Abstract 122

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Introduction/Background Multiple studies have assessed the timing of surgery in high grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC). There is some evidence that neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) followed by interval debulking surgery is non-inferior to primary cytoreductive surgery. The ICON 8b study results are awaited to evaluate the use of upfront bevacizumab. However, there is currently limited evidence supporting switching chemotherapy regimens after 3 cycles of NACT when disease remains inoperable. In this retrospective study, we evaluated survival outcomes following a change of chemotherapy regimen in previously inoperable patients.

Methodology Patients with HGSOC treated with NACT from 2015 to 2020 were identified from 4 NHS trusts across Kent, UK. Chemotherapy regimens, number of cycles, debulking status/residual disease were extracted from electronic medical records. Kaplan-Meier analyses and Logrank tests were used to assess survival outcomes.

Result(s) 149 patients were identified. 59% (88/149) were deemed operable after 3 cycles of NACT (carboplatin + paclitaxel 3 weekly), with 39% (34/88) of these achieving optimal cytoreduction. The ICON 8b study results are awaited to evaluate the use of upfront bevacizumab. However, there is currently limited evidence supporting switching chemotherapy regimens after 3 cycles of NACT when disease remains inoperable. In this retrospective study, we evaluated survival outcomes following a change of chemotherapy regimen in previously inoperable patients.

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Result(s) In total, 1010 patients with high grade AOC with a median age of 65 years were documented. 774/1010 (76.6%) were diagnosed with FIGO III disease and 947/1010 (93.8%) had high-grade serous histologic subtype, 915/1010 (90.6%) had primary cytoreductive surgery. Complete resection was achieved in 434/1010 (43.0%) at primary surgery and in 54/1010 (5.3%) at interval debulking surgery. Carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab (TCB) was the primary systemic therapy in 627/1010 (62.1%) and carboplatin/paclitaxel (TC) in 292/1010 (28.9%). Median PFS in patients with primary surgery and complete resection was 29.7 months (95% CI 27.4-34.2) compared to 17.2 months (95% CI 15.7-18.9) in all other patients (p<0.001: HR 0.49, 95% CI 0.42-0.57). Median PFS in patients with TCB was 23.3 months (95% CI 22.0-25.3) and 18.5 months (95% CI 15.7-21.9) in patients treated with TC (p=0.083: HR 0.87, 95% CI 0.74-1.02). In total, 899/1010 (89%) did not progress within 3 months.

Conclusion* Most patients in Germany with high grade AOC are treated with primary surgery followed by carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab. Depending on biomarker status most patients are potential candidates for a PARP-inhibitor maintenance therapy.

Conclusion* CT is moderately accurate in predicting the sPCI in AOC patients. The rPCI scoring seems to be helpful and should be part of the decision-making process on surgical cytoreduction.