Abstracts

IGCS20_1482

444 THE USE OF SENTINELLYMPHNODEBIOPSY IN THE TREATMENT OF BREASTDUCTALCARCINOMA IN SITU

S Sakhri*, O Jaidane, M Bouheni, I Bouraoui, M Slimane, K Rahal. Slah Azaiez institut, surgicaldepartment, Tunis,Tunisia, Tunisia

10.1136/ijgc-2020-IGCS.385

Introduction Withimprovements to the breast cancer screening program, more and more womenwithductalcarcinoma in situ (DCIS) are beingdiagnosed and treated. However, the axillary-treatment of patients with DCIS remainscontroversial. These patients, whoexhibitpre-invasive tumorswith no invasive com-
ponent, are theoreticallybelieved to have no chance of lymphnodemetastases.

Material and Methods itis a retrospectivestudyconducted at the institute of Salah Aziez Tunisianwhichincluded 243 patients presentedwith the final pathology of DCIS, over a period of 22 yearsbetween the years 1993 and 2014.

Results 243 patients presentedwith the final pathology of DCIS, 18,10% of patients underwentsentinellymphnodebiopsy (SLNB). A total of 61 (25%) patients underwentbreast-conserv-
ingsurgery (BCS), and 182 (75%) underwentmastectomy, of which 0,82% and 17,28% respectivelyhad a concomitant
SLNB, all the lymphnodessampledwere not metastatic. The colorimetricmethodweredonein 34,09%, the scintigraphicme-
thod (45,45%) and the use of the twomethods about 68,18%.

In the post opérative, no complication wasseen in this patients, however thepatients whohad anylymphnode dissec-

Conclusion The rates of SLNB positivity in pure DCIS are verylow, and thereis continuing uncertainty about itsclinical

IGCS20_1483

445 IMPROVING WOMEN’S HEALTH – ONE HUMANPAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINATION AT A TIME!

J Ang*, M Manisha. Division of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, KK Women’s And Children’s
Hospital, Singapore

10.1136/ijgc-2020-IGCS.386

Persistent high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV) infections causes cervical precancer. HPV vaccination decreases the risk of cervical pre-cancer by up to 99%. The rate of vaccine uptake remains low. In KK Women’s and Children’s Hospital (KKH) C Clinic, the rate of eligible patients vaccinated is 5.3% and only 6.5% of eligible patients were offered the vac-

The HPV vaccine taskforce aimed to increase the rates of eligible patients vaccinated and offered the vaccine.

Factors leading to low uptake rates were identified and included the lack of awareness, lack of information, cost and accessibility issues. Accessibility issues were addressed by mak-
ing vaccines available in clinic. Prices of the vaccines were subsidised, claims were made easier and consultation charges were waived. Education sessions were conducted for staff. In-
house pamphlets and posters were developed and reminders were placed in clinic waiting areas. The electronic documenta-
tion was modified to include HPV vaccination. The Ministry of Health in Singapore also implemented a free opt-in HPV vaccination programme for secondary school girls. An audit was conducted over 6 months to assess rates of vaccination.

The rate of eligible patients being offered the HPV vaccine in KKH C Clinic increased from 6.5% to 27.7% (p<0.001). The rate of eligible patients vaccinated increased from 5.3% to 8.3% (p=0.083).

The HPV vaccine taskforce was effective in increasing rates of HPV vaccination and patient awareness of the HPV vac-

Abstract 445 Figure 1