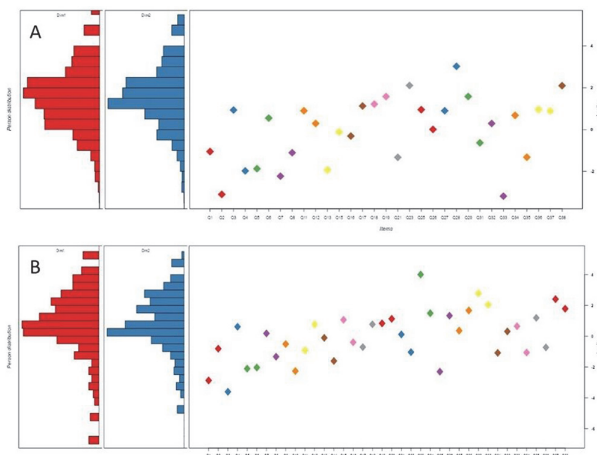


responses, including male sex, unemployed status and having a lower than average income.



Abstract 2022-RA-675-ESGO Figure 1

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.

2022-RA-679-ESGO PREVALENCE OF HPV INFECTION AMONG YOUNG WOMEN IN ALMATY, KAZAKHSTAN

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10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.806

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. These 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.

2022-RA-694-ESGO HEREDITARY CANCER PREDISPOSITION IN BRAZILIAN PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM: IS IT POSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY?

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10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.807

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).

2022-RA-696-ESGO HEALTH BEHIND BARS: A WOMAN'S RIGHT

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10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.808

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