

Result(s)* 8 OCs occurred during 1277 women screen years; 2 occult OCs at RRSO (both stage 1a), 6 screen-detected OCs (3 prevalent; stage 2a, 3a and 3c, 3 incident; stage 1a, 3b and 4b). 4 of 6 (67%) screen-detected OCs were diagnosed at stages <3c. 7 of 8 (87.5%) screen-detected cancers were completely cytoreduced. There were no interval cancers. Modelled sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV for OC were 87.5% (CI, 47.3–99.7), 99.9%(99.9–100), 75%(34.9–96.8) and 99.9% (99.9–100) respectively. Economic modelling indicated that surveillance would be cost-saving within the UK National Health Service.

Conclusion* OC surveillance for women declining RRSO in a 'real-world' setting is feasible and equally effective as in research trials, resulting in successful downstaging with likely clinical benefit and healthcare cost savings. Whilst RRSO remains the recommended management for BRCA-carriers, ROCA-based surveillance is a viable interim option for those who defer such surgery.

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PREOPERATIVE FDG PET/CT VS CECT IN ADVANCED OVARIAN CANCER

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10.1136/ijgc-2021-ESGO.662

Introduction/Background* Ovarian cancer is the leading cause of death from gynecologic cancer in the developed countries. (1)

Multimodality imaging approach with ultrasound, CT, MRI or PET/CT is often needed during the diagnosis and prior to the treatment. In AOC, a lot of studies have been done in order to demonstrate a better accuracy in staging advanced disease. Some studies showed PET/CT to be more accurate than traditional CT and MRI imaging, detecting LN metastases, extraabdominal disease and assessing equivocal findings in conventional imaging. (2–6)

Besides, a greater number of distant metastases will be found when using PET/CT as preoperative staging tool and many patients will be upgraded. (7–9).

The aim of this study was to compare the efficacy between preoperative PET/CT and ceCT findings according with the final pathology report in patients that underwent surgery for EOC treatment.

Methodology The study is a retrospective unicentric national observational study reviewing data of patients diagnosed with epithelial ovarian cancer that were operated as part of the treatment between July 2018 and February 2021, both included. PET/CT with ceCT started to be used routinely at hour hospital in 2018 for EOC patients. At our institution, the PET/CT is independently evaluated by two imaging specialists: a nuclear medicine doctor (PET-CT) and an expert radiologist in gyn malignancies who evaluate only the CT images.

Result(s)* 56 patients were included in the final analysis. Sensitivity and specificity for PET/CT and CT were: 85% and 94.3% vs 80% and 94.3% in the ovarie; 38.1% and 91.2% vs 23.8% and 97.1% in the rectum; 50% and 86.7% vs 30% and 95.6% in the pelvic nodes; 33.3% and 97.1% vs 33.3%

and 97.1% in the diaphragm; and 25% and 97.7% vs 25% and 100% in the small bowel mesentery.

When calculating PCI and comparing it to the surgery PCI, PET/CT showed a better intraclass correlation coefficient (0.856) than CeCT (0.751).

Conclusion* Both techniques showed a poor sensitivity and a very good specificity when comparing findings to surgery in the different anatomical places. However, when estimating PCI before surgery, PET/CT showed a better correlation with surgery than CeCT.

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OVA-LEAK: PROGNOSTIC SCORE FOR COLO-RECTAL ANASTOMOTIC LEAKAGE IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING OVARIAN CANCER SURGERY

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10.1136/ijgc-2021-ESGO.663

Introduction/Background* In advanced ovarian cancer surgery, there is rather limited published evidence, drawn from a small sample, providing information about risk factors for anastomotic leak.

Methodology In our previous work, Twelve pre-/intraoperative variables were analysed as potential independent risk factors for anastomotic leak. A predictive model was created to establish the risk of anastomotic leak for a given patient.

Result(s)* The validation of our proposed predictive model will emerge from the collaborative research performed by 12 centers: 6 from Spain, 2 from United Kingdom, 1 from Italy, 1 from France and 2 from Germany.

Conclusion* Due to the low incidence of AL in ovarian cancer patients, a restrictive stoma policy based on the presence of risk factors should be the actual recommendation. The AL risk for each patient can be predicted by our multivariate model.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF BRAIN METASTASIS IN OVARIAN CANCER PATIENTS

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10.1136/ijgc-2021-ESGO.664

Introduction/Background* Brain metastasis (BM) are uncommon among ovarian cancer (OC) patients. Their frequency, risk factors and clinical repercussions are not well described. We assessed OC patients who developed BM, the role of BRCA status and survival implications.

Methodology We retrospectively evaluated 927 consecutive OC patients treated at our center in 2002–2020.

Result(s)* 28/927(2.9%) were diagnosed with BM and compared to non-BM cohort. Median age was 60 in both groups, stage III-IV at diagnosis was more common among BM group (96.4% vs. 84.8%, p=0.0065) while platinum sensitivity was similar(92.3% in BM vs. 80.8% in non-BM, p=0.2193). 658 patients tested for BRCA, 33.6%(n=221) were mutation carriers(BRCA+). Of the patients with BM, 13/22 tested were carriers. BRCA+ was significantly higher in the BM group (59.1% vs. 32.9%, p=0.0123). The rate of BM was higher in the BRCA+ compared to BRCA- group(5.8% vs. 2.1%,

$p=0.0123$, $HR=3.029$; 95%CI: 1.4–6.5). Median time from OC diagnosis to BM and from disease recurrence to BM, was longer for BRCA+ compared to BRCA-(44.3mo vs. 32.3mo and 11.8mo vs. 0.7mo, respectively). Median survival(mOS) was not significantly different in patients with BM or without BM(59.4mo vs. 71.2mo, $p=0.36$). Following diagnosis of BM, mOS was 20.6mo among BRCA+ and 12.3mo among BRCA ($p=0.4266$). No correlation was found with PARP inhibitors or bevacizumab treatment.

Conclusion* BM are an infrequent among OC patients. However, the risk is three-folds higher among BRCA+. Interestingly, BM do not significantly alter survival among OC patients; might be related to longer survival in BRCA+ or higher tropism or else.

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CONCORDANCE OF THE FDA-APPROVED COMPANION DIAGNOSTIC AND A NEXT-GENERATION SEQUENCING ASSAY KIT FOR ASSESSING HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION DEFICIENCY IN OVARIAN CANCER

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10.1136/ijgc-2021-ESGO.665

Introduction/Background* Olaparib+bevacizumab is approved as first-line maintenance treatment of advanced homologous recombination deficiency (HRD)-positive ovarian cancer (OC), defined by the presence of a deleterious or suspected deleterious BRCA mutation (BRCAm) and/or genomic instability (evaluated with a United States Food and Drug Administration-approved companion diagnostic). We evaluated the performance of an in-development next-generation sequencing assay, based on Illumina's RUO TSO 500 content, that identifies variants in tumour tissue and HRD genomic scars (Illumina test). Herein, we report the performances of the in-development Illumina test versus the Myriad myChoice PLUS assay (Myriad test).

Methodology OC tissue samples were analysed with Illumina ($n=227$; 40ng DNA) and Myriad tests ($n=254$; 200ng DNA). Samples that failed QC during the first run using the Illumina test were retested with higher DNA input. Agreement rates for BRCAm, genomic instability score (GIS), and HRD status (includes BRCA and GIS [cutoff, 42]) were analysed. For the overall and the non-BRCAm cohorts, correlation between the continuous GIS of the Illumina and Myriad tests was determined. The analytical sensitivity and specificity of the Illumina-derived GIS to correctly classify genomic instability status as determined by the Myriad test (cutoff, 42) was evaluated using area under the receiver operating characteristic (AUROC).

Result(s)* Agreement rates are reported in the Table. The GIS correlation between the 2 tests was 0.980 (all samples) and 0.975 (non-BRCAm cohort). AUROC was 0.992 (all samples) and 0.988 (non-BRCAm cohort). Prevalence (Illumina and Myriad tests) was 51.0% and 49.2% for overall HRD and 27.6% and 25.5% for BRCAm. Success rates (Illumina and Myriad tests) were 86.8% (197/227) and 94.1% (239/254) (overall HRD), 88.1% (200/227) and 97.6% (248/254) (BRCAm), and 91.2% (207/227) and 94.1% (239/254) (GIS); after re-running the failed samples with the Illumina test, rates were 90.3%, 92.5%, and 93.4%, respectively.

Abstract 978 Table 1 Agreement rates for the illumina test versus the myriad test

	Positive Percentage Agreement, % (95% CI)	Negative Percentage Agreement, % (95% CI)	Overall Percentage Agreement, % (95% CI)
HRD (positive vs negative) (N=194)	92.3 (85.6-96.1)	96.7 (90.7-98.9)	94.3 (90.1-96.8)
BRCAm (positive vs negative) (N=197)	92.9 (83.0-97.2)	98.6 (95.0-99.6)	96.9 (93.5-98.6)
GIS (<42 vs ≥42) (N=204)	91.3 (84.2-95.3)	98.0 (93.1-99.5)	94.6 (90.6-97.0)

Conclusion* Illumina test and Myriad test HRD, BRCAm, and GIS detection results were in >91% agreement. With both tests, GIS was highly correlated (0.98), and prevalence estimates of HRD and BRCAm rates were similar. Data suggest that a distributable solution such as the Illumina test may replicate the performance of the Myriad myChoice HRD assay.

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OLAPARIB IN COMBINATION WITH INHIBITORS OF ATR/CHK1 PATHWAY LEADS TO INCREASED CELL DEATH IN OVARIAN CANCER CELLS SENSITIVE AND RESISTANT TO PARPI

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10.1136/ijgc-2021-ESGO.666

Introduction/Background* Ovarian cancer (OC) is believed to be one of the most lethal gynaecologic malignancies worldwide. Despite advances in the treatment of OC after the introduction of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitors (PARPi) in the frontline setting as maintenance therapy and in the recurrent setting, the 5-year survival rate of high-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC) ranges between 35 and 40%. PARPi exhibit meaningful activity against OC, however resistance to these agents emerges ultimately. Thus, there is a need to develop more effective treatments for OC. Recent reports highlighting increased OC cell reliance on ATR/CHK1 pathway gives hope to overcome PARPi resistance and prolong patient's survival.

Methodology The aim of this study was to estimate cytotoxic activity of PARPi (olaparib), the ataxia telangiectasia and Rad-3 related protein (ATR) inhibitor (ATRi, ceralasertib), and the checkpoint kinase 1 (CHK1) inhibitor (CHK1i, MK-8776) alone or in combinations in PEO1 (BRCA2MUT) OC cell line, and in PEO1-derived olaparib-resistant (PEO1-OR) cell line developed by continuous incremental long-term treatment with olaparib. Here, we evaluated the effect of tested drugs on cell survival in respect of metabolic activity by MTT assay and colony forming capacity. We also preliminarily elucidated mechanisms conferring resistance to olaparib in OC cells by assessment of expression of key proteins (ATR, CHK1, PARP1, P-glycoprotein) by western blot analysis. Statistical analyses were performed using Student's t-test and ANOVA followed by the Tukey's multiple comparisons post-hoc test.

Result(s)* OC cells are more sensitive to combination of the drugs in comparison with monotherapy with each agent alone. What is more, treatment with single-agent PARPi or combination of PARPi/ATRi or PARPi/CHK1i activates ATR/CHK1