Conclusion The combination of cytology and immunocytochemistry of the fallopian tube smear could be used as a promising diagnostic tool for ovarian, fallopian tube and peritoneal carcinoma. Further evaluation with larger sample size is warranted.

2022-RA-1235-ESGO ADULT OVARIAN GRANULOSA CELL TUMORS: CLINICAL AND IMAGING FINDINGS CHARACTERISTICS OF A TUNISIAN POPULATION SAMPLE

Gynecology and obstetrics, Regional hospital ben Arous Tunisia, Tunis, Tunisia

10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.665

Introduction/Background Adult-type granulosa cell tumor (GCT) is a rare subtype of ovarian cancer. It derives from sex cord-stromal cells of the ovary. The incidence of GCTs is 0.6–0.8/100,000, and it represents 3–5% of all ovarian malignancies.

Methodology a retrospective study concerning 40 cases of ovarian sex cord-stromal tumors (OSCT). Among them, we collected 17 cases of GCT. Epidemiological, clinical and radiological data were analyzed in this study.

Results GCT represented 42.5% of the OSCSTs and 1.15% of all ovarian tumors during the study period. The average age was 42.3 years. The mean parity of patients was 4. Menopausal average age calculated at 49 years. In 80% of cases patients were symptomatic; chronic pelvic pain 43.5%, menometrorrhagia 36.5%. For Three patients the tumor was discovered by chance: one during a caesarean scare and two during an ultrasonography for infertility. Physical exam revealed a palpable mass in 9 cases (52.9%), with an average size of 8 cm, and a solid consistency. On ultrasonography, we found a compartmentalized cystic tumor with vascularized partitions in color and pulse Doppler in 71.42% of cases. An effusion in the Douglas has been described in 35.71%. The ultrasound findings were analyzed in this study.

Conclusion This is the first real-world data analysis suggesting that the development of early PARPi toxicities predicts improved 5-year OS in aOC. This model warrants further validation in prospective cohorts.

2022-RA-1241-ESGO A MULTICENTRE, OPEN-LABEL PHASE 1/2 TRIAL EVALUATING THE SAFETY, TOLERABILITY, AND EFFICACY OF MORAB-202, A FOLATE RECEPTOR ALPHA-TARGETING ANTIBODY-DRUG CONJUGATE IN PATIENTS WITH SELECTED TUMOUR TYPES

Robert Wenham, Sharad Ghamande, Vicki Makker, June Hou, Linda Ducka, Danielle Matei, Manali Bhave, Rachel Scott, Natalyn Hawk, Tingting Song, Deborah K. Armstrong.
Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL; August University, Augusta, GA; Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY; Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA; Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL; Winship Cancer Institute, Atlanta, GA; Eisai Ltd., Hatfield, UK; Eisai Inc., Exton, PA; Johns Hopkins Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center, Baltimore, MD

10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.667

Introduction/Background MORAb-202 (farletuzumab ceterubin) is an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) comprised of the humanised antifolate receptor-alpha (FRα) monoclonal antibody, farletuzumab, and the cytotoxic microtubule inhibitor, eribulin, conjugated by a cathepsin B-cleavable linker. MORAb-202 targets the eribulin payload to tumour cells expressing FRα, where internalisation leads to lysosomal cleavage of the ADC and intracellular release of eribulin, causing apoptosis, cell-cycle arrest, and bystander effects in adjacent