45.8 (95% CI 41.5–50.2), 34.8 (95% CI 29.2–40.3) and 30.7 months (95% CI 24.5–36.9), respectively (p=0.05) (figure 2). The mean PFS and OS for the entire cohort was 25 months (95% CI 22.6–27.3) and 41.8 (95% CI 38.3–45.2), respectively. For PFS, Cox regression analysis identified PS (HR 1.23, 95% CI 1.1–1.5, p=0.04), RD (HR 0.69, 95% CI 0.46–0.98, p=0.05) as statistically significant. For OS, Cox regression analysis identified PS (HR 1.47, 95% CI 1.14–1.89, p=0.03), dissemination pattern (HR 1.36, 95% CI 1.02–1.86, p=0.05) as statistically significant.

Conclusion For HGSOC prognosis, one should consider not only the patient’s disease burden but also their overall medical status and ability to undergo extensive surgery. Prolonged survival rates were found predominantly in those patients with intraperitoneal only pre-treatment imaging dissemination pattern. Baseline tumor dissemination pattern can be a prognostic factor for overall survival. Classification of such patterns can help counsel patients initially on their prognosis and identify those who might benefit from intraperitoneal chemotherapy.

Disclosures No disclosures.