complication or complication requiring second surgery was reported. One hematoma related to insertion of the subcutaneous needle of the wall lifter occurred and solved spontaneously. Early complications rate was 4.1% considering Dindo Classification 2.

Conclusion LPL with LaparoTenser device is a feasible and safe technique. The subcutaneous retractor may assist both surgeon and anaesthesiologist creating a large intra-abdominal operative space using low-pressure, reducing hemodynamic and respiratory risks due to high pressure and consequently the conversion risk. Further studies could confirm our results.

2022-RA-1087-ESGO PREVALENCE OF EXPOSURE TO CANCER RISK FACTORS AMONG APPARENTLY HEALTHY CHILDBEARING AGE WOMEN

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Introduction/Background Increased cancer prevalence among women is alarming. Modifiable risk factors account for more than four out of ten cancer-related deaths. This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of exposure to modifiable risk factors along with telomere shortening and DNA damage among women.

Methodology The participants were 134 women without any known medical illness, aged 20–50 years. Validated questionnaires assessed physical activity (PA), working pattern, smoking habit, body mass index (BMI), sleep quality, and psychological distress. Leucocyte telomere length (LTL) and DNA damage were evaluated. Hair heavy metals were quantified using inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry.

Results The mean values (±SE) of BMI and LTL were 26.3 ±0.5kg/m² and 5544.9±26.2bp, respectively. Whilst only 4% were evaluated. Hair heavy metals were quantified using inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry.

Conclusion Our results confirm the increasing incidence of cancer.