Conclusion Incidence of ovarian cancer under the age of 40 is very rare. Endometriosis as a benign disease affecting approximately 10–15% of the female population of reproductive age may pose a risk of malignant transformation in 0.7–1% of cases. Endometriosis related ovarian neoplasms (ERONS) develop mainly from the endometrial epithelium of ovarian cysts. In contrast, in women already diagnosed with ovarian cancer, endometriosis foci are present in up to 30% of cases. Histology of endometriosis-associated ovarian cancer is mainly clear cell carcinomas (40–55%) and only less than 10% are serous carcinomas. Patients with low-grade serous ovarian cancer have a limited response to chemotherapy (approximately 23%), thus surgery is the most important element of treatment. The presented case showed that oncological vigilance should be maintained even in young women with symptoms suggestive of endometriosis.

Abstract 2022-RA-765-ESGO Figure 1 A – MRI scan, the arrows indicate neoplastic lesions of the anterior abdominal wall and pelvis minor, B – defect of the anterior abdominal wall, C – state after application of modified Ramirez surgical technique, D – state after onlay hemia mesh implantation

Introduction/Background In the COVID-19 era, surgery waiting list is longer and gynecological- oncological units are forced to delay oncological surgery, especially suspected early-stage cancers, like ovarian cancer (OC). The aim of this study is to evaluate the impact of delay on the oncological outcomes of these patients.

Methodology Retrospective analysis of all women with early OC treated in the 1st Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology AUTh at ‘Papageorgiou’ Hospital, from 2012 – 2019. Delay was calculated as the time interval between the day of first examination in the outpatient clinic and the day of surgery, and a cut-off point at 6 weeks was set. Patient and tumor characteristics, treatment options and follow-up information were collected. Primary outcomes were postoperative complication and survival rates.

Results 72 patients met the inclusion criteria. Based on the 6-week cutoff point, patients were divided into two groups: 38 underwent surgery up to 6-weeks (group A) and 34 over 6-weeks (group B). There was no statistical difference in the age, BMI or comorbidities between the two groups, but patients in group A had higher pre-operative CA125 level and patients in group B had a significantly higher blood loss during surgery (300 vs. 200cc, p=0.0348). However, no difference was detected in the post-operative complications rate (Clavien – Dindo Classification), hospital stay, ICU admittance and surgery duration. Concerning survival rates, there was no statistical difference in disease-free (p=0.792) and overall survival (p=0.507).

Conclusion Delaying surgery for suspected early OC over 6 weeks seems to be relatively safe, with no impact on the mortality, morbidity and recurrence rate of these patients. However, it is very important to carefully evaluate our OC patients in the pre-operative setting with all available imaging modalities [CT, MRI, Ultrasound (IOTA Score)].
Results

Abstract 2022-RA-770-ESGO Figure 1

Histopathological result showed benign PMP with a metastatic process to the inguinal. We did only cytoreductive surgery and after 6 months, the patient showed no complaints.

Abstract 2022-RA-770-ESGO Figure 2

Conclusion

Histopathological result showed benign PMP with a metastatic process to the inguinal. We did only cytoreductive surgery and after 6 months, the patient showed no complaints.

Introduction/Background

We aimed to identify differences in cytoreduction rates and procedures performed in patients with advanced ovarian cancer undergoing primary (PDS) or interval debulking surgery (IDS).

Methodology

Data were collected prospectively on 110 consecutive patients from June 2016 to Mar 2020.

Results

Forty-nine patients (44.5%) underwent diaphragmatic peritonectomy (34 in PDS and 15 in IDS, p=0.005), while 38 (34.5%) underwent large bowel resection (29 in PDS and 9 in IDS, p<0.001). Complete cytoreduction was achieved in 39 patients in PDS and 29 in IDS (65% vs. 58%, p=0.22). Longer operations with more blood loss and extended hospital stay were performed in the PDS group. Ten patients (9.1%) experienced severe complications and in eight patients (7.2%) chemotherapy was delayed.

Conclusion

More bowel resections and diaphragmatic stripping were performed in the PDS group. End surgical results were similar between groups, with a trend for more complete cytoreduction in PDS.

Introduction/Background

To compare the long-term survival outcomes for patients with stage IIIC or IV epithelial ovarian cancer who was treated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) followed by interval debulking surgery (IDS) or primary debulking surgery (PDS) at a single community center.

Methodology

We performed a retrospective review of 39 patients with stage IIIC or IV high-grade ovarian cancer who received NAC or PDS between December 2011 to November 2019 treated at Torrejon University Hospital in Madrid. Clinicopathologic and treatment data were analysed for factors associated with response to NAC, outcomes at IDS, and their impact on progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS).

Results

A total of 28 patients (71.80%) received NAC and 11 patients (28.20%) underwent PDS. Women who received NAC have the same probability for no residual tumour surgery than those with PDS (76.92% vs. 70%; NS). Difference was observed in PFS and OS between NAC group and PDS group (PFS: 15.32 vs. 23.56 months p = 0.033; OS: 14.81 vs. 21.56 months, p = 0.078). No statistically significant differences were seen concerning age (60 years vs 53 years), IMC (25.7 vs. 27.4), operating time (282.8 minutes vs. 319.5 minutes) and hospital stay (5.9 days vs.7.2 days) between NAC and PDS group. Hemoglobin operative balance was lower in NAC group than PDS group (2.08 mg/dL vs. 3.25 mg/dL; p= 0.022). CA125 levels at cancer diagnosis were lower at NAC group than at PDS group (median: 2243.2 vs. 246.9 U/mL; p=0.048). With an overall median follow-up of 54 months (3–120), 23 (69.7%) disease progressions/recurrences and 20 deaths (58.8%) occurred.

Conclusion

Among women with advanced ovarian cancer, those who underwent primary cytoreductive surgery had better survival than those who received neoadjuvant chemotherapy.