patients were treated with concurrent chemoradiation followed by brachytherapy. The median follow-up period was 47 months. The three-year DFS and OS were 13.3% and 13.3% respectively.

Conclusion CCCC has a poor prognosis, stage for stage compared to other histologies. The FIGO stage, tumour size, lymphovascular space invasion and pelvic node status were factors that predicted the prognosis. Adjuvant radiotherapy or chemoradiotherapy have a limited role in the treatment of this rare cancer.

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**EFFICACY OF A MULTI-INGREDIENT CORIOLUS VERSICOLOR-BASED VAGINAL GEL IN HPV+ WOMEN OLDER THAN 40 YEARS: SUB-ANALYSIS OF PALOMA CLINICAL TRIAL**

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Introduction/Background HPV clearance and resolution of cervical HPV-dependent lesions become important in peri and postmenopausal women. The objective of this sub-analysis was to evaluate the effect of the Papilocare®, a multi-ingredient Coriolus versicolor-based vaginal gel, on the normalization of cervical HPV-dependent atypia (ASCUS and LSIL) and associated colposcopic alterations in women older than 40 years.

Methodology Paloma clinical trial (ClinicalTrials.gov NCT04002154) was a multicenter, randomized, open-label, parallel-group, usual practice-controlled clinical trial. Vaccinated HPV positive women aged between 30–65 with cytology of ASCUS or LSIL and concordant colposcopic image were randomized into 3 groups: A) Papilocare® 1 cannula/day for 1 month + 1 cannula/alternate days for 5 months; B) Papilocare® 1 cannula/day for 3 months + 1 cannula/alternate days for 3 months; C) Control group: no treatment.

Conclusion Papilocare® showed a robust efficacy in normalizing cervical HPV lesions in women older than 40 years old, with a statistically significant difference vs control group in the total and high-risk populations.

Disclosures The authors have no potential conflict of interest to disclose.