and less expensive. Nevertheless, based on a 25% and 15% rate of false positivity and negativity respectively, consideration should be given to confirm MSI IHC status for all patients by molecular analyses.

TOTAL EXCISION OF INFRARENAL VENA CAVA IN A PATIENT WITH RECURRENT ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

1Dogan Vatansever, 1Emin Erhan Dommez, 2Burak Giray, 3Atif Akçevin, 4Marek Arvas, 5Cagatay Taskiran. 1Gynecologic Oncology, Koc University Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey; 2Cardiovascular Surgery, Koc University Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

Introduction/Background Endometrial cancer is one of the common malignant tumors of the female reproductive system. The recurrence and 5-year overall survival rates of patients with FIGO I-II are 2–15 and 74–91%, respectively. Secondary cytoreductive surgery is associated with improved overall survival in patients with recurrent disease. This video aims to present metastasectomy along with the infrarenal vena cava in a patient with recurrent ovarian cancer.

Methodology A 68-year-old woman was admitted with a gross abdominal mass. She has been diagnosed with stage 1, grade 1 endometrial cancer, and underwent a primary staging surgery 2 years ago. The magnetic resonance imaging revealed a 43 x 39 x 49 mm abdominal mass involving vena cava inferior. Also, positron emission tomography scan showed a 45 x 47 x 50 mm metastatic lymph node extending to the aortocaval prevertebral area. Metastasectomy along with the infrarenal vena cava, resection of bulky paraaortic lymph nodes, partial resection of the duodenum, and duodenoojejunostomy were performed as part of maximal secondary cytoreduction.

Results She stayed at the intensive care unit for one day and discharged without any grade 3 or 4 adverse event in postoperative period.

Conclusion Secondary cytoreduction for endometrial cancer with no residual disease is a major impact on survival, and maximal cytoreduction is necessary in selected cases. The management of this condition should be performed with expert multidisciplinary teams in gynecological oncology.

MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER WITH LOW VOLUME METASTASIS IN THE SENTINEL LYMPH NODE: A MULTICENTRIC INTERNATIONAL STUDY

12Gabriella Schivardi, 13Giuseppe Cucinella, 1Andrea Mariani, 4Maryam Shahi, 1Carrie Langstraat, 5Amy Weaver, 6Michaela McGree, 7Francesco Multinu, 3Vanna Zanagnolo, 8Ilaria Betella, 9Gianluca Baiocchi, 6Louise de Brot, 10Robert Giuntoli, 7Spyridon Mastroyannis, 1Gretchen Glaser. 1Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Gynecologic Surgery, Mayo clinic, Rochester, MN; 2Department of Gynecology, European Institute of Oncology, IEO, IRCCS, Milan, Italy; 3Department of Gynecologic Oncology, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy; 4Department of Pathology, Mayo clinic, Rochester, MN; 5Department of Quantitative Health Sciences, Mayo clinic, Rochester, MN; 6Department of Gynecologic Oncology, A.C. Camargo Cancer Center, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 7Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, University of Pennsylvania Health System, Philadelphia, PA

Introduction/Background The primary aims of this study were to assess the molecular characterization of endometrial cancer (EC) patients with low volume metastasis (LVM) in the sentinel lymph node (SLN) and to identify the molecular predictors of recurrence among those patients.

Methodology Patients with EC and LVM [isolated tumour cells (<0.2 mm) – micrometastasis (≥ 0.2 < 2 mm)] who underwent surgery from August 2014 to November 2020 and had subsequent molecular characterization were identified among four referral centres worldwide. Patients with adnexal involvement and FIGO stage IV were excluded. The molecular analysis included immunohistochemistry for p53 and MMR proteins and Sanger sequencing for POLE exuncluse domain. ECs were classified into four molecular classes (POLEmut, MMRd, p53abn, and NSMP).

Results Among 101 patients, the molecular classification showed 56 NSMP, 31 MMRd, and 1 POLEmut. Of 12 non-endometrioid cases, 11 were p53abn. Overall, 15 patients experienced a recurrence, and the median follow-up for the remaining patients was 3.1 (IQR, 2.0–3.8) years. The 3-year RFS was 90.4% (95% CI 95%, 81.8–99.9%), 82.1% (95% CI, 69.0–97.8%) and 65.6% (95% CI, 43.2%–99.7%), for the NSMP, MMRd, and p53abn classes, respectively. No recurrence was observed in the POLEmut case. The overall RFS analysis between the three classes was comparable (p=0.11), and the comparison between p53abn class and the other classes did not reach a significant difference (p=0.07).

Conclusion Among EC patients SLN-LVM, there is a low rate of POLEmut tumours. Our results confirmed that traditional pathological features have a strong impact on prognosis among SLN-LVM patients. We did not observe significant impact of the molecular classes on the risk of recurrence, however further studies are needed.

CLINICAL OVER AND UNDER ESTIMATION IN PATIENTS WHO UNDERWENT HYSTERECTOMY FOR ATYPICAL ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA

1Funda Atalay, 2Cemal Resat Atalay. 1Gynecologic Oncology Surgery, Dr.AY Ankara Oncology Education and Research Hospital, Ankara, Turkey; 2Gynecology and Obstetrics, Ankara City Hospital (Ankara Numune Educational And Research Hospital), ANKARA, Turkey

Abstract 2022-RA-987-ESGO Figure 1 (A) Recurrence-free survival according to molecular classes (NSMP, MMRd, p53abn). (B) Recurrence-free survival according to p53 status (p53abn vs. All other classes)