

genetic screening to search for pathogenic variants in these genes in search of strategies, mainly for risk management and individualized treatment. However, in Brazil, access to genetic tests is not accessible to everyone and many regions of the country still need to be explored. Therefore, the aim of the study was to investigate germline pathogenic variants in BRCA1 and BRCA2 in women with ovarian cancer in Brazilian Northeastern.

Methodology Molecular evaluation to search for germline pathogenic variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes through Next Generation Sequencing – NGS was performed in 40 women with high-grade serous epithelial ovarian cancer. All patients were registered in the Pernambuco Public Health System's Hereditary Cancer Program

Results Thirteen germline pathogenic variants were identified, eleven in BRCA1 and two in BRCA2, and one variant of uncertain significance in BRCA2. The median age in this group was 48 years. The pathogenic variant in BRCA1 c.5266dupC, originally described as founder of Ashkenasi Jews, was identified in three patients and all were from the Northeast region of Brazil.

Conclusion The data are unprecedented for this region of Brazil in patients with ovarian cancer and show the great heterogeneity of ancestors in the formation of the Brazilian population. Germline pathogenic variants in BRCA1 and BRCA2 in women with ovarian cancer in Brazilian Northeastern is common and should be offer for every case. They also corroborate previous data on the founder effect of the variant described in the country and show the need to assess the molecular profile of patients with hereditary cancer syndromes

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EFFECTIVENESS OF A MULTI-INGREDIENT CORIOLUS VERSICOLOR-BASED VAGINAL GEL IN HPV+ AND HIV+ PATIENTS: A PILOT OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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Introduction/Background Immunosuppressed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) -positive patients are at greater risk of incident, persistent, or recurrent human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. They also have lower clearance rate, higher viral load, and a marked predisposition for being colonized by several serotypes; all leading to more frequent and severe HPV-dependent lesions. A *Coriolus versicolor*-based vaginal gel have shown to repair HPV-dependent low-grade cervical lesions and to increase high-risk HPV clearance in immunocompetent HPV-positive patients. The aim is to provide evidence about the effectiveness of a multi-ingredient *Coriolus versicolor*-based vaginal gel on HPV-dependent cervical alterations and HPV clearance in HIV+ patients.

Methodology Pilot, prospective, one-cohort, observational study. 15 HIV-positive patients colonized by HPV in the endocervix region with an anomalous cervicovaginal cytology were included to receive a *Coriolus versicolor*-based vaginal gel 1 cannula/day for 21 days during first month + 1 cannula/alternate days for 5 months. Analysis of HPV patients with normal cytology and colposcopy image (improved alterations) and patients with HPV cleared (measured using hybrid capture

test) is presented. The study was approved by an IRB and informed consent was signed by patients.

Results The overall HPV clearance and cytological normalization rates were 73.33% and 80%, respectively. Endocervical colonization by HPV also partially cleared in 13.33% of the cases. At the end of the study, the normalization of the colposcopy anomalies associated to HPV was achieved in 55.56%.

Conclusion Our results suggest that the proposed *Coriolus versicolor*-based vaginal gel treatment scheme could be an effective therapy in the management of endocervical HPV infection in HIV + patients. Its effects are similar to those obtained in patients without immunosuppression.

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A CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF CIN II USING A CORIOLUS VERSICOLOR-BASED VAGINAL GEL: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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Introduction/Background Human papilloma virus infection is the most common venereal disease and is behind 95% of cervical cancer cases and its precursor lesions. According to the American Society of Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP), 50% of CIN II cases managed conservatively spontaneously regress. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of a *Coriolus versicolor*-based vaginal gel in the conservative management of CIN II lesions.

Methodology A one-cohort, prospective, single-centre, observational study including women ≥ 18 years old, with a CIN II diagnosis who were treated with 1 cannula/day for 1 month + 1 cannula/alternate days for 5 months of *Coriolus versicolor*-based vaginal gel, was performed. Inclusion criteria was based on the Spanish Society of Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (AEPCC) guidelines for CIN II conservative treatment: adequate colposcopy image with visible transition zone, completely visible lesion affecting less than 2 quadrants, non-affected endocervix and accepting cytology/colposcopy after 6 months. Baseline and 6-month biopsies were performed.

Results A total of 44 women with an average age of 35.5 years were included. After 6 months, 68.2% of them shown a regression by biopsy. From the rest of the patients 11.4% persisted on CIN II and 18.2% progressed to CIN III. Three patients were considered null and not included in the data analysis because they did not have a biopsy taken after 6 months.

Conclusion The application of *Coriolus versicolor*-based vaginal gel seems to increase regression of the lesions compared to spontaneous resolution and could represent a clinical advantage compared to the 'wait and see' approach in patients meeting the conservative treatment criteria for CIN II lesions.