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REAL WORLD EXPERIENCE OF PEMBROLIZUMAB MONOTHERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT OR PERSISTENT CERVICAL CANCER: A KOREAN MULTI-CENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY(KGOG1041)

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Objectives To investigate the antitumor activity and safety of pembrolizumab in patients with recurrent cervical cancer in real world practice.

Methods We conducted a multi-center retrospective study of patients with recurrent or persistent cervical cancer treated with pembrolizumab at a dose of 200 mg every 3 weeks at 16 institutions in Korea. The primary endpoint was the objective response rate and safety.

Results Data of 117 patients were treated with pembrolizumab between 2016 and 2020 was available. Median age was 53 years(range, 28–79 years). 64(54.7%) of patients had ECOG of performance status of ≥ 2 . 49(41.9%) patients were FIGO stage $\geq III$ at diagnosis. 88(75.2%) patients had histology of squamous cell carcinoma. The median number of prior chemotherapy lines was 2(range, 1–6). During the median follow-up of 4.9 months(range, 0.2–35.3), the objective response rate was 9.4% with 3 complete responses and 8 partial responses. Median time to response was 2.8 months (range 1.4–13.4). Median duration of response was not reached. In the population of patients with favorable performance status(ECOG ≤ 1)(n=53), the ORR was 18.9% and median time to response of them was 3.0 months(range, 1.4 to 13.4), median duration of response was 8.9 months(range, 7.3 to 10.4). Any adverse events occurred in 55(47.0%) of patients including 8(6.8%) patients who experienced grade ≥ 3 events. Two of them were suspicious treatment-related death.

Conclusions Pembrolizumab monotherapy demonstrated modest antitumor activity in patients with recurrent or persistent cervical cancer comparable as previously reported clinical trials, although in patients with favorable performance status showed effective antitumor activity. Some safety profiles should be carefully monitored.

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SURVIVAL ROLE OF LYMPHADENECTOMY IN PATIENTS SURGICALLY TREATED FOR APPARENT EARLY-STAGE EPITHELIAL OVARIAN CANCER

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Objective To evaluate the impact of lymphadenectomy (LND) on oncological outcomes in patients surgically treated for apparent early-stage epithelial ovarian cancer (aEOC).

Methods Consecutive patients with aEOC who underwent surgery at Del Ponte Hospital, (Varese-Italy) between January 2000 and December 2019 were analyzed. The cases were stratified according with the performance of lymphadenectomy (LND) or not (NO-LND). Demographic, pathologic and surgical-related characteristics were compared. Survival curves were estimated with Kaplan-Meier methods and predictors of recurrence were investigated.

Results Overall 109 patients were included, 71 and 38 in LND and NO-LND groups, respectively. No differences were found in terms of baseline characteristics. Patients in LND group (vs. NO-LND) were less likely to present with high grade serous histotype (16,22.9% vs.12,44.4%, $p < 0.001$), while mucinous and endometrioid histology represented 4,5.7% vs. 6,22.2% ($p < 0.001$) and 36,51.4% vs. 0,0% ($p < 0.001$), respectively. The G3 grade was more represented in LND group (40,36.7% vs. 22,20.2%, $p < 0.001$). No differences in terms of FIGO stage ($p = 0.42$), rate of minimally-invasive approach (63,88.7% vs. 32,84.2%, $p = 0.55$), DFS

Disease-free Survival and Overall Survival

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Abstracts

(log-rank=0.79) and OS (log-rank=0.8) were found. With a median follow-up of 63.76 months, 13 patients (11.9%) recurred. LND was not found to be protective for relapse ($p=0.77$). However, among LND patients, the presence of lymph node metastasis (6/71,8.4%) was significantly associated with recurrence ($p=0.01$).

Conclusion The execution of systematic lymphadenectomy for aEOC staging did not influence survival outcomes. The presence of lymph node metastasis remained the main adverse prognostic factor associated with recurrence.

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184 ENDODERMAL SINUS TUMOR OF THE OVARY IN A TWENTY-YEAR-OLD YOUNG WOMAN

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Endodermal sinus tumors are the second most common germ cell malignancy, representing 20% of these tumors. They

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manifest with increased abdominal volume, pain, torsion or rupture of the tumor. They are usually unilateral, large size and manifest with an elevation of alpha-fetus protein (AFP) between 20 and 1000 ng/ml. They show extremely fast growth. Advanced stages have higher recurrence rates. Survival for these types of tumors increased significantly with the use of chemotherapy regimens.

- The case presents a young woman with advanced disease, whose first manifestation was thrombosis of the right jugular, subclavian and axillary veins.
- Twenty-year-old Caucasian healthy woman hospitalized due to cervical pain and right upper limb edema, diagnosed with right jugular, subclavian and axillary vein thrombosis. CT images showed bilateral pleural effusion, massive ascites, a large, expansive solid cystic lesion in the pelvic cavity and multiple solid peritoneal nodules. Tumor markers showed negative Beta HCG, AFP 1119.3 ng/ml, CA 125 284.0 IU/ml, CA19-9 10UI/ml and CEA 1.0 ng/ml. She underwent radical surgery and drained eight liters of ascites. Peritoneal carcinomatosis and a solid lesion in the left ovary measuring 17 × 16 × 9 cm were evidenced. Anatomic pathological result: malignant neoplasm suggestive of a yolk sac tumor of the left ovary compromising the sac fundus, diaphragmatic dome, parietal, pelvic and vesical peritoneum, subhepatic nodule, cecal appendix and two of the 67 isolated lymph nodes. Positive ascitic fluid for malignancy. FIGO T3N1M1 staging. Immunohistochemistry compatible with endodermal sinus tumor. Five cycles of BEP_{x3-4} were performed. AFP after chemotherapy 2.8 ng/ml. Imaging exams without evidence of disease.

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186 VALIDATION OF THE HPV IMPACT PROFILE (HIP) IN LEBANESE WOMEN WITH HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS OR ASSOCIATED LESIONS

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Introduction ‘HPV impact profile’ questionnaire, created by the team of Merck and coll. was one of the first and most specific tools evaluating the psychological impact of the most frequent gynecological lesions linked to HPV. This study aimed to translate the ‘HIP’ questionnaire into Arabic and to study its validity in a sample of Lebanese females.

Methods The HIP questionnaire was translated to Arabic following the scheme offered by Beaton et al. It was then administered to a sample of 118 Lebanese women infected with HPV or screened for HPV associated lesions, in parallel with the Hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS) questionnaire.

Results The internal consistency of the HIP questionnaire was weak as alpha Cronbach coefficients of most of the domains were low. Therefore, the study of the composite matrix resulted in the improvement of the internal consistency after elimination of some items. The ‘adapted domains’ were created after inverting the scores of items with positive implications and similar studies were