Peritoneal carcinosis index, body mass index, moderate to severe renal failure, weight loss, ASA score and histological type were associated with the occurrence of VTE at the diagnosis of ovarian cancer. VTE predictive nomogram created in this population had good internal agreement (AUC = 0.81, CI95% 0.73 – 0.89).

Abstract 2022-RA-448-ESGO Figure 1
Nomogram predicting the likelihood of a thrombo-embolic event in patients with an ovarian cancer at the time of the diagnosis

Conclusion
The incidence of VTE is high during ovarian cancer management, with many asymptomatic events. The impact of VTE is unfavorable on OS. The use of a nomogram could allow an earlier screening and thus improve the management and prognosis of patients. These results raise the question of systematic screening and its modalities in this population.

Abstract 2022-RA-453-ESGO

Conclusion
In conclusion, a significant number of cases presenting omental cake might not be candidates for per primam cytoreduction and might need neoadjuvant chemotherapy.

Abstract 2022-RA-454-ESGO

Conclusion
Krukenberg tumors are frequently encountered in the setting of digestive or breast cancer; however, in certain cases pulmonary origin can be also encountered.

Methodology The aim of the current paper is to report two such cases.

Results The first case was the one of a 73 year old female who has been previously investigated for severe weight loss and dysphagia and who was diagnosed with a tumoral mass at the level of the mediastinum in association with a pulmonary nodule measuring 1.5 cm at the level of the left lung and with an ovarian tumor measuring 4/5 cm. The patient was submitted to a laparoscopic adnexectomy, the final diagnostic being of an ovarian pulmonary metastasis. The patient was further submitted to systemic chemotherapy in association with chest radiotherapy; at two year follow up she presented a significant decrease of the adenopathic mass, the disparition of the pulmonary nodule. The second case was the one of a 39 year old patient with previous history of...
neuroendocrine pulmonary tumor with local invasion and poor response to radiochemotherapy; however during therapy she was diagnosed with bilateral ovarian tumors and ascites which significantly impeded the respiratory function. In order to exclude the presence of a synchronous ovarian cancer and to improve the respiratory function, a total hysterectomy with bilateral adnexectomy was performed; meanwhile 5.5 l of ascites were removed. The histopathological studies demonstrated the metastatic origin of the lesion and enabled the oncologist to administer a second line cytotoxic therapy. However, the patient died of disease after the first cycle of chemotherapy.

Conclusion Although very rare conditions, Krukenberg tumors from ovarian cancer should be suspected whenever an association of confirmed pulmonary malignancy and incidental sus-pect ovarian tumors are found.

Introduction/Background Ovarian granulosa cell tumors represent a particular subset of ovarian tumors characterized through a low rate of multiplication of the tumoral cells and a low risk of developing distant metastases. However, in isolated cases recurrences might develop.

Methodology The current paper presents the cases of two patients diagnosed with mesosigmoidian metastases from ovarian granulosa cell tumors.

Results The first case was investigated for diffuse abdominal pain after an incidental abdominal trauma while the second case was investigated for subocclusive syndrome. In the first case the preoperative suspicion of diagnostic was of a retroperitoneal hematoma while in the other case the preoperative suspicion of diagnostic was of peritoneal carcinomatosis. Intraoperatively in the first case a large ruptured recurrence with perilesional hematoma was found while in the second case a recurrent tumor at the level of the mesosigmoidian area, in close contact with the sigmoidal lumen was found. In both cases a rectosigmoidian resection was performed, the histopathological studies demonstrating the presence of mesosigmoidian recurrences.

Conclusion Although ovarian granulosa cell tumors usually exhibit a good prognostic and a low rate of recurrence, relapsed tumors with atypical locations might be found. In such cases different visceral resections might be needed in order to control the disease.

Abstract 2022-RA-456-ESGO Table 1 How do you perform bowel procedures with regard to colorectal/general surgical

Conclusion Overall, the degree to which gynaecological oncologists independently perform bowel procedures varies within the UK. The majority involve colorectal or general surgical teams in such procedures. Surgical team involvement is more common for large bowel procedures compared to small bowel