

Conclusion The proposed test is a viable alternative to the Myriad myChoice HRD test and can easily be implemented in a clinical laboratory for routine practice. The performance of the tests is similar in terms of hazard ratio but the lower failure rate of the Geneva HRD test allows a 10% increase in the number of patients receiving a conclusive laboratory result.

2022-VA-572-ESGO

HUDSON POSTERIOR EXENTERATION, WITH THE USE OF ICG FLUORESCENCE TO ASSESS RECTAL ANASTOMOSIS AND URETERAL INTEGRITY

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10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.515

Introduction/Background The surgical approach to hysterectomy for ovarian cancer has remained largely unchanged since Hudson described the en-bloc resection of fixed ovarian tumors using a retrograde technique in 1968. When a colorectal resection is required for optimal debulking, anastomotic leak remains a significant concern. While the traditional techniques used to evaluate for anastomotic perfusion lack accuracy, data from a recent systematic review and meta-analysis favours the use of ICG intra-op to reduce the incidence of anastomotic leak and associated need for re-intervention.

Methodology With the use of surgical footage, this video aims to present the surgical steps to a Hudson procedure with colorectal resection, ending with the use of ICG fluorescence to assess the perfusion of the colorectal anastomosis and ureters.

Results The surgical approach can be summarized in the following ten steps: (1) retroperitoneal dissection of the vascular pedicles and ureters, and transection of the IP ligament; (2) dissection of the paravesical and pararectal spaces; (3) lateral and pre-vesical peritonectomy; (4) ureterolysis and transection of the uterine vessels; (5) transection of the vesicouterine and uterosacral ligaments; (6) colpotomy; (7) mesorectal dissection and distal rectal transection; (8) proximal rectosigmoid transection; (9) vaginal vault closure and colorectal anastomosis; (10) assessment of colorectal anastomosis and ureteral vascularization by ICG fluorescence.

Conclusion This video presented 10 reproducible steps to perform a Hudson procedure with colorectal resection for ovarian cancer. The use of ICG as an adjunct to assess the vascularization of the colorectal anastomosis appears to reduce the risk of anastomotic leak in colorectal surgery, and may be of interest in gynecologic-oncologic surgery.

2022-RA-576-ESGO

EXPRESSION VIII – FIRST STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL PERCEPTION AND LEVEL OF INFORMATION OF PATIENTS WITH LOW GRADE OVARIAN CANCER AND BORDERLINE TUMOR OF THE OVARY IN 321 PATIENTS

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10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.516

Introduction/Background Low-grade serous carcinomas (LGSC) are associated with better prognoses compared to their high-grade serous (HGSC) counterparts. Nevertheless, we are confronted with a challenging treatment, since the median age upon diagnosis is younger, standard platinum-based chemotherapy is less effective and, most importantly, it has still not been as well studied as HGSC. The purpose of this ongoing study was to examine patients' perception and assessment regarding their disease and therapy as well as the level of information among women with LGSC and borderline ovarian tumors (BOT).

Methodology A questionnaire was developed based on the experiences of previous EXPRESSION-trials and provided to patients with LGSC and BOT. The hardcopy-version was converted into an online database and statistically analyzed via SPSS-Software.

Results From March 2019, 321 patients with LGSC and BOT from eighteen German clinics and gynecological practices participated in the survey, 90 (28%) with LGSC and 231 (72%) with BOT. While nearly all patients (97.8% LGSC; 94.3% BOT) had primary surgery, 58% of LGSC patients received adjuvant chemotherapy. Patients indicated the attending physician as the main source of information (81% LGSC; 85% BOT). The majority were pleased with the explanation about their illness and therapy. Significantly more BOT-patients were not aware of their tumor stage during initial diagnosis