

likely to find RRESDO acceptable in retrospect (OR=5.3, 95%CI=1.2–27.5, $p<0.031$). 88.8%(143/161) premenopausal versus 95.2%(80/84) postmenopausal women who underwent RRSO respectively were satisfied with their decision. 9.4%(15/160) premenopausal and 1.2%(1/81) postmenopausal women who underwent RRSO regretted their decision. HRT-uptake in breast-cancer (BC) unaffected premenopausal individuals was 74.1% (80/108). HRT-use did not significantly affect satisfaction/regret levels but reduced symptoms of vaginal-dryness (OR=0.4, 95%CI=0.2–0.9, $p=0.025$).

Conclusion Data show high RRESDO acceptability particularly in women concerned about sexual-dysfunction. Although RRSO satisfaction remains high, regret rates are much higher for premenopausal women than postmenopausal women. HRT use following premenopausal RRSO does not increase satisfaction and reduces vaginal dryness.

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SURGICAL DECISION MAKING IN PREMENOPAUSAL BRCA CARRIERS CONSIDERING RISK REDUCING EARLY-SALPINGECTOMY OR SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Introduction/Background Acceptance of the role of fallopian tubes in ovarian carcinogenesis and the detrimental sequelae of surgical menopause in pre-menopausal women following risk reducing salpingo-oophorectomy (RRSO), has resulted in risk reducing early salpingectomy with delayed oophorectomy (RRESDO) being proposed as an attractive alternative risk reducing strategy in women who decline/delay oophorectomy. We present the results of a qualitative study evaluating the decision making process amongst BRCA carriers considering prophylactic surgeries (RRSO/RRESDO) as part of the multi-centre PROTECTOR trial (ISRCTN:25173360).

Methodology In depth semi-structured 1:1 interviews conducted using a pre-developed topic guide (development informed by literature review and expert consultation) until informational saturation reached. Wording and sequencing of questions were left open with probes used to elicit additional information. All interviews were audio recorded, transcribed verbatim, transcripts analysed using an inductive theoretical framework and data managed using NVIVO v12.

Results Informational saturation was reached following twenty four interviews. Seven interconnected themes integral to

surgical decision making were identified: fertility, menopause, cancer risk reduction, surgical choices, surgical complications, sequence of ovarian and breast prophylactic surgeries, support, satisfaction. Women for whom maximising ovarian cancer (OC) risk reduction was relatively more important than early menopause/quality of life preferred RRSO, whereas those more concerned about detrimental impact of menopause chose RRESDO. Women preferred educational support groups to online support groups to help with decision-making. Women engage concurrently in both OC and breast cancer (BC) prevention decision-making and we identified a demand for combined OC and BC prevention-surgery. While preventative surgery reduced anxiety, interviewees wished to be routinely offered an 'optional' (not compulsory) consultation with a psychologist. Women managed in specialist familial cancer clinic (FCC) settings compared to non-specialist settings received better quality care, improved HRT access and were more satisfied.

Conclusion Medical, physical, psychological, social contextual factors influence timing of risk reducing surgeries. RRESDO offers women delaying/declining premenopausal oophorectomy, particularly those concerned about menopausal effects, a degree of ovarian cancer risk reduction whilst avoiding premature menopause. Care of high risk women should be centralised to centres with specialist familial gynaecological cancer risk management services to provide a better quality, streamlined, holistic multidisciplinary approach.

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PAP SMEAR SCREENING AMONG FEMALE PATIENTS OF THE IBN ROCHD UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CENTER: A CROSS SECTIONAL SURVEY

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Introduction/Background Cervical cancer is preceded by a period of pre-invasive state, and is characterized histologically by a broad spectrum of events ranging from cellular atypia to different degrees of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia before progressing to invasive cancer. The association between certain oncogenic (high-risk) strains of HPV and cervical cancer is well established. The purpose of this study is to highlight – through the findings – the importance of emphasizing accurate information about cervical cancer and the purpose of Pap smear for Moroccan women.

Methodology This cross-sectional study was carried out among 500 female patients who had a pap screening at the gynecology and obstetrics department at the UHC Ibn Rochd over a period of 2 years (2016 – 2017).

Results The average age of the patients having a pap smear screening is 39.5 years. The most affected age group is between 30 and 40 years old. 67% of the patients had started sexual activity before the age of 20. A history of recurrent