methylation were 67.2% and 89.6% in all CIN3+ subjects compared with HPV16/18 (68% and 66.4%) and LBC (≥ASCUS; 93.6% and 23.6%). The specificity of HPV 16/18 and CisCer methylation combined screening method were 96.1% in CIN3+. The CIN2, CIN3, and cancer immediate risk with combined screening method were 79.2%, 61.46%, and 26.04%, respectively.

Conclusion The preliminary results indicated that the CisCer testing is promised for cervical cancer detection with high sensitivity and specificity for hrHPV. It can be used as a new non-invasive diagnosis method and its utility as a second triage step after hrHPV testing in women with cervical lesions to improve the accuracy of referral colposcopy.

**Conclusion** 18F-FDG PET/CT in EC mouse models is feasible and multiple metabolic tumour features can be extracted. Using a clinically relevant imaging modality strengthens the potential for preclinical to clinical translation and reproducibility. Our work provides a basis for future studies on orthotopic mouse models of EC.

**Abstract 2022-RA-915-ESGO Figure 1**