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 administrate 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 suspected 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 sigmoideal 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...