COVID (C) (3/1/2020–2/28/2021), post-COVID vaccine (pv) (3/1/2021–2/28/2022). Primary outcomes were compared between groups using T-tests or Wilcoxon-Rank Sum tests for continuous measures and Chi-square or Fisher’s exact tests for categorical measures.

**Results** N=486. The interval between pap smears significantly increased from a pc mean of 490 days, to a C mean of 607 days, to a pv mean of 670 days (p=0.0128). The proportion of patients who underwent guideline-indicated colposcopy did not differ significantly between time periods (p=0.0740). The interval between abnormal pap smear and colposcopy significantly decreased from 104 days pc (SD 69–188) to 67 days C (SD 42–147), to 57 days pv (SD 33–104) (p=0.0001). There were no significant differences in pap smear cytology, colposcopic pathology or rate of referral for excisional procedure over time. There was a significant increase in the percentage of patients being contacted regarding abnormal pap smear results, specifically by by MD providers from 43% pc, to 53% C, to 61.6% pv (P=0.0029).

**Conclusion** This study demonstrates an increased interval between pap smears; however, those patients undergoing screening had significantly decreased time from pap to colposcopy which may be secondary to increased MD-to-patient telehealth communication and optimization of systems during the pandemic when routine clinics were limited. Future studies are needed to assess long-term outcomes of delayed CC screening on incidence and mortality.

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**AGE LIMITS OF MAMMOGRAPHY SCREENING – A DECISION-ANALYTIC EVALUATION OF THE BENEFIT-HARM BALANCE TO INFORM DECISION MAKING FOR THE GERMAN SCREENING CONTEXT**

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**Introduction/Background** Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection leading to a significant number of benign, premalignant, and malignant lesions. The aim of the present study is to evaluate the existing knowledge of a portion of the Greek population about prevention, screening, and HPV vaccination.

**Methodology** The survey was designed in Google forms and distributed through social media between June 2021 and December 2021 in men and women aged >16 years old that were able to read and comprehend read language. The questionnaire was pre-tested in a group of 50 obstetrics and gynecology residents. Overall, the survey included 24 questions relevant to the prevalence and pathophysiology of HPV infection, 5 questions that aimed to evaluate knowledge related to the existence of HPV testing and 9 questions that evaluated knowledge related to the existence and efficacy of HPV vaccination. Logistic regression analysis was performed to evaluate individual characteristics that predisposed participants to respond in the lowest quartile of correct answers following exclusion of questions that were considered redundant in the results of the Rasch analysis as explained later. Rasch analysis was performed to evaluate the reliability and validity of the questionnaire.

**Results** Overall, 2,685 answers were received within a period of 6 months. Person reliability index was evaluated as high in both men (reliability 92.2%) and women (85.2%), indicating that both were able to correctly interpret questions and answer them. Several factors affected the rates of correct