approach patients). Patients undergoing open PE received higher number of intra-operative transfusions (p=0.013). Median DFS was 17.0 months versus 17.0 months in open versus minimally invasive group, respectively (p=0.632). Median CSS was 30.0 months versus 26.0 months in open versus minimally invasive group, respectively (p=0.800). Positive surgical margins at final histology was the only significant factor influencing the risk of recurrence (HR:2.378, 95%CI 1.313–4.308) (p=0.004), while tumor diameter ≥50 mm at time of PE was the only significant factor influencing the risk of death (HR:1.833, 95%CI 1.080–3.111) (p=0.025).

Conclusion No survival difference was evident when minimally invasive was compared to open PE in patients with gynecological cancer. No difference in peri-operative complications, but higher intra-operative transfusion rate in open group, was evident.

2022-RA-1350-ESGO ROBOTIC COMPARED TO LAPAROSCOPIC ERGONOMICS IN PATIENTS WITH GYNECOLOGICAL CANCER

Introduction/Background Robotic surgery has advantages over laparoscopic surgery, including 3D vision, greater precision, articulated instruments, improvement of the surgical field and ergonomics. The aim of this study is to evaluate if robotic surgery improves ergonomic in different surgical procedures compared to laparoscopic surgery in gynecological cancer.

Methodology Comparative study between robotic and laparoscopic surgery carried out in a tertiary hospital from 2007 to 2019. Data from a survey completed by surgeons after each surgical procedure for gynecological cancer were analyzed. Patients operated were diagnosed of endometrial, ovarian or cervical carcinoma. The survey evaluated ergonomics parameters with scores between 1 and 10 in both surgical approaches in different surgical procedures. Surgical procedures were grouped according technical difficulty: hysterectomy with double adnexectomy, hysterectomy with lymphadenectomy (pelvic or pelvic and para-aortic), radical hysterectomy and para-aortic lymphadenectomy. Basic demographic characteristic and ergonomics were compared between both approaches.

Results A total of 534 surveys were collected, 347 in the robotic group and 187 in conventional laparoscopic group. Patients in the robotic surgery group had a higher BMI, greater morbidity and therefore higher ASA scores. No differences were observed between robotic and laparoscopic surgery groups regarding the question related to the degree of difficulty of the surgery perceived by the surgeon (p=0.151). The group of robotic surgery obtained lower scores on questions related to fatigue (Robotic 9.1 vs Laparoscopic 5.5), comfort (Robotic 9.1 vs Laparoscopic 6.4), and limb (Robotic 1.3 vs Laparoscopic 4.4) and back pain (Robotic 1.8 vs Laparoscopic 4.3). Statistically significant differences were observed in questions related to the surgeon’s fatigue (p=0.000), the degree of comfort (p=0.000) and limb or back pain (p=0.000).

Conclusion Robotic surgery improves the ergonomics of surgery for gynecological cancer patients in different surgical procedures with several degrees of difficulty.

2022-RA-1397-ESGO COVERING ALL ANGLES; A CASE REPORT DEMONSTRATING WHY LATERAL PORT ENTRY MUST BE PERPENDICULAR

Introduction/Background Over 14 million minimal access surgeries (MAS) are performed globally each year, with its use continually rising. MAS are often preferred due to reduced length of hospital stay, reduced infection rates and minimal scarring. Although rare, postoperative port site bowel herniation can occur and has serious consequences. The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists guidance recommends perpendicular port entry and rectus sheath closure for any non-midline port >7 mm.