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

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

1E Rosen*, 1K. Pietzner, 1S Brucker, 1P Harter, 1D Zocholl, 1A Gimpel, 1M Kalder, 1M Bossart, 1H Strauß, 1P Wimberger, 1R Armbrust, 2C Marth, 2T Feltn, 2P Jurikova, 1A Mustea, 1S Heylen. 1Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Department of Gynecology with Center for Oncological Surgery, Campus Virchow Clinic, Germany; 1University of Tübingen, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; 1Ev. Klinik für innere Medizin, Department of Gynecology and Gynecologic Oncology, Germany; 1Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Institute of Biometry and Clinical Epidemiology, Germany; 2North-Eastern German Society of Gynaecological Oncology, NOGGO e. V., Germany; 1University Clinic Giessen and Marburg, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; 1University Medical Center Freiburg, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; 1University of Halle, Department of Gynecology, Germany; 1Carl-Gustav-Carus University Dresden, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; 1Medical University of Innsbruck, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Austria; 1Heinrich-Heine University of Düsseldorf, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; 1Klinikum Passau, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Germany; 1University of Bonn, Department of Gynecology and Gynecologic Oncology, Germany

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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_1479

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

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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 carrying a positive connotation (‘adapted domains’) and compared to those of two other item distributions created by Santos et al.
domains, the ‘Lebanese domains’ were created and showed better outcomes. These new domains had better composite reliability (CR) than the adapted domains, but more modest AVEs. Their discriminant validity (HTMT reports) was also satisfying.

Conclusion Merck and coll.’s item distribution seems flawed; however, reverse scoring the cited items may improve its validity. The adapted domains and the ‘Lebanese domains’ seemed the most suitable for our population. Although the two distributions have their limitations, the ‘Lebanese domains’ were overall superior.

IGCS20_1480

442 FAMILIAL SWYER SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH MIXED GERM CELL TUMOR: A CASE REPORT

M David*, C Castro. Philippine General Hospital, Philippines

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Background Swyer syndrome, a type of complete gonadal dysgenesis, is one of the rarer forms of the spectrum of disorders of sexual differentiation (DSD). Affected individuals have an XY karyotype but appear phenotypically female with characteristic hypoplastic gonads, presenting with primary amenorrhea and delayed puberty as main complaint. Only a few cases on siblings with Swyer syndrome have been reported. The accepted practice is to remove both gonads upon diagnosis to prevent the malignant transformation.

Case We present a case of a 14-year-old with primary amenorrhea and delayed puberty who consulted at our institution for an abdominopelvic mass. Family history is pertinent for relatives with menstrual abnormalities and delayed secondary sexual development; with an older sister having a confirmed XY karyotype. She underwent exploratory laparotomy to remove the tumor, however, the mass was deemed unresectable. The tumor was sampled and sent for frozen section which showed a malignant round cell tumor. Final histopathologic and immunohistochemistry studies showed a mixed germ cell tumor. She received three cycles of neoadjuvant chemotherapy prior to the definitive removal of the tumor and three more postoperatively. Chromosomal analysis confirmed an XY karyotype.

Conclusion Although rare, a diagnosis of Swyer syndrome must be considered in any adolescent with primary amenorrhea and an abdominopelvic mass. The diagnosis is confirmed with clinical findings combined with hormonal, gonadal, and chromosomal analyses. Routine gonadectomy and hormone replacement therapy are central to the management of patients with Swyer syndrome.

IGCS20_1481

443 PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPARITIES IN OVARIAN CANCER CLINICAL TRIALS

1EH owell*, 1DS pinosa, 3D Williams, 2C Watson, 4TA kinyemiju, 2R Previs. 1Duke University Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, USA; 2Duke University Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, USA; 3San Diego State University, USA; 4Duke University Department of Population Health Sciences, USA

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Background Clinical trials comprise the cornerstone of advancing care for patients with ovarian cancer. Diverse populations of trial participants are essential to ensuring generalizability of

Abstract 441 Table

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