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

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

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?

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

Introduction/Background Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women across the globe. Women prisoners
are a vulnerable population so timely provision of screening programs is of utmost importance in this population. As a step forward in this direction, cervical cancer screening was undertaken in female prisoners.

**Methodology** This was a cross-sectional study conducted on women inmates in one of the largest prison’s of North India. 281 women prisoners aged 18 and older were interviewed using a questionnaire. After an informed consent, women were screened using VIA (Visual inspection with acetic acid).

**Results** Majority of the women (84.03%) were between 21 to 40 years. One, Eighty two women (64.7%) were illiterate, and only 13 women (4.62%) had done their graduation. 229 women had between 1 and 3, 46 had between 4 and 6, and 6 women had >7 pregnancies. The contraceptive pill was used by 17 women, 83 used condoms and 11 opted for IUCD as a birth control method, whereas 170 did not use any form of contraception. Fifty nine women (20.9%) had multiple partners. Among 281 women who were screened for cervical cancer, 22.6% (63) were VIA positive. These VIA positive women were referred to higher centre for further evaluation in the form of Pap smear & colposcopy if needed.

**Conclusion** Women prisoners are at a increased risk of cervical cancer because of high risk behaviours. Unfortunately their health often is neglected and they form an under-screened group. Screening and intervention programs must be in place to ensure organization of health services within the prison environment so that screening, diagnosis and treatment for cervical cancer can be provided at early stages to minimize morbidity and mortality.