were identified in 2%, 2.6%, and 5.6% for those with grade 1, 2, and 3 cases, respectively. After controlling for substage, patients with grade 2 tumors were nearly twice (OR: 1.78, 95% CI: 1.20, 2.63), and patients with grade 3 tumors were nearly four times (OR: 4.1, 95% CI: 2.74, 6.22) as likely as those with grade 1 tumor to have LN metastases.

Conclusions The incidence of LN metastasis for patients with grade 1 and 2 EOOC is overall low. LND should be considered for patients with grade 3 tumors.

IGCS20_1040

76 GRANULAR CELL TUMOR, A RARE BREAST TUMOR

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Introduction Granular cell tumors involving the breast parenchyma are very uncommon, accounting for 5% to 8% of all granular cell tumors. They are benign neoplasms usually presenting clinically and radiologically as a mass indistinguishably from cancer, representing a big diagnostic challenge where histological evaluation becomes essential to differentiate between both.

Case Report We report a case of a 46-year-old female with no relevant past medical clinical history, who underwent a routine mammogram revealing a 0.4 × 0.4 × 0.3 cm irregular mass in her left breast, concerning from malignancy. Histological examination and immunohistochemical studies proved this to be a granular cell tumor. The lesion was successfully excised, and patient recovered with no further major health implications.

Conclusion Although this entity is infrequent, it should be taken in consideration as a differential diagnosis when confronting with a breast mass in a young patient. Pathological assessment is of utmost importance in order to establish an accurate diagnosis, especially preoperative, potentially sparing the patient from a more invasive surgical procedure that could have repercussions not only physically but also emotionally.

IGCS20_1041

77 SEX CORD STROMAL AND GERM CELL OVARIAN CANCER – IS THERE A RACIAL DISPARITY?

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Objectives To determine the incidence and presentation of sex cord stromal and germ cell ovarian cancers in various racial groups.

Methods Data was obtained from the United States Cancer Statistics (USCS) and National Cancer Database (NCDB) national databases from 2004–2016. Chi squared was used for statistical analysis.

Results Of 8,917 women, 48.2% were diagnosed with sex cord stromal and 52.5% with germ cell ovarian cancer. Between 2004 and 2016, the age-adjusted incidence of sex cord stromal was 0.50 (per 100,000) in Blacks compared to 0.23 in Whites and 0.14 in Asians. The incidence for germ cell tumors was 0.40 (per 100,000) in Whites, 0.46 in Blacks, and 0.44 in Asians. Based on the NCDB data, the proportion of sex cord stromal tumor was 5.6% in Blacks compared to 1.5% Whites and 1.6% in Asians. Of the sex cord stromal tumors, the most common histology was granulosa cell at 85%, 84%, and 77.5% for Black, White, and Asian participants, respectively. The proportion of germ cell tumors in Blacks was 4.4% vs. 2.0% in Whites and 3.9% in Asians. Of germ cell tumors, the most common histology was dysgerminoma for Whites at 22.3%, immature teratoma in Blacks at 28.0%, and immature teratoma at 26.9% for Asians.

Conclusions Our data suggest that Black women are more likely to be diagnosed with sex cord stromal tumors compared to White and Asian women. Black and Asian women also had more germ cell cancer than White women.

IGCS20_1042

78 EVALUATION CHANGES IN INDICATORS OF ONCOLOGICAL SERVICE IN CERVIX UTERI CANCER IN KAZAKHSTAN

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About 800 thousand new cases of cervical cancer (CC) are predicted and it is expected that about 460 thousand women will die from this pathology, according to the forecasts of the International Agency for Research on Cancer in 2040.

Aim Evaluate epidemiological situation of cervical cancer in Kazakhstan for 2009–2018.

Materials and Methods The research material was data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan – annual form No.7 and 35 regarding CC for 2009–2018 – incidence, mortality, early diagnosis, neglect, morphological verification.

Results and Discussion For 2009–2018, 16,441 new cases of CC were registered in the republic for the first time and 6,461 women died from this disease. The research of the study period reveals a trend: early diagnosis indicators (specific weight of patients with I-II stage) improved from 79.8% (2009) to 88.1% in 2018, and accordingly the specific weight of neglected patients significantly decreased with stage III (from 15.4% to 8.9%) and with stage IV (from 3.4% to 2.7%).

Conclusion An analysis of epidemiology in CC revealed an improvement in morphological verification and early diagnosis, a decrease in neglect and mortality rates, which is undoubtedly associated with regular anti-cancer activities in Kazakhstan, in particular CC screening.