



Abstract 449 Figure 1

Excluding the latter, all patients underwent surgery. Among the 9 with urethra involvement before NACT, 2 required a partial urethral amputation, and out of 7 patients with anus involvement 2 required surgery on the digestive tract. Surgical margins were negative in all cases. Of the 13 patients who underwent surgery, 3 had persistent disease and 3 relapsed.

The overall median survival was 55 months, with some long survivor patients (figure 1).

**Conclusion** NACT followed by surgery for the treatment of locally advanced vulvar carcinoma is feasible, well tolerated and allows surgical modulation.

## IGCS20\_1490

### 450 ORBITAL METASTASIS OF BREAST CARCINOMA: A SERIES OF FIVE CASES

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**Introduction** Breast cancer is the most frequent primary tumor of ocular metastasis in women. The diagnosis must be regarded with uncertainty. Unless there is a histological exam. Otherwise, the diagnosis can be raised on clinical exam and MRI findings.

**Methods** A retrospective review of five patients diagnosed with orbital metastasis of breast carcinoma from 2017 to 2020 in Salah Azaiz Oncology Institute in Tunisia.

**Results** All the patients were female and the average age of diagnosis was 59 (range from 51 to 78). All the patients have a history of ductal adenocarcinoma of the breast. The molecular subtype was Luminal A in four cases and was triple negative in one case. The most common signs were proptosis and ptosis. The MRI was performed in four cases and revealed a mass of the extraocular muscle and the retro-orbital space in three cases, an infiltration of extra-orbital muscle in one case. In one case, a contralateral breast carcinoma and pulmonary metastases were found. The other cases were free of metastasis. A navigation-assisted intraorbital biopsy from the orbital roof, performed in one patient, revealed metastasis of breast cancer. All the patients underwent palliative systemic chemotherapy by taxotere. One patient died three months after the diagnosis and four patients are under regular follow-up.



Abstract 450 Figure 1

**Conclusion** Orbital metastasis may occur years after the diagnosis. The diagnosis is not evident to establish since the surgical biopsy is not technically possible. The treatment is based on chemotherapy, local radiotherapy, and surgery in some cases.

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### 451 A PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON METRONOMIC SCHEDULING OF NON-CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC DRUGS IN ADVANCED EPITHELIAL OVARIAN CANCERS

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**Introduction** Epithelial Ovarian Cancer (EOC) continues one of the leading causes of cancer related mortality. The expenses of developing new drug and using the existing targeted therapies are enormous, in addition to their adverse effects on the quality of life of EOC patients. Here in, comes the value of 'drug repositioning/repurposing'. This study was designed to assess the role of non-chemotherapeutic combination of easily available and affordable drugs as maintenance therapy, after standard treatment, for advanced EOC and to determine the RFS and CSS.

**Methods** 100 women with advanced high grade EOC who had completed standard treatment by primary/interval