

three cases in our institution how we discover cancer in pregnancy, although patients did not have any symptoms before pregnancy.

Methodology CASES 1: 29-year-old women, healthy women in 10 weeks gestation did Prenatal test, Livia, and they could not do analysis because they could not extract fetal blood. All her laboratory and pregnancy were in normal limit.

CASE 2: 33-year-old pregnant women in 10 weeks of gestations did Prenatal test, Veracity, and laboratory could not extract fetal blood. She was healthy with previous laparoscopic operation due endometriosis on the left side on ovaria.

CASE 3: 42-year-old pregnant women in 10 weeks of gestation did Prenatal test, NIFTY, and laboratory could not extract fetal blood. In previous history she had operation of breast cancer and hemotherapy 4 years ago.

Result(s)* CASE 1 Patient at 36 weeks of gestation patient had big palpable mass on site liver and we performed, Caesarean Section and discovered carcinoma of colon sigmoid with multiple metastasis in abdomen. The newborn was in good condition and she lived one year later.

CASE 2 Patient at 33 weeks of gestation patient had pain in her legs. Detail examination showed changes on all bones suspected on metastatic changes. We performed Caesarean Section, and we found Krukenber's tumor with multiple metastasis in abdomen. The newborn was healthy and she lived for one month later.

CASE 3 Patient at 16 weeks of gestation patient had pain in abdomen. We did an open laparotomy and found colon cancer with meta changes in abdomen. Caesarean Section was performed in 33 weeks of gestation. Two newborns were healthy and she is alive.

Conclusion* Patients were healthy before pregnancy and Prenatal tests showed large changes in their karyotypes in terms of multiple mitoses. At the time of obtaining the results, neither the patients nor the doctors suspected they have cancer.

Our conclusion is that changes in the karyotype, as in these cases, could be the first indicator that there is cancer in the body. Could analysis of karyotype single out the risk population and be gold standard to look for cancer before the onset of symptoms?

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR CANCER IN GENERAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL CANCERS BASED IN REPORTING METHODS: A TRANSVERSAL STUDY

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Introduction/Background* In Albania, cancers including gynecological cancers are the leading causes of death among the adult population.

Methodology The purpose was assessing how much easier the participants, healthy women in a cross-sectional study reported whether family or someone close to them has cancer.

Result(s)* 17% of 1012 women participants randomly selected in various institutions in Vlore, Albania reported that a close family was diagnosed with cancer. Close friends, friends were

affected respectively 13.44% and 19.24%, while 6% prefer not to answer. No statistical association was found between town/country residency and reporting.

Conclusion* The information collected is important. It will serve to create an overview and find the best way to set up a database regarding the number of cancer patients. Taking preventive measures based on cost effective methods with the involvement of nursing and midwifery students, as a core nursing function will vastly strengthen nursing's and midwifery's contribution to gynecological cancers prevention.

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EFFICIENCY OF THE HYBRID CAPTURE 2 HPV DNA TEST COMPARED TO CYTOLOGY TESTING IN CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

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Introduction/Background* The aim of this study was to determine the efficiency of the Hybrid Capture 2 (HC2; Digene, Qiagen, Hilden Germany) human papillomavirus (HPV) assay for the detection of cervical neoplasia compared to conventional cytology testing.

Methodology Two hundred consecutive eligible women evaluated in the Outpatient department at the University Clinic of Gynecology and Obstetrics in Skopje aged 30-64 years, were informed and offered to be sampled with the HC2 test in addition to any tests ordered by their attending physician free of charge and strictly on voluntary basis. Written consent was obtained from all participating women. The attending physicians were blinded for the results of the HC2 tests and any and all medical decisions regarding patient evaluation/treatment were based on the cytology results.

Result(s)* The average age of the women included was 44 ±11 years, ranging from 30 to 64. A total of 200 cytology smears, 200 HC2 tests, 76 (38%) colposcopy examinations, 45 PCR (22.5%) based HPV tests and 50 (25%) cervical biopsies were performed. The detection rate for histology verified CIN2+ lesions for the HC2 based algorithm in the studied population, when compared with the conventional cytology-based algorithm was 19/22 (86.36%), while the detection rate for histology verified CIN3+ lesions was 14/14 (100%). The sensitivity, specificity, LR+ and LR- of the HC2 test in the detection of CIN2+ lesions were 88%, 87.5%, 7.04 and 0.13, respectively, giving the test an accuracy of 87.72%. Using the conventional cytology-based algorithm required 76 referrals for colposcopy, 45 referrals for PCR based HPV detection and 50 referrals for cervical biopsy, compared to 41 cytology test, 33 colposcopy referrals and 22 biopsy referrals.

Conclusion* Implementing a HC2 based cervical cancer screening algorithm could potentially reduce the number of colposcopy/biopsy referrals by over 50% without a substantial impact on the CIN2+ detection rate and no impact on the CIN3+ detection rate. This in turn decreases the associated costs of screening, decreases the number of unnecessary diagnostic procedures and, could increase patient comfort, satisfaction and adherence to the screening program