

EPV229/#611 'GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH GYNECOLOGICAL CANCER; TREATMENT OPTIONS'

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Objectives Geriatric population, namely people aged 80 or older, is going to see the greatest growth over the next years. The standard treatment cannot be implemented for all the geriatric women with gynecological cancer and it depends on multiple factors such as physiological organ function as well as comorbidities. The aim of this study is to examine the status of treatment strategies among our cohort of geriatric patients.

Methods A retrospective analysis of geriatric patients with gynecologic cancer who were treated in our department (Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Metaxa Cancer Hospital, Greece) between January 2008 and January 2020 was conducted.

Results 165 geriatric patients were included in our study with the vast majority being between 80 and 90 years old. The highest number of patients consisted of individuals with vulvar cancer- 53 cases (32.1%). The corpus uteri cancer (endometrial and uterine sarcomas) group follows right after the vulvar cancer group with 52 cases (31.5%). Ovarian cancer was diagnosed in 31 patients (18.8%) and cervical cancer in 29 patients (17.6%). Different treatment modalities, depending on the ECOG performance status scale and the FIFE (Frailty Index For Elders) score as well as the tumor stage (FIGO Classification) and the tumor grade of differentiation, are being presented.

Conclusions A more individualized treatment strategy according to a comprehensive geriatric assessment is suggested for geriatric patients with gynecological cancer.

EPV230/#122 SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY REPORTING IN ONCOLOGY PATIENTS

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Objectives Sexual and gender minority (SGM) patients faces unique health care disparities in cancer care. This study is aimed to evaluate the rate of sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) data collection at a cancer center.

Methods Between 9/2019–8/2020, patients with newly diagnosed leukemia, melanoma, lung, breast, gastrointestinal, gynecologic, prostate, or testicular cancers were identified. Data were collected via retrospective chart review: legal sex, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, and cancer diagnosis. Appropriate statistical analyses were applied.

Results 387 new patient visits were identified. The median age was 65 years (range 0–98), evenly broken down by cancer type. For this patient cohort, 12% and 16% had SO and GI data reported, respectively. There was no significant difference between cancer type when reporting SOGI, however SOGI was reported for 20% of breast cancer patients, while for patients with gastrointestinal cancer, SO was reported for 6% of patients and GI for 10% (p=0.94). There was no significant difference in reporting SOGI based on legal sex (SO: Female 12.5%, Male 11%; p=0.75; GI: Female 16.5%, GI

14.1%, p=0.52) or age (SO: <45 12%, > or = 46 12%, p=1.00; GI <45y 14%, > or = 46 16%, p=0.65).

Conclusions This study demonstrated that at one major cancer center, collection of SOGI data for newly diagnosed cancer patients is done at an alarmingly low rate. We found no difference in rates of SOGI collection based on cancer type, age, or legal sex. This study demonstrates the importance of encouraging SOGI collection for all patients and across all providers.

EPV231/#271 QUALITY OF LIFE AFTER TREATMENT FOR GRANULOSA CELL TUMOR

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Objectives Ovarian granulosa cell tumor is a rare malignancy accounting for <5% of ovarian cancers and are most commonly found in young adults. Due to its rarity, many institutions have a low number of patients to query or survey. By using social media, many specific populations can easily be accessed and surveyed.

Methods Women 18 and older who are members of the Granulosa Cell Tumour Research Foundation Facebook group were given the opportunity to take the Granulosa Cell Quality of Life Assessment Survey. The survey was completely anonymous, and participants had the opportunity to respond to questions regarding their disease and their quality of life after treatment using the FACT-O (version4).

Results A total of 160 woman 18 or older participated in the survey. Only 28 participants desired pregnancy at time of diagnosis and of those participants only 7 sought a reproduction endocrinologist regarding future fertility prior to surgery or chemotherapy. Regarding the quality of life assessment 46% of participants report that after treatment they were not satisfied with their sex life and 33% not being interested in sex at all.

Conclusions Using social media provides a window to reach many populations throughout the world with unique diagnoses. Using this technique of surveying patient's provided important subjective data that can be used to improve patient's quality of life after treatment. The survey identified the needs of Granulosa Cell Tumor patients as fertility counseling prior to treatment and attention to their sexual health after treatment.

EPV232/#585 RELATIONAL AGENTS IN CERVICAL CANCER EDUCATION: A PILOT STUDY TO DETERMINE ACCEPTABILITY AND IMPACT OF INTERACTIVE EDUCATION ON VACCINE ADVOCACY

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Objectives Despite current efforts, human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccination rates remain low. We propose the use of a Relational Agent (RA, image 1), as a novel interactive tool, to encourage patients to act as advocates for HPV vaccination.