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.

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**SLN MAPPING IN HIGH RISK ENDOMETRIAL CANCER: RELEVANCE OF SURGICAL ALGORITHM**

Virginia García Fineda, Violeta Romero, Elena Rodríguez, Myriam Gracia, Maria Alonso, Jaime Siegrist, Maria Dolores Diestro, Ignacio Zapardiel, Alicia Hernández. Gynaecological Oncology, La Paz University Hospital, Madrid, Spain

**Introduction** By the recent inclusion of sentinel lymph node (SLN) technique in lymph node staging of high-risk subtypes of early-stage endometrial cancer, a cleaned-up technique of sentinel node is needed. One of the most relevant prospective studies about validation of the sentinel lymph node technique in high-risk endometrial cancer, SENTOR trial by Cusimano et al. describes an overall detection rate of 97.4% with the use of Indocyanine green as the sole tracer. It is essential to be systematic and meticulous in sentinel lymph node detection with the inspection of main retroperitoneal pelvic spaces without ignoring the presacral region. As recommended by ESGO quality standards, this surgery must be performed by gynecological oncologist surgeons.

**Methods** This video has been edited based on surgeries performed in our department in patients with early stage endometrial cancer following the surgical algorithm established for the detection of SLN.

**Results** Surgical technique video of bilateral pelvic sentinel node biopsy in high-risk endometrial cancer is presented. The aim of this video is to highlight the importance of step-by-step (five steps) technique in order to achieve and accurate technique improving bilateral detection rate and decreasing false negative rate in these cases. 1. Cervical injection technique of ICG. 2. Inspection of main lymphatic pathways of drainage. 3. Opening retroperitoneal spaces with a meticulous SLN dissection. 4. Identification of echelon lymph nodes. 5. Safe extraction of sentinel lymph nodes.

**Conclusions** With the inclusion of SLN biopsy like an alternative of systematic lymph node dissection in high-risk endometrial cancer, a systematic surgical technique is important in order to achieve the best accuracy of the technique. Moreover, the best detection rates are achieved in experienced hands with the use of ICG and careful inspection of retroperitoneal spaces (including presacral space).

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**Fertility/Pregnancy**

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

Teska Schuurman, Ji-Ying Song, Vera Wolters, Marieke van de Ven, Nienke van Trommel, Ina Beendonk, Frederic Amant, Christanne Lok. Netherlands Cancer Institute, Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, Netherlands; UZ Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

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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 extracted for the investigation of PMFs exposed to chemotherapy, but only PMFs exposed to chemotherapy. The extent of this damage depends on type of chemotherapy and duration of exposure, and if pregnancy protects against chemotherapy-induced gonadotoxicity.

**Results** Maternal ovarian damage was demonstrated by the 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 32% (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.