Abstract 2022-RA-1607-ESGO Figure 2

Conclusion We have demonstrated that performing IDS within four weeks after NACT may be associated with better survival outcomes.

2022-RA-1611-ESGO

CHECKPOINT INHIBITION IN OVARIAN CANCER WORKS – A CASE REPORT OF COMPLETE RESPONSE TO IMMUNE CHECKPOINT INHIBITION IN A PLATINUM RESISTANT PRIMARY OVARIAN CANCER PATIENT WITH LYNN SYNDROME

1Lukas Chinczewski, 2Felix Wilhelm Feldhaus, 3Wolfgang Daniel Schmitt, 4Elena Ioana Brâcu, 4Eva Roser, 5Jalid Sehouli. 1Department of Gynecology, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; 2Radiology, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; 3Pathology, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; 4Gynecology, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

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Introduction/Background Lynch syndrome is a secondary cause for hereditary ovarian cancer after BRCA mutation. Germline mutations in the DNA-mismatch repair genes cause tumorigenesis and a high immunogenicity. Recent studies showed a promising use of immunotherapy in MMR deficient (MMRd) tumors. We present a case of a patient with LS associated OC and a complete response to pembrolizumab.

Methodology

Results A 44-year old patient was admitted to the hospital with lower abdominal pain. The patient’s history showed LS with a germline mutation in the MSH2-gene. Initial diagnostics showed a pelvic tumor mass and a highly elevated cancer antigen 125. After debulking surgery, histopathological findings showed a high grade serous OC with a mutation in the MSH2 and MSH6-genes. Only 5 weeks after operation with cytoreduction. Further validation in larger series is needed.

Conclusion Despite the small sample size, this initial study highlights that CeCT is more effective in calculating PCI preoperatively in PET/CT and CeCT to the PCI obtained in the final surgery.

2022-RA-1622-ESGO

MALIGNANT BRENNER TUMOR OF THE OVARY: CASE SERIES OF ONE SINGLE INSTITUTE

1Amani Jellali, 1Malek Bouhari, 2Takoua Chalouati, 1Saïda Sakhri, 1Ines Houissa, 2Ghada Sahraoui, 1Riadh Chargui, 1Khaled Rahal. 1Department of gynecologic oncology, Salah Azaiez Institute, Tunisia, Tunisia; 2Pathology department, Salah Azaiez Institute, Tunis, Tunisia

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Introduction/Background The objectives are to compare the efficacy between preoperative PET/CT and CeCT findings according with the surgical findings in patients that underwent surgery for epithelial ovarian cancer treatment and to evaluate the correlation between preoperative PCI calculated in both PET/CT an CeCT with surgery.

Methodology Retrospective unicentric observational study reviewing data of 30 patients diagnosed with epithelial ovarian cancer (primary or recurrence) and operated between July 2018-February 2021 in Clínica Universidad de Navarra. Every patient underwent PET/CT and CeCT. PET/CT was independently evaluated by a nuclear medicine doctor (PET-CT) and CeCT by an expert radiologist in gynecologic malignancies.

Results The interclass correlation coefficient in the global cohort of patients compared to the PCI calculated intraoperatively was 0.867 for CeCT and 0.807 for PET-CT.Regarding the prediction of complete cytoreduction, the area under the curve in the CeCT was 0.659 and 0.690 in the PET-CT.

Conclusion Despite the small sample size, this initial study suggests a promising effect of checkpoint inhibition within MMRd tumors. OC on the other hand does not seem to show an overall good response to immunotherapy. The significance of germline compared to somatic mutations has not yet been investigated in prior studies sufficiently. To our knowledge, this is the first case with complete response to checkpoint inhibition in OC associated with LS. Comprehensive testing for germline mutations should be established. Regarding Lynch syndrome associated ovarian cancer, immune checkpoint inhibition is an efficient therapy in tumors nonresponsive to standard therapy.

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ROLE OF PET-CT AND CECT IN CALCULATING PREOPERATIVE PCI IN PATIENTS WITH EPITHELIAL OVARIAN CANCER

1Monica Gutierrez Martinez, 1Felix Borja, 1Lidia Sancho, 1Andrés Alcazar, 1Luis Chiva, 2Daniel Vázquez, 3Teresa Castellanos. 1Clínica Universidad de Navarra, Madrid, Spain; 2Clínica Universidad de Navarra, Clínica Universidad de Navarra, Spain

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Introduction/Background The objectives are to compare the efficacy between preoperative PET/CT and CeCT findings according with the surgical findings in patients that underwent surgery for epithelial ovarian cancer treatment and to evaluate the correlation between preoperative PCI calculated in both PET/CT an CeCT with surgery.