

Abstract 731 Table 1

	Total	MMRd (n=5)	NSMP (n=10)	p53abn (n=23)
PFS rate at 6m (95%CI)	59% (45-78)	53% (21-100)	78% (55-100)	52% (35-77)
Median PFS	6.5 months	6.2 months	10.3 months	6.4 months
ORR	32%	40%	40%	26%
OS rate at 18m	51%	25%	74%	49%
Median OS	18.5 months	11.9 months	Not reached	14.8 months

were analysed before treatment. Immunohistochemistry was performed for mismatch repair proteins and p53. Single-gene sequencing was used to detect polymerase- ϵ (POLE) exonuclease domain mutations. Primary outcome was progression-free survival rate at 6 months (PFS6). Subgroups were assessed relative to the primary outcome, ORR, median overall survival (OS), and 18-months OS rate.

Result(s)* Molecular classification could be determined in 44 out of 48 patients included. As defined in the protocol, carcinosarcoma patients (n=6) were considered an exploratory cohort and were excluded from this analysis. In the non-carcinosarcoma cohort (n=38) median age was 66 years (range 37–80). Five (11.4%) patients were MMRd, 10 (22.7%) NSMP and 23 (52.3%) p53abn. No patient with POLE-mutated tumour was enrolled. Fifty-eight patients had endometrioid EC, 42% serous carcinoma. Histologic grade at diagnosis: grade 1, 12.2%; grade 2, 21.1% and grade 3, 44.6%. Median follow-up at data cut-off was 19.1 months. Overall PFS6 was 59.3% (95%CI 45.4%-77.6%) with a median PFS of 6.5 months. Efficacy data according to patients' molecular subtype are shown (see table 1). Overall, the NSMP subtype showed the better efficacy results (PFS6 of 78% and 40% ORR).

Conclusion* Pembrolizumab plus doxorubicin exhibited promising antitumor activity in women with advanced EC after failure to platinum therapy, even in those patients that were not MMRd.

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THE CLINICAL IMPACT OF MSI AND DMMR IN ADVANCED ENDOMETRIAL CANCER: THE EFFECT OF ONLINE EDUCATION ON CLINICIAN KNOWLEDGE, COMPETENCE AND CONFIDENCE

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Introduction/Background* This study determined whether online continuing medical education (CME) could improve the knowledge of obstetricians/gynaecologists (obs/gyns) and oncologists (oncs) regarding the relevance of Microsatellite Instability (MSI) and deficient Mismatch Repair (dMMR) for immunotherapy paradigms in advanced endometrial cancer, and increase competence in terms of the application of appropriate diagnostic testing.

Methodology A 15-minute online video discussion between two expert faculty was launched for physicians outside the USA October 2020 with data collected to March 2021. Educational effect assessed with repeated-pairs pre-/post-activity-individual participants serving as their own control. 3 multiple-choice, knowledge questions and 1 self-efficacy, 5-point

Likert scale confidence question were analysed. McNemar's test assessed pre- to post-activity change (5% significance level, $P < .05$). Magnitude of change in total number of correct responses overall, and for each question, determined with Cohen's d ($<.2$ =Modest, $.20$ -. 49 =Small, $.50$ -. 79 =Moderate, $>.80$ =Large).

Result(s)* 393 obs/gyns and 73 oncs completed pre- and post-activity questions. Positive educational effect was observed for obs/gyns (moderate effect, Cohen's $d=.78$, $P<.001$; average% of correct responses increasing from 43 to 67%) and oncs (large effect, Cohen's $d=.88$, $P<.001$; average% of correct responses increasing from 57 to 80%). Increases in correct responses post-activity were seen for questions on features of dMMR (% relative improvement, obs/gyn: 37%, oncs 25%), appropriate diagnostic testing (obs/gyns: 17%, oncs: 13%), and frequency of dMMR (obs/gyns: 188%, oncs: 133%). The % of participants answering all questions correctly increased from 7 to 30% for obs/gyns and from 16 to 53% for oncs. Pre-activity knowledge for both specialties was low on the features and frequency of dMMR and despite significant improvements, there remained room for improvement post-activity. Confidence in understanding the relevance of dMMR in advanced endometrial cancer increased post-activity with 63% of obs/gyn and 48% of oncs with improved confidence. Overall, 63% of obs/gyns and 60% of oncs improved their knowledge and competence by answering at least one more question correctly post-activity.

Conclusion* This on-demand, online video discussion resulted in a positive educational impact. However, education gaps remain evident. Online medical education is valuable in supporting the implementation of new diagnostic strategies into clinical practice as well as identifying areas of continued educational need.

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TUMOR CELL DISSEMINATION IS INDEPENDENT FROM ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMA MOLECULAR SUBTYPES

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Introduction/Background* Tumor cell dissemination is associated with a less favorable outcome in breast cancer patients. In contrast, only limited clinical significance was yet reported for other gynecologic malignancies. We have previously reported disseminated tumor cells (DTC) not to be associated with established risk factors, L1CAM immunoreactivity and outcome in endometrial carcinoma. It was the aim of this study to investigate potential associations of TCGA-derived molecular features such as POLE-mutation status, p53 abnormalities or MMR deficiency and the presence of DTC in the bone marrow of endometrial carcinoma patients.

Methodology Patients treated for primary endometrial carcinoma at Tuebingen University women's hospital between 2003 and 2016 with bone marrow aspirates and FFPE tumor specimens were identified. For DTC detection, cytopspins were stained for pan-cytokeratin (A45-B/B3 antibody). Molecular