⁶M Kalder, ⁷M Bossart, ⁸H Strauß, ⁹P Wimberger, ¹R Armbrust, ¹⁰C Marth, ¹¹T Fehm, ¹²P Jurcikova, ¹³A Mustea, ¹J Sehouli. ¹Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Department of Gynecology with Center for Oncological Surgery, Campus Virchow Clinic, Germany; ²University of Tübingen, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; ³Ev. Kliniken Essen-Mitte, Department of Gynecology and Gynecologic Oncology, Germany; ⁴Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Institute of Biometry and Clinical Epidemiology, Germany; ⁵North-Eastern German Society of Gynaecological Oncology, NOGGO e. V., Germany; ⁶University Clinic Gießen and Marburg, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; ⁷University Medical Center Freiburg, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; ⁸University of Halle, Department of Gynecology, Germany; ⁹Carl-Gustav-Carus University Dresden, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; ¹⁰Medical University of Innsbruck, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Austria; ¹¹Heinrich-Heine University of Düsseldorf, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; ¹²Klinikum Passau, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; ¹³University of Bonn, Department of Gynaecology and Gynaecological Oncology, Germany

10.1136/ijgc-2020-IGCS.380

Introduction Gynaecological sarcomas are rare and there is very limited evidence about symptoms at primary diagnosis. Most knowledge is based on retrospective analysis.

Methods We present data of 410 patients (pts) in the primary situation. Overall, 87.91% of pts had documented symptom data, which were analysed descriptively. A distinction was made between pre- (prem., ≤52 yrs) and postmenopausal (postm., >52 yrs.).

Results The average age of pts was 56 yrs (range 15–88 yrs). Leiomyosarcoma (LMS) was diagnosed in 44.7%, endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS) in 26.6% (62.6% low grade (LG-ESS) and 37.4% high grade (HG-ESS)). Undifferentiated sarcoma (US) and adenosarcoma (AS) were observed in 5.7% and 8.7% respectively. In prem. and postm. pts with LMS, the leading symptom (LS) was abdominal pain (ap) in 34.4% and 39.5% respectively. In prem. HG-ESS the LS were ap and bleeding disorders (bd) in both 33.3%. In postm. HG-ESS and prem. LG-ESS the LS was vaginal bleeding (vb) in 29% and 33.3% respectively. In prem. AS the LS was ap in 27.3%, whereas in postm. AS it was postmenopausal bleeding (pb) in 29.2%. In prem. US the LS were bd and vb both at 66.7%. In postm. US the LS was ap in 47.4%.

Conclusions We analyzed the LS of different histopathological subtypes in primary gynaecological sarcoma for the first time. Bleeding disorders and abdominal pain are the main symptoms in all subtypes. Symptoms are heterogeneous and about every 5th woman reported unspecific symptoms. This underlines the importance of awareness for gynaecological sarcoma.

IGCS20_1478

440 DESMOID TUMOR OF THE BREAST AFTER MASTECTOMY FOR BREAST CANCER, A CASE REPORT

M Gomez*, R Mehta. *Upstate university hospital, USA*

10.1136/ijgc-2020-IGCS.381

Introduction Desmoid type fibromatosis from the breast is an extremely rare benign tumor (representing <1% of all breast tumors). It arises in the deep soft tissues and originates from fibroblasts and myofibroblast. This type of tumor has no metastatic potential, but it is known to be locally aggressive with high recurrence potential. It presents a diagnostic challenge as it cannot be accurately differentiated from carcinoma based on imaging alone; therefore, histological evaluation is imperative for its diagnosis and further treatment.

Case We present a case of a 52-year-old female with a history of invasive ductal carcinoma treated with bilateral mastectomy, who underwent an MRI for surveillance showing a 4 cm mass on her right chest wall highly suspicious for recurrent breast carcinoma. Subsequent excision was performed showing a desmoid-type fibromatosis with negative margins.

Conclusion While this type of tumor is benign, given its infiltrative characteristics and limitation on radiographic diagnosis, surgical excision with clear margins is essential to reduce the risk of local recurrence and to rule out a malignant entity.

IGCS20_1479

441 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE HPV IMPACT PROFILE (HIP) INTERPRETATION METHODS IN LEBANESE WOMEN WITH HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS OR ASSOCIATED LESIONS

¹D Atallah*, ¹C El Feghaly, ²M El Feghaly, ¹M Moubarak, ¹N El Kassiss, ¹G Chahine. ¹Saint Joseph University – Hôtel Dieu de France University Hospital, Lebanon; ²Saint George Hospital University Medical Center, Lebanon

10.1136/ijgc-2020-IGCS.382

Objectives HPV associated lesions heavily influence the patients' psychological health. Merck and coll. developed the HPV Impact profile (HIP) questionnaire to quantify this impact. Previously, while translating this questionnaire to Arabic and validating it in the Lebanese population, we had encountered several issues with its interpretation scheme. This article aims to study the psychometric properties of other proposed schemes found in the literature in order to choose the most adapted one for the Lebanese population.

Methods The Arabic versions of the HIP and HADS questionnaires were administered to 118 Lebanese women presenting for an HPV related consultation. The psychometric properties of the initial domains were studied before and after reverse scoring 8 items carrying a positive connotation ('adapted domains') and compared to those of two other item distributions created by Santos et al.

Results Most of the initial domains presented weak alpha Cronbach coefficients and internal consistency. Reverse scoring 8 items considerably improved the coefficients of 6 of the 7 domains. Both of Santos et al.'s distributions had good coefficients. Nevertheless, by modifying and combining these