CYTOREDUCTIVE SURGERY AND HYPERTHERMIC INTRAPERITONEAL CHEMOTHERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED OVARIAN CANCER 2 YEAR SURVIVAL ANALYSIS

Cytoreductive surgery and Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy (HIPEC) have been shown to improve survival in patients with advanced ovarian cancer. In this study, the authors report the 2-year survival rates of patients undergoing cytoreductive surgery plus HIPEC at Jam hospital, Tehran, Iran.

Results
- Among thirty patients with Stage IIIc and IV advanced Ovarian Cancer underwent cytoreductive surgery plus HIPEC at Jam hospital, Tehran, Iran, from 2019 to 2021. Fourteen patients were new cases, and sixteen of them were recurrent cases.
- The mean overall survival was 564.967 days, and 2-year survival rates were 66.7%.
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Conclusion
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IMMATURE TERATOMA OF THE OVARY DIAGNOSED AFTER NORMAL DELIVERY: A CASE REPORT

Immature teratoma of the ovary is a rare ovarian tumor that is most commonly encountered in young women. In this report, the authors present a case of immature teratoma diagnosed after normal delivery.

Introduction/Background
- Immature teratoma is also known as malignant teratoma or teratoblastoma or Embryonal teratoma and includes less than 1% of all teratomas and one third of malignant teratomas. The tumor is uncommon during pregnancy. The aim of this report is to introduce a case of immature teratoma of the ovary diagnosed after normal delivery.

Methodology
- The patient was a 26 years old woman who had undergone surgery two years ago due to bilateral ovarian cyst and abdominal pain, and the pathology reported the mature cystic teratoma. The patient again referred due to enlarged abdomen following normal delivery. Laparotomy was performed due to large ovarian mass, and salpingo-oophorectomy was performed with report of immature teratoma in frozen section. After the surgery, the patient received four courses of BEP-regimen chemotherapy. Now, the patient is followed-up and tumor markers, sonography and examination of the patient are normal.

Results
- Given the rare nature of the disease and the importance of early diagnosis of malignant ovarian masses in order to increase the patients’ survival rate, it is necessary to pay more attention to the adnexa in ultrasonography and clinical examinations of pregnant women.

Conclusion
- Given the rare nature of the disease and the importance of early diagnosis of malignant ovarian masses in order to increase the patients’ survival rate, it is necessary to pay more attention to the adnexa in ultrasonography and clinical examinations of pregnant women.
systemic involvement. Primary and localized ovarian involvement is uncommon and occurs in less than 10% of cases. In this study, a rare case of primary ovarian non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma is presented.

**Methodology**

The patient was a 64-year-old woman with a history of hysterectomy and postmenopausal bleeding that referred to the academic hospital of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences. On ultrasound and CT scans, solid cystic foci were found between the bladder and rectum, consistent with the location of the cervix and uterus. Subsequent evaluations confirmed histological and immunohistochemical diagnosis of ovarian non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma.

**Results**

Ovarian lymphoma is one of the differential diagnoses that should be considered in the pelvic masses.

**Conclusion**

Ovarian lymphoma is one of the differential diagnoses that should be considered in the pelvic masses.

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**PROTEOMIC ANALYSIS OF EXOSOMES SECRETED DURING MESENCHYMAL-EPITHELIAL TRANSITION FOR POTENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF MESENCHYMAL SUBTYPE OF HIGH GRADE OVARIAN SEROUS CARCINOMA**


**Introduction/Background**

The epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) promotes alterations in cell signaling and morphology, favoring metastatic progression. Exosomes are extracellular vesicles, produced by cells under variable conditions, containing proteins involved in cell-cell communication. Our aim was to evaluate the proteome of exosomes secreted after EMT induction to identify potential biomarkers for ovarian cancer classification.

**Methodology**

EMT was induced in the ovarian cancer cell line CAOV3 using 10 ng/mL EGF for 96 h after 24 h of serum deprivation. Exosomes were isolated from the supernatant using the exoEasyMaxi kit (Qiagen) after decelluarization and then characterized. The exosome proteins were extracted, identified, and quantified by Label-Free-Quantification (LFQ) using LC-MS/MS. The proteomic data and mRNA expression TCGA database were integrated to identify potential biomarkers using principal component analysis (PCA) and classification and regression tree (CART).

**Results**

The CAOV3-exosomes obtained during EMT had ~150 nm in diameter and morphology similar to exosomes from nonstimulated CAOV3. The proteomic analysis highlighted 157 proteins differentially detected between EMT induced and nonstimulated CAOV3, 100 up and 57 down accumulated. Integrative analysis of up accumulated proteins with TCGA transcriptomic signature identified PLAU, LAMB1, COL6A1, and TGFBI as potential biomarkers of mesenchymal HGSO subtype.

**Conclusion**

The combination of EMT induction, exosome isolation, and large-scale proteomic analysis identified potential biomarkers of ovarian cancer aggressiveness. Our data warrant further investigation of the role of PLAU, LAMB1, COL6A1, and TGFBI in ovarian cancer outcomes.