

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  $\geq 2$ .

**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

<sup>1</sup>Chiat Yin Ng, <sup>2</sup>Pui Yee Tan, <sup>1</sup>Chung Keat Tan, <sup>1</sup>Normina Ahmad Bustami, <sup>3</sup>Soma Roy Mitra, <sup>1</sup>Eugenie Sin Sing Tan, <sup>1</sup>Edmond Siah Chye Ng, <sup>4</sup>Fu Hou Wong, <sup>4</sup>Farahnaz Amini. <sup>1</sup>School of Health Aging, Aesthetic and Regenerative medicine, UCSI University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; <sup>2</sup>School of Food Science and Nutrition, Faculty of Environment, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK; <sup>3</sup>Nottingham Malaysia, Semenyih, Malaysia; <sup>4</sup>School of Health Aging, Aesthetic and Regenerative medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, UCSI University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.433

**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 ( $\pm$ SE) of BMI and LTL were  $26.3 \pm 0.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$  and  $5544.9 \pm 26.2 \text{ bp}$ , respectively. Whilst only 4% were smokers, 62% were secondhand smokers. Most participants reported sleep disturbance (95.6%), difficulty in sleep latency (73.1%); 44.8% were poor sleepers. The majority of participants (63.4%) were physically inactive. PA did not meet WHO recommendations and walking contributed the most to the total PA. Psychological distress profile score showed a normal depression and stress levels with a mild level of anxiety. Notably, 56% of the participants were overweight or obese, 35% had abdominal obesity, 48% had at least one metabolic risk factors with 96.3% had vitamin D deficiency ( $< 50 \text{ nmol/L}$ ). The amount of fruits and vegetable intake did not meet the Malaysia Dietary Guideline. The prevalence of those who had higher than the normal limit for hair arsenic, cadmium, mercury, lead and chromium were 1.5%, 3.7%, 4.5%, 16.4%, and 66.4% respectively. Also, 50.7% had raised% of tail DNA, and 11.2% had raised tail moment indicating DNA damage.

**Conclusion** The exposure to cancer risk factors were high among this population, and the potential impact was seen in DNA damage level and telomere shortening, possibly explaining the increasing incidence of cancer.

#### 2022-RA-1097-ESGO ACUTE TORSION OF THE ENLARGED FIBROID UTERUS IN A POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMAN

Dhilshad Qadir, Ravichandran Nadarajah. Singapore General Hospital, Singapore, Singapore

10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.434

**Introduction/Background** We present the case of a 76-year-old woman who presented with vague lower abdominal pain, diarrhea and vomiting. She was hypotensive and tachycardic at the Emergency Department. This rapidly improved upon intravenous fluid hydration and left lateral tilt. She had a distended abdomen with a 24-week sized uterus. Ultrasound pelvis showed multiple enlarged fibroids. She developed worsening intestinal obstruction.

**Methodology** A computed tomography (CT) scan showed multiple enlarged fibroids, showing a whorled appearance via a stalk. This suggested a torsion either of a large pedunculated fibroid or possible torsion of the uterus. The descending colon was compressed by this mass and there was mild dilatation of the small bowel, with hemorrhagic contents in the pelvis.

**She underwent surgery** Intra-operatively, blood stained ascites was found, and the uterus was enlarged with multiple fibroids. The uterus was torqued 3 times at the isthmus and both fallopian tubes and ovaries appeared hyperemic. The patient underwent a total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy.

Histology showed hemorrhage in the myometrium and extensive hemorrhagic infarction of the fallopian tubes and ovaries, in keeping with uterine torsion. There was no malignancy.

**Results** Uterine torsion is defined as a rotation of greater than 45 degrees along the longitudinal axis of the uterus. This is uncommon in the gravid uterus, and is an even rarer occurrence in the elderly population. An enlarged fibroid uterus is a risk factor. Torsion of the uterus is a difficult diagnosis to make based on ultrasound alone, and CT imaging as well as laparotomy helped clinched the diagnosis. A high index of suspicion is required.

**Conclusion** Uterine torsion is rarely reported in the literature. It is difficult to diagnose but is an important consideration as unrecognised torsion and delay of surgical treatment may lead to serious complications such as hemorrhage, coagulopathy and sepsis.

#### 2022-RA-1118-ESGO PSEUDOMYXOMA PERITONEI ARISING FROM MATURE OVARIAN TERATOMA: A CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF CURRENT LITERATURE

<sup>1</sup>Minah Ha, <sup>2</sup>Isileli Tonga, <sup>1</sup>Tom de Greve, <sup>3</sup>Justine Pickett. <sup>1</sup>Gynaecology oncology, Auckland District Health Board, Auckland, New Zealand; <sup>2</sup>General surgery, Auckland District Health Board, Auckland, New Zealand; <sup>3</sup>Pathology, Te Whatu Ora Health New Zealand, Te Toka Tumai Auckland, New Zealand

10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.435

**Introduction/Background** Pseudomyxoma peritonei (PMP) is a clinical syndrome characterised by disseminated mucinous deposits within the peritoneal cavity. Majority of PMP arises from ruptured low-grade appendiceal mucinous neoplasm (LAMN). PMP arising from ovarian teratoma is a rare entity with limited case reports in the literature. Herein, we report a