Conclusion Our study demonstrate that robotics surgery could be considered as an alternative cytoreduction option without worst survival outcomes respect laparotomic approach in highly selected patients.

Abstracts

2022-RA-1329-ESGO OVARIAN CANCER HOSPITALIZATION RATES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE STATE OF SAO PAULO AND CORRELATION WITH PANDEMIC-RELATED VARIABLES

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Methodology

Aggregated data were obtained from the State of Sao Paulo Secretary of Health regarding ovarian cancer hospitalization, average social distancing rates, COVID-19 incidence, mortality, lethality, and both COVID-specific infirmary and ICU bed occupation rates. Hospitalizations for ovarian cancer were categorized as either clinical or surgical treatments. These data were available at the state level and for each state’s subdivisions. We performed a Joinpoint analysis in order to verify if there were changes regarding the number of insured persons were identified in the state, with a Pearson Correlation coefficient of -0.50 (95% CI: -0.78 to -0.05, p = 0.03). An increasing number of exclusively public-insured persons were identified in the state, with a Pearson Correlation coefficient of 0.95 (95% CI: 0.88–0.98, p < 0.001).

Conclusion Surgical hospitalization rate ratio fell during the third trimester of 2020 and were inversely correlated with ICU occupation. This demonstrates the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the treatment of conditions that compete for the same healthcare resources.

2022-RA-1333-ESGO CLINICAL PRACTICE PATTERNS IN ADVANCED OVARIAN CANCER: A NATIONAL SURVEY

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Introduction/Background The COVID-19 pandemic which began in 2020 disrupted healthcare services and changed patient behavior. Our objective was to identify changes in hospitalization rates of ovarian cancer patients from 2016 to 2020, comparing pre-pandemic and pandemic levels. We also aimed to assess, if these changes happened and whether they were correlated with pandemic-related variables.

Methodology

A questionnaire has been sent to practicing gynaecological oncologists across India. Questionnaire was designed to reflect the common practices in the treatment of advanced ovarian cancers. Survey was conducted through social media platforms and data was on an anonymous basis.

Results

Overall hospitalization rates in the private sector were 40.6% in 2016–2017 and 14.8% in 2019–2020. The trend was more pronounced in public sector where the rates were 30.8% and 8.2%, respectively. The hospitalization rates showed a decrease in the third trimester of 2020 and were inversely correlated with COVID-specific ICU bed occupation rates during the third trimester of 2020, with a Pearson Correlation coefficient of -0.50 (95% CI: -0.78 to -0.05, p = 0.03). An increasing number of exclusively public-insured persons were identified in the state, with a Pearson Correlation coefficient of 0.95 (95% CI: 0.88–0.98, p < 0.001).

Conclusion Surgical hospitalization rate ratio fell during the third trimester of 2020 and were inversely correlated with ICU occupation. This demonstrates the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the treatment of conditions that compete for the same healthcare resources.