

not done on 'very low-risk' ECs, defined as Stage 1A, G1/G2, no LVI, MMR proficient and without p53 abnormalities.

Results 30% of full cohort and 38% of population-based patients were classified as 'very low-risk', and did not undergo POLE testing. 'Very low-risk' ECs with unknown POLE status showed excellent clinical outcomes in both univariable and multivariable survival models. Amongst G1/G2 EEC, 14/566 (2.5%) were p53abn, and G1/G2 EEC constituted 14/166 (8.4%) of all p53abn ECs.

Conclusions Molecular classification of EC can be safely and more pragmatically incorporated into routine clinical practice using universal MMR and p53 IHC, and foregoing POLE testing in 'very low-risk' ECs where this has no therapeutic impact. Restricting molecular testing to high-grade/high-risk EC would miss some p53abn patients.

OP015/#492

FURTHER STRATIFICATION OF NO SPECIFIC MOLECULAR PROFILE (NSMP/P53WT) ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMAS TO REFINE PROGNOSIS AND IDENTIFY THERAPEUTIC OPPORTUNITIES

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Objectives Molecular classification identifies >50% of endometrial cancers (ECs) as having 'no specific molecular profile/NSMP'; without mismatch repair deficiency, p53 IHC abnormalities, or pathogenic POLE mutations. Clinical presentation and outcomes within NSMP ECs are diverse and optimal treatment unclear with new ESMO/ESTRO/ESP guidelines unchanged for this molecular subtype. Better biomarkers are needed to predict if and what adjuvant therapies are needed.

Methods We characterized the clinicopathological and molecular (IHC+NGS) profiles of 1047 NSMP ECs in women from population-based and institutional cohorts, testing for associations with treatment response and outcomes.

Results Key pathologic and molecular features associated with survival parameters ($p < 0.01$) are tabulated below. 31% of NSMP ECs had CTNNB1 mutations, however, associations with outcomes (PFS) were observed only within Gr1/2 early-stage endometrioid ECs ($p = 0.03$), or if restricted to ECs without substantial LVI or L1CAM overexpression ($p < 0.005$). TP53 mutations (with normal p53IHC) were discovered in 41 women with a trend ($p = 0.06$) to worse survival. On

Abstract OP015/#492 Table 1

	Full cohort	Stage IA	Stage IB	St II-IV
Total	1047 (100%)	673 (67%)	164 (16%)	175 (17%)
Age -median (range)	61 (22-96)	59 (22-94)	66(32-93)	63(32-96)
BMI-median (range)	31 (16-82)	31 (16-82)	31 (16-66)	29 (16-53)
Grade 1/2/3 (%)	69/17/14%	79/15/7%	66/19/15%	34/29/37%
Histo endometrioid	974 (93%)	641 (96%)	159 (97%)	142 (82%)
LVI	82/15/3%	93/6/1%	73/20/6%	45/45/10
neg/focal/substantial				
ESMO low/int/HIR/high	52/10/14/2 3	78/0/17/5	0/68/17/15	0/0/0/94
ER neg/weak/strong	7/16/77	5/14/81	7/19/73	17/24/59
PR neg/weak/strong	11/20/69	8/18/74	5/29/66	31/19/50
L1CAM overexpression	15%	13%	13%	24%
ARID1A loss (IHC)	33%	31%	38%	36%
PIK3CA mutation	39%	39%	32%	35%
Post-surgical Rx (%)	65/14/9/12	83/11/4/2	38/39/14/9	21/5/25/47
none/VB/EBRT/chemo+/- RT				
Overall survival event	198 (19.5%)	79(12%)	38(24%)	64 (37%)
Disease specific survival event	82 (8%)	17 (3%)	11 (7%)	43 (26%)
Progression/recurrence events	102 (10.4%)	37 (5.7%)	19 (12%)	44 (29%)

Cox regression and Kaplan-meier analysis demonstrate statistically significant associations w/outcomes (OS, DSS, PFS) ($p < 0.01$) for all parameters except Age, BMI, and PIK3CA (OS +DSS only) + ARID1A (OS only)

multivariable analysis only grade (3vs.1/2) maintained significance. 8% of this cohort would be eligible for current molecular classification de-escalation trials. Treatment received did not impact survival within low-, intermediate-, or high-intermediate risk NSMP ECs. Within high-risk, the most favorable outcomes were observed in women who received pelvic radiation with no observed benefit of chemotherapy.

Conclusions Additional prognostic stratification of NSMP ECs can be achieved with both pathologic and molecular features. Further study within NSMP subgroups may identify conventional, hormonal or targeted therapies that are more effective.

OP016/#563

MORBIDITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF SENTINEL LYMPH NODE MAPPING IN ENDOMETRIAL CANCER. INTERIM ANALYSIS OF A PROSPECTIVE RANDOMIZED TRIAL (ALICE TRIAL)

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Objectives Despite the growing evidence of sentinel lymph node mapping (SLN) in endometrial cancer, studies addressing morbidity and impact on quality of life (QoL) are still scarce. Our aim was to evaluate treatment morbidity and QoL for SLN ± systematic lymph node dissection (LND) in endometrial cancer.