Conclusion Compared to Whites, Blacks and Hispanics have a significantly higher incidence of neuroendocrine carcinoma. Moreover, Hispanics have more advanced stage at presentation.

IGCS20_1012

WOULD A MULTI-ETHNIC ASIAN FEMALE POPULATION TAKE UP SELF-SAMPLING HPV TESTING AS A ROUTINE CERVICAL SCREENING METHOD?

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Introduction The uptake of the conventional cervical screening method, Pap smear remains suboptimal among Malaysian women. Vaginal self-sampling HPV testing is an alternative to improve the uptake of cervical screening. This study aims to investigate the attitudes and preferences of self-sampling HPV testing compared to Pap smear among a multi-ethnic female population.

Methods A total of 823 healthy female volunteers aged 35 to 45 were recruited from primary care clinics in urban and suburban areas in Selangor, Malaysia from June 2019 to June 2020. All participants were instructed to self-collect vaginal sample using a dry flocked swab (Copan 522C). An interview was carried out after sample collection to document sociodemographic information and self-sampling experience.

Results Of the 823 participants, 62.7% were Malays followed by 22.0% of Chinese and 12.3% of Indians. A vast majority of participants (83.4%) reported preference towards self-sampling HPV testing compared to Pap smear among a multi-ethnic female population.

Conclusion Of the 823 participants, 62.7% were Malays followed by 22.0% of Chinese and 12.3% of Indians. A vast majority of participants (83.4%) reported preference towards self-sampling HPV testing compared to Pap smear among a multi-ethnic female population.

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THE IMPACT OF THE SURGERY FOR BREAST CANCER IN YOUNG WOMEN ON THEIR COUPLE’S RELATIONSHIP

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Objectives Breast cancer of young women is the most frequent solid cancer among women under 40. The main objective of this study is to evaluate the impact of the surgery for non-metastatic and operable breast cancer in young women on their couple’s relationship.

Methods This is a prospective cohort-type study of 200 women under the age of 40 operated on for breast carcinoma between 2016 and 2019 in the department of Gynecology and Obstetrics of Farhat Hached Teaching Hospital Sousse, Tunisia. Patients were stratified based on whether they underwent conservative (G1) or radical (G2) breast surgery.

Conclusion The breast surgery technique for breast cancer (conservative treatment versus mastectomy without reconstruction) does not influence the marital agreement in young Tunisian married women diagnosed and operated in for breast cancer before the age of 40.