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.

Abstract 2022-RA-675-ESGO Figure 1

Introduction/Background Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women across the globe. Women prisoners are one of the populations that are particularly affected by cervical cancer due to the lack of access to screening and preventive measures. The prevalence of HPV infection among women in prison is high, and this can lead to an increased risk of cervical cancer.

Methodology Our study is an exploratory study based on data from a retrospective analysis of hospital records, with patients enrolled in the Pernambuco Public Hereditary Cancer Program tested for germline cancer predisposition variants. 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.

Results 1092 families met the NCCN criteria for hereditary cancer syndromes, almost 90% of them were HBOC or 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 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 has been tested for germline cancer predisposition variants funded for the Brazilian Public Health System (SUS).