tumor recurrence (Ca 125 p=0.993; HE4 p=0.311; CEA p=0.417). On ROC analysis only elevated Ca 125 serum levels were found to significantly indicate tumor recurrence (p=0.031; sensitivity=80%; specificity=94.1%), while serum levels of CEA (p=0.196) and HE4 (p=0.754) were not significant predictors. Nevertheless, serum levels of investigated tumors markers were not correlated with time of tumor recurrence (Ca 125 p=0.954; HE4 p=0.952; CEA p=0.702).

**Conclusion** Elevated serum levels of Ca 125 in the follow-up period of patients operated due to borderline ovarian tumors could be used as marker of tumor recurrence.

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### Abstract 821

**DIFFERENT SURGICAL APPROACHES FOR EARLY-STAGE OVARIAN CANCER STAGING: A LARGE MONOCENTRIC EXPERIENCE**

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**Introduction/Background** Ovarian cancer is the third most frequent gynecological cancer. In early stage ovarian cancer (ESOC) comprehensive surgical staging is recommended. Surgical staging is traditionally approached by laparotomy, although minimally invasive surgery can be a valid alternative in selected patients. This study aims to analyze the surgical and oncological outcomes of these three different approaches in a large series of patients.

**Methodology** We retrospectively included all histologically proven ESOC cases treated between January 2014 and December 2017. ESOC was defined as stage IA to IIB according to the 2017 FIGO staging system. Subjects were divided into groups 1, 2, and 3, based on the surgical approach (open abdominal, laparoscopic, or robotic, respectively).

**Result(s)** Within patients enrolled during the study period, 455 met the inclusion criteria. No difference in intraoperative complications was recorded in the three groups (p=0.709). Conversely, a significant difference occurred in postoperative complications (16.2% vs. 3.8% vs. 11.1%, in groups 1, 2, and 3 respectively, p=0.004). No difference was found in overall survival (OS) (32 vs. 31 vs. 25 months, p=0.481) and disease-free survival (DFS) (26 vs. 29 vs. 24 months, p=0.178) in groups 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

At univariate analysis FIGO stage I (p=0.004) showed a lower recurrence rate compared to FIGO stage II.

**Conclusion** No significant difference was found in OS and DFS among the three groups (open, laparoscopic, and robotic). The minimally invasive approach showed lower rate of complications than the laparotomic one, thus it should be preferred in selected patients.
HOW TO DO RETROPERITONEAL EN BLOC POSTERIOR PELVIC EXENTERATION IN ADVANCED OVARIAN CANCER: HUDSON-DELLAPEIANE PROCEDURE IN 10 STEPS

Introduction/Background: The aim of cytoreduction in advanced ovarian cancer is complete removal of gross disease. Retroperitoneal approach is crucial in radical surgery for advanced ovarian cancer. Hudson-Delle Piane is a radical procedure which allows en-bloc removal of uterus, ovaries, pouch of Douglas peritoneum, recto-sigmoid with a retrograde approach in cases where recto-sigmoid sparing is not an option.

Methodology: We present an educational video on how to perform retroperitoneal en bloc posterior pelvic exenteration in advanced ovarian cancer with a step-by-step procedure. The patient was a 52-year-old woman, with body mass index of 21.1 who presented with abdominal pain and distension; the CT-scan showed peritoneal carcinomatosis. The different phases of the Fagotti’s score performed at diagnostic laparoscopy to triage for the operability, are demonstrated. The Vizzardi’s score was used to determine the risk of post-operative complications in case of primary debulking surgery is also presented.

Result(s): Immediately after the diagnostic laparoscopy a conversion to laparotomy with a cytoreductive surgery was performed. The Hudson-Delle Piane technique is demonstrated in 10 steps. The surgery lasted 360 minutes and the estimated blood loss was 400 ml. No peri-operative complication was recorded. The histology revealed a FIGO stage IIIC high-grade serous ovarian cancer.

Conclusion: The present video demonstrates that retroperitoneal approach to advanced ovarian cancer with high volume pelvic disease, allows en bloc tumor debulking with safe handling of important structures.

INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND: Immature teratomas are rare germ cell ovarian tumours occurring in about 1% of ovarian cancers. Growing Teratoma Syndrome (GTS) is a rare clinical situation where seemingly successful chemotherapy is followed by a rapid tumor progression, while tumour markers normalize. Despite radiological progression, the phenomenon is characterised by the maturation of the teratoma, and in most cases there is hardly any immature component left. In these rare cases radical surgical treatment is usually effective and can lead to complete recovery.

METHODOLOGY CASE REPORT

Result(s): A joint working group of the Department of Gynecology and Department of Gynecological, Medical Oncology and Clinical Pharmacology of the National Institute of Oncology, Hungary diagnosed three immature ovarian teratoma cases with extended pelvic/abdominal tumor mass which showed progressive growth during and following chemotherapy. In all three cases, we had to perform multivisceral cytoreductive surgery with peritonectomy leading to complete cytoreduction. All patients are currently tumor-free. Postoperative histological findings showed 80-100% maturation, one of them operated 19 years after the primary treatment.

Conclusion: By presenting these 3 patients, our goal is to raise awareness of the possibility of GTS and to emphasize the importance of adequate treatment.