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 Ashkenazi 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 are common and should be offered 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

2022-RA-1190-ESGO 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 3 months of Coriolus versicolor-based vaginal gel, was performed. Inclusion criteria was based on the Spanish Society of Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (AEPPCC) 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% per- centile 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.