Methodology A prospective cohort study was performed including patients with endometrial cancer from 2014 to 2020 at Hospital Universitario Donostia. Two groups were studied based on their preoperative risk stratification: low-risk patients who underwent simple total hysterectomy and bilateral adnexectomy plus sentinel lymph node (SLN) biopsy of pelvic and aortic areas; and high-risk patients who also underwent pelvic and aorto-caval lymphadenectomy.

Results We analyzed 327 patients with a 91.35% survival at 60 months, with a median follow-up of 34.45 months (IQR 18.18–58.48).56 patients had nodal involvement. Log-rank test showed no significant differences in survival between patients without lymph node disease, those with isolated tumor cells (HR 0.62; 95% CI 0.08–4.67), treated micrometastases (HR 0.01 95% CI 0–.) and those with untreated micrometastases (HR 2.37 95% CI 0.31–18.04). Likewise, no significant differences were found in the survival of patients with macrometastases (HR 2.86; 95% CI 0.83–9.82). The presence of a positive aortic SLN increases the risk of mortality (HR 3.05; 95% CI 1.04–8.94), with a higher risk for macrometastases in aortic SLN (HR 3.20 95% CI 1.22–8.44) than including micrometastases (HR 2.02 95% CI 1.08–3.78).

Conclusion Survival of patients with endometrial carcinoma is significantly associated with stage, tumor grade, histological type of tumor, preparative risk group and age of patients. The tumor volume of lymph node metastases does not show significant differences in overall survival. The presence of a positive aortic sentinel node micro or macrometastasis has a significant negative impact on prognosis.
Introduction/Background Following its introduction in the 1960s, the use of Hormonal Replacement Therapy (HRT) to treat postmenopausal symptoms has increased from 30% to 50%. However, this has resulted in an increased utilisation of services for the investigation of women with increased endometrial thickness (ET) subsequent to HRT.

Methodology This was a retrospective case-control study carried out in a tertiary institute in the UK. Data of 452 women referred to the hysteroscopy clinic for postmenopausal bleeding was collected over a 2-year period. The women were divided into 2 cohorts – group 1 on HRT (N= 206) and group 2- not on HRT (N= 246).

Results The mean age and BMI was 57 years and 27.54 kg/m² in group 1 and 61.54 years and 29.51 kg/m² in group 2. Analysis of group 1 revealed that the mean ET was 9.5 mm (95% CI 6.152–12.85 mm) in women who were diagnosed with an endometrial malignancy (N=8) and 6.89 mm (95% CI 6.404–7.381 mm) in women with benign endometrial histology (N=148). This difference was statistically significant (t-test; p=0.0201). However, further evaluation using a ROC curve, an ET of 9.5 mm leads to a sensitivity of only 50% to cancer (specificity = 85.8%) while the current cut off, 4 mm, detected nearly all cancers. This result was further corroborated by a ROC analysis of the non-HRT group which demonstrated similar results.

Conclusion Increasing HRT utilisation will lead to a rise in the number of women with benign endometrial thickening. This may lead to a rise in unnecessary referrals. Our initial work has not demonstrated that increasing the ET cut off is useful in this group, however a downside of our work is the small number of patients with cancer in the HRT group. Thus larger robust studies would be useful to evaluate if this hypothesis has clinical merit.

Fertility/Pregnancy

2022-RA-154-ESGO EFFECTS OF CHEMOTHERAPY ON OVARIES OF PREGNANT MICE: A PILOT STUDY

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Introduction/Background It is unknown if future fertility is compromised by the administration of chemotherapy during pregnancy. The aim of this study was to identify if chemotherapy affects the maternal ovaries during pregnancy, whether these effects depend on type of chemotherapy and duration of exposure, and if pregnancy protects against chemotherapy-induced gonadotoxicity.

Methodology Pregnant 8-week-old female BL6 mice (N=115) were exposed to 6 different single chemotherapeutic agents (carboplatin, cisplatin, paclitaxel, epirubicin, doxorubicin or cyclophosphamide) or saline at gestational day (GD) 13.5. The mice were sacrificed at GD 15.5 or GD 18.5. Ovaries were examined for presence of apoptosis and necrosis in preantral follicles (figure 1). The extent of this damage depends on type of chemotherapy and duration of exposure (2 or 5 days). After short exposure, 81% of ovaries showed histopathologic signs of damage compared to 36% after long exposure, which might suggest a transient effect. Loss of primordial follicles (PMFs) was observed after both short and long exposure, with a reduction of more than 70%. Evidence of DNA damage, as demonstrated by phospho-H2AX expression, was present in 23% (range 0–89%) of PMFs exposed to chemotherapy, but only in the short exposure group (figure 2). Overall, the least damage was seen after administration of paclitaxel.