87% strongly agreed that the intervention improved their knowledge.

Conclusions While nurses are willing to recommend the vaccine, there are knowledge gaps in HPV-associated cancers, dosing schedules, and adverse events. An interactive flashcard educational intervention is effective in improving HPV vaccine knowledge among nurses.

#EPV060/#330 UTERINE TRANSPOSITION IN TREATMENT PATIENTS WITH INVASIVE CERVICAL CANCER

V Antipov, A Chernyshova, L Kolomiets, E Maskovskaya, Moscow Hospital 24, Oncology, Moscow, Russian Federation; Cancer Research Institute Tomsk, Gynecology, Tomsk, Russian Federation

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Objectives Radical trachelectomy is the main surgical procedure in the treatment of invasive cervical cancer for patients who want to preserve fertility. Radical trachelectomy is not possible for some patients due to a large size of tumor which spreads onto the vagina or parametric, regional lymph nodes metastasis. These patients require radiotherapy therapy, which excludes the possibility of independent pregnancy.

Methods We report 5 patients having stage Ib2-IIb cervical cancer. The average age is 29 years. At the first step of treatment, 2–3 courses of chemotherapy were carried out. The second step included a radical trachelectomy (Piver type III) with uterus transposition. The uterus blood supply was ensured by IP-ligaments, which are protruded approximately 15 cm on each side. Due to this method, the uterus and ovary mobilities were achieved. It made possible to paraumbilically transposition the uterus so that the conditions for performing radiotherapy were created. The third step marked a combined radiotherapy which was carried out according to the prescribed standards. In three months a uterine reposition with utero-vaginal anastomosis was conducted.

Results The patients have been under the median observation for 16.2 months so far. No one has any signs of recurrence. Results in three months a uterine reposition with utero-vaginal anastomosis was achieved. The conditions for performing radiotherapy were created. The third step marked a combined radiotherapy which was carried out according to the prescribed standards. In three months a uterine reposition with utero-vaginal anastomosis was conducted.

Conclusions From the results of the treatment, we can conclude that the uterine transposition is an effective method for the treatment of patients with advanced stage cervical cancer. It allows for the preservation of sexual function and fertility in selected patients.

#EPV062/#354 COMPARISON OF OUTCOMES BETWEEN ABDOMINAL, MINIMALLY INVASIVE AND COMBINED VAGINAL-LAPAROSCOPIC HYSTERECTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH STAGE IA/IA2 CERVICAL CANCER: 4 (CANADIAN CERVICAL CANCER COLLABORATIVE) STUDY

J McDowell, G Pond, M Plante, G Nelson, J Kwon, A Altman, P Feigenberg, L Helpman, L Elt, L Lau, S Sabourin, V Samouilin, K Willows, C Aubrey, RS Kim, L-A Te-Fortin, N Coolbun, N-B Saunders, S Shamiya, D Vivas, University of Toronto, Gynecologic Oncology, Toronto, Canada; McMaster University, Jarvianski Cancer Center, Hamilton Health Sciences, Gynecologic Oncology, Hamilton, Canada; Hotel Dieu de Quebec, Gynecology Oncology, Quebec, Canada; Cumming School of Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Calgary, Canada; University of Calgary, Department of Oncology, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Calgary, Canada; Vancouver General Hospital, Gynecologic Oncology, Vancouver, Canada; University of Manitoba, Gynecologic Oncology, Winnipeg, Canada; Trillium Health Partners, Gynecologic Oncology, mississauga, Canada; Jarvianski Cancer Center, Gynecologic Oncology, Hamilton, Canada; Jewish General Hospital, Gynecologic Oncology, Montreal, Canada; Alberta Health Service, Gynecologic Oncology, Edmonton, Canada; Gynecologic Oncology Service, CHUM, Universite de Montreal, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Montreal, Canada; Dalhousie University, Gynecologic Oncology, Halifax, Canada; University of Alberta, Gynecologic Oncology, Edmonton, Canada; Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Gynecologic Oncology, Toronto, Canada

Objectives Although minimally invasive (MIS) radical hysterec- tomy has been associated with worse survival compared to abdominal hysterectomy (AH), only 8% of patients in the LACC trial had microinvasive disease (Stage IA1/IA2). We sought to determine differences in outcome among patients undergoing MIS, AH or combined vaginal-laparoscopic hysterectomy (CVLH) for microinvasive cervical cancer.

Methods A retrospective cohort study of all patients undergoing hysterectomy for FIGO 2018, microinvasive cervical cancer across 10 Canadian centers between 2007 and 2019 was performed. Recurrence free survival (RFS) was estimated using Kaplan Meier Survival analysis. Chi-square and log-rank tests were used to compare outcomes.

Results 430 patients with microinvasive cervical cancer were included; 61.9% Stage IA1 and 38.1% IA2. The median age was 44 years (range 24–81). The most frequent histology was...