Introduction/Background Neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) has been advocated for patients with advanced stage epithelial ovarian carcinoma (EOC) with an aim to improve resectability rate and survival. In this study we reported our experience in patients with advanced stage epithelial ovarian cancer.

Methodology This was a prospective observational study conducted at National Institute of Cancer Research and Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh from November, 2018 to November, 2019 for a period of 1 year. Advanced-stage EOC (FIGO stage III and IV) patients with poor performance status (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group scale 3 and 4), had received 3–6 cycles of 3 weekly paclitaxel 175 mg/m² and carboplatin AUC5 or AUC6. Response evaluation was done after 3rd and 6th cycle according to RECIST (Response evaluation criteria in solid tumor) criteria. Interval debulking surgery (IDS) was performed, unless there was evidence of disease progression. The primary end point was the proportion of patients made suitable for surgery. Statistical analysis was done by using SPSS version 23. Chi-square ($\chi^2$) test and Fisher’s Exact test were done, $p$-value less than 0.05 was taken as a level of significance.

Results Fifty patients were eligible for the study. They received the protocol treatment with NACT. Complete response was obtained in 46% cases and partial response 32%, stable disease 16%, progressive disease 6%. IDS was performed in 47 patients and 3 returned to chemotherapy with change schedule due to progressive disease. Complete resection (R0) rate was 53.2%, optimal resection (R1) 21.30% and suboptimal resection (R2) 19.10%. Complete (R0) resection was achieved in cases with complete response to NACT in 91.30% of patients, $p < 0.000$.

Conclusion Neoadjuvant chemotherapy for primary unresectable ovarian cancer leads to the selection of a subset of patients sensitive to chemotherapy in whom cytoreduction can be achieved in a high proportion of cases.
surveillance offered the same amount of time without progression (n=86), the most common reason was a feeling of taking an active approach to treatment (66%), having a reason to regularly visit a doctor/hospital (30%), being cared for/monitored more regularly and carefully (28%), and because taking medication is reassuring (24%).

Conclusion Patients preferred QD treatment more than other medication strategies for EOC maintenance following frontline platinum-based chemotherapy; patients who preferred medication felt they were taking an active approach to treatment. Patient preferences should be considered in treatment decisions and further studied.

Previously submitted to the IGCS Global Meeting (29 Sept–1 Oct 2022; New York City, USA)
Funding statement GSK (214511/NCT02655016).

LOW GRADE AND HIGH GRADE SEROUS OVARIAN CANCER: COMPARISON OF SURGICAL OUTCOME AFTER SECONDARY CYTOREDUCTIVE SURGERY

Introduction/Background Retrospective series have shown secondary cytoreductive surgery (SCS) improves oncological outcomes in recurrent low-grade serous ovarian cancer (LGSOC), a relatively chemoresistant subtype. We aim to describe surgical procedures and complications, for this subset of patients compared to the high-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC) counterpart.

Methodology This is a retrospective single-institution study on patients affected by platinum sensitive recurrent LGSOC and HGSOC undergoing SCS between 2009–2021. Patients were matched for clinical characteristics such as age, stage, residual tumor at first surgery, and platinum-sensitivity. Complexity of surgery was assessed by Aletti's score and post-operative complications by Clavien Dindo classification.

Results Fifty-two patients undergoing SCS were included in our analysis. Patients' characteristics are described in table 1. Recurrence was mainly localized in the peritoneum in both groups but reached a statistically significant higher rate for the diaphragm (38.5% vs 11.5%, p=0.026) and the small bowel (53.8% vs 7.7%, p<0.001) in LGSOC compared to HGSOC counterpart. On the contrary, HGSOC showed a higher rate of nodal recurrences than LGSOC (38.5% vs 23.1%, p=0.18). Overall, surgical complexity (Aletti’s score group >1) was higher in LGSOC than in HGSOC patients (65.4% vs 37.5%; p=0.045), with LGSOC cases undergoing multiple bowel resections more frequently than HGSOC (26.9% vs 3.8%; p=0.025). Median EBL was also higher in LGSOC than in HGSOC patients (400 vs 100 ml; p=0.036). Twenty-five patients achieved optimal residual disease after SCS in both groups (p=0.75) with no statistically significant differences in term of post-operative complications.

Conclusion SCS in LGSOC patients is associated with higher complexity, multiple bowel resections, and higher median estimated blood loss than in HGSOC. However, the comparable rate of post-operative complications confirms the role of SCS in this group of patients.

COMPARISON OF COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING UPPER VERSUS LOWER ABDOMINAL CYTOREDUCTIVE SURGERY IN OVARIAN CANCER

Introduction/Background Ovarian cancer is still the most lethal type of gynecological cancer because it does not show signs of the disease in the early period and there is no effective screening method. Cancer stage is an independent risk factor affecting the prognosis of the disease; and after primary staging surgery in the early stage and optimal cytoreductive surgery in the advanced stage, the disease-free and overall survival times of patients without visible residual tumor tissue increase significantly. Due to the superficial peritoneal spread of ovarian cancer, upper abdominal surgical procedures are often required to achieve surgical optimal cytoreduction. The aim of this study is to compare the mortality and morbidity