disappeared in an analysis restricted to women of comparable ages (60–70 years). We found no objective cognitive differences between women with a RRSO between ages 41–45 and women with a RRSO before age 40.

**Conclusion** Reassuringly, approximately 18 years after RRSO, we found no association between premenopausal RRSO and objective cognition.

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**EVALUATION OF CERVICAL CYTOLOGY IN WOMEN ON TAMOXIFEN THERAPY**

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**Introduction/Background** Tamoxifen, a selective estrogenic receptor modulator, is used for hormonal treatment of all stages of hormone receptor positive breast cancer due to its anti-estrogenic effect on breast tissues. Estrogen receptors are also present in squamous and columnar epithelium of cervix and vagina and are responsible for the changes in cervico-vaginal epithelium. In view of the potential adverse effects of tamoxifen on cervical cytology, this study was planned to study those effects on cervical cytology.

**Methodology** This is a cross sectional study done in Deen Dayal Upadhay Hospital on the patients of breast cancer taking tamoxifen therapy. Patients of breast cancer on tamoxifen therapy for more than 6 months and currently on tamoxifen are included. The results are compared with Papanicolaou smear of healthy adult females coming for screening in cancer screening OPD without any gynaecological problem. Data is coded and recorded in MS Excel spreadsheet program. SPSS v23 (IBM Corp.) is used for data analysis. Group comparisons for continuously distributed data is made using independent t-test when comparing two groups. Chi-squared test is used for group comparisons for categorical data.

**Results** 50 patients of breast cancer on tamoxifen therapy were taken as cases and 50 healthy women were included as controls. Mean age for the cases and controls was 48.5 years and 46.88 years respectively. There was no significant difference for current age, breast cancer history, use of hormone replacement therapy, BMI, hysterectomy, parity, delivery mode and type 2 diabetes. We defined symptomatic urinary incontinence (UI) as an UDI-6 score higher than 33.3.

**Conclusion** More than 15 years after premenopausal RRSO, women more often experienced severe stress urinary incontinence compared with women who had undergone a postmenopausal RRSO.

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**PATIENTS WITH PALB2 MUTATION FOLLOWED UP IN A HEREDITARY GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCER UNIT**

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**Introduction/Background** PALB2 is located on chromosome 16, it is essential for the function of BRCA2. It is a high-risk gene, although the risk of breast cancer (BC) in carriers is greatly affected by family burden. Overall, a cumulative risk of BC at 70 years of age is estimated at 35%. Pathogenic variants in PALB2 also increase the risk of BC in men, and are associated with an increased risk of pancreatic cancer, and a slight increase in ovarian cancer (OC).

**Methodology** Retrospective observational study. Review of patients followed in the inherited cancer unit in a single tertiary centre between 1st January 2012 until 31st March