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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AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTION OF CERVICAL CANCER: A SURVEY STUDY

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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
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Conclusion Our study suggests that although awareness of the existence of HPV infection is high in the general population, perception of the pathophysiology of the disease and preventive measures remains limited, particularly among men and participants with low socioeconomic profile.

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A376

PREVALENCE OF HPV INFECTION AMONG YOUNG WOMEN IN ALMATY, KAZAKHSTAN

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Introduction/Background According to Globocan, in 2020, 353,497 cases of morbidity and 200,736 deaths from cervical cancer were registered in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Despite the introduction since 2008 of the National CC Screening Program, morbidity and mortality rates from this disease remain high.

Methodology In this cross-sectional study, we assessed the prevalence of HPV types among young women aged 18 to 30 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, starting in September 2021 to April 2022. The study was conducted at the Kazakh Research Institute of Oncology and Radiology.

Results Of the 235 samples examined, 42 were positive for any type of HPV. The overall incidence was 17.8%. When stratified by age groups (18–25 years and 25–30 years), there was an exceptional prevalence of HPV among age groups, with a higher prevalence of HPV infection in the 18–25 year group than in the 25–30 year group. HPV prevalence, and HPV high risk of increase depending on age, the highest among 18–25 years of age and increase in frequency at older ages. The prevalence of typical HPV HR is 9.7%. All respondents had several types of HPV. The most common HPV types were HPV 16, 18, 31 types in 23 (9.7%). HPV 33, 35, 56 types in 10 (4.2%) cases. HPV 39, 45, 59 types in 6 (2.5%) cases, HPV 51, 52, 58 in 3 (1.2%) cases.

Conclusion Thus, we report a high prevalence of any type of HPV and HR-HPV types in sexually active young women aged 18–25 years, with a higher prevalence of high-risk HPV types also observed in women in this age group. This data provide information that can be used in HPV prevention policy as a comparison after the implementation of the HPV vaccination program in subsequent years.

HEREDITARY CANCER PREDISPOSITION IN BRAZILIAN PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM: IS IT POSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY?

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Introduction/Background Seven out of ten people in Brazil depend exclusively on the Brazilian Public Health System (SUS). More than 150 millions of Brazilian citizens has no private health insurance. It is estimated approximately 1 in 300 people have hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome (HBOC) and 1 in 300 people also have Lynch Syndrome. The objective of our study is to describe the number of families enrolled in the Pernambuco Public Hereditary Cancer Program tested for germline cancer predisposition variants.

Methodology Our study is an exploratory study based on data from a retrospective analysis of hospital records, with patients enrolled in the Public Hereditary Cancer Program of 3 hospitals in Pernambuco: Hospital de Cancer de Pernambuco (HCP), Instituto de Medicina Integral Professor Fernando Figueira (IMIP) and Barão de Lucena’s Hospital, from November 2016 to April 2022.

Results 1092 families met the NCCN criteria for hereditary cancer syndromes, almost 90% of them were HBOC or Lynch syndromes. No patient or family has been tested for germline cancer predisposition variants funded for the Brazilian Public Health System (SUS).

Conclusion The identification of hereditary cancer predisposition would give patients and non-affected high-risk relatives the possibility of screening for malignant neoplasms with onset at earlier ages and different follow up than in the general population such as risk-reducing surgeries, when indicated. Unfortunately, no patient or family from Pernambuco Public Hereditary Cancer Program has been tested for germline cancer predisposition variants funded for the Brazilian Public Health System (SUS).

HEALTH BEHIND BARS: A WOMAN’S RIGHT

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Introduction/Background Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women across the globe. Women prisoners