**Abstracts**

**E-Learning in Gynecologic Oncology: A New Approach for Medical Students During COVID 19 Pandemic**

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**Objectives** Since the worldwide spread of Covid 19 pandemic, medical education is affected. To ensure the integrity and the continuity of medical education e-learning has been adopted.

**Methods** To evaluate the efficiency of e-learning in gynecologic oncology education in time of Covid 19 pandemic, we do a comparative study including 30 undergraduate medical students. Half of them received traditional learning about four gynecologic cancer (endometrial, ovarian, cervical and breast cancers), the others received an e-learning education for the same chapters. Clinical knowledge was evaluated before and after getting the courses in the two groups.

**Results** There wasn’t a significant differences comparing the two groups evaluations. Before getting the endometrial cancer course, 74% of e-learning group students (first group) have less than the average score (5/10), versus 68% in the group of traditional learning (the second group). By receiving the course, the rate of good response (more than 5/10) increases respectively to 92 and 94%. Similar rates were reported for the other delivered chapters.

**Conclusions** Based on the non significant differences between results of the two learning methods, e-learning is a efficient tool to provide gynecologic oncology education in time of Covid 19 pandemic. More studies are needed to evaluate the implementation and the student’s adherence to this educational process.

**ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN BREAST CANCER PATIENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN TUNISIA**

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**Objectives** The COVID-19 pandemic has generated global mental health crisis. It has resulted in new sources of anxiety and depression among breast cancer patients. This study aimed to evaluate the anxiety and depression in Tunisian breast cancer patients.

**Methods** We conducted an observational study between January and May 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic. Symptoms of anxiety and depression in cancer patients were screened using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). We present preliminary results of a large study. Twenty patients replied to this survey until now.

**Results** Mean age of interviewed patients was 47 years (30–67 years). Eleven patients (55%) had metastatic disease. We reported 14 complete/partial responses (70%), 3 stable diseases (15%) and 3 progressive diseases (15%). About marital status, 14 (70%) were married, 2 (10%) divorced, 41(5%) widowed and 3 (15%) were single. Five women (25%) wanted to see a psychologist. The incidence of depression was 35% (7/20). Six patients (36%) had mild depression and one patient (14%) moderate depression. The incidence of anxiety was 25% (5/20), of those patients, 3 (60%) were experiencing mild anxiety, one patient (20%) moderate anxiety and one (20%) severe anxiety. There were no correlations between anxiety or depression and age, educational or socioeconomic level, marital status, breast cancer stage and treatment delays during COVID.

**Conclusions** This study showed high rates of depression and anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic. A psychological care should be offered to breast cancer patients.