There were not intraoperative complications. Orthotopic ileas reconstruction is a complex technique, but it allows a more anatomical reconstruction, avoids the creation of stoma with less impact on the quality of life. It requires integrity of the sphincter and bladder neck and should be assessed and discussed thoroughly with the patient against other possibilities.

**Conclusion** It is essential to balance the radicality of the best surgical result with the least possible impact on quality of life.

Our next goal should be to obtain the best oncological results and survival with the minimum complications and consequences for our patients.

**Translational research biomarkers**

**THE PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF EUKARYOTIC TRANSLATION INITIATION FACTORS (eIFs) IN OVARIAN CANCER**

**Introduction/Background** Carter double-barreled wet colostomy (DBWC) is an innovative technique frequently used for pelvic exenteration. The main advantage of this surgical approach is that it keeps the fecal and urine streams separate, thus avoiding fecal reflux and subsequently reducing the risk of ascending pyelonephritis.

**Methodology** Our aim was to investigate the impact BDWC on quality of life (QOL) after total pelvic exenteration. In our prospective study, self-reported QOL was assessed with the EuroQol 5 Dimensions (EQ5D) QOL questionnaire.

**Result(s)** In 2019, two patients underwent total pelvic exenteration involving BDWC in our Institution. Both patients reported an improved QOL after surgery.

**Conclusion** Altogether, our findings support the use of the relatively simple and safe DBWC technique in pelvic tumors. Nevertheless, further large-scale studies are warranted to investigate the impact of DBWC on short- and long-term postoperative outcomes, QOL and survival.

**ANALYSIS OF CONSECUTIVE HIGH-GRADE SEROUS OVARIAN CANCER PATIENTS ALLOWS EFFICIENT CATALOGING OF BRCA1/2 MUTATIONS IN YET UNSTUDIED ETHNIC GROUPS**

**Introduction/Background** Approximately 15-30% high-grade serous ovarian carcinomas (HGSOCs) are caused by BRCA1/2 germ-line mutations. BRCA1/2 testing of consecutive HGSOC cases is logistically less complicated than the search for women with other clinical signs of BRCA1/2 syndrome (e.g., family history, young age or emergence of multiple cancers).

We reasoned that this would be the most straightforward approach to identify ethnicity-specific mutations and investigated patients of Chechen origin. Chechens are a Northeast Caucasian ethnic group consisting of approximately 2 million people. This community is characterized by carefully preserved national and religious traditions, with a relatively low rate of interethic marriage, and, consequently, high probability of persistence of founder alleles.

**Methodology** Coding sequences of BRCA1, BRCA2, ATM, TP53 and PALB2 genes were analyzed by next generation sequencing.

**Result(s)** We initially included in the study 67 consecutive Chechen patients with HGSOC. Pathogenic BRCA1/2 alleles were detected in 12/67 (18%) HGSOC cases; all 8 women with BRCA1 mutation carried the same pathogenic variant (c.3627_3628delAG), while some genetic diversity was observed among BRCA2 mutations.