**Introduction/Background** Sebaceous carcinoma (SC) is a rare cutaneous malignancy arising from sebaceous glands most commonly in the periorbital region. Very rarely, it occurs in the vulva. There are 12 cases published in the literature of extraocular sebaceous carcinoma of the vulva. We present a case of a 59-year-old woman with persistent vulval symptoms and confirmed histological diagnosis of SC.

**Methodology** Review of the patient’s case notes, external expert histopathology opinion and published literature.

**Results** The patient first presented at 51 years with vulval itching and soreness. She underwent wide local excision (WLE) of the lesion which confirmed high grade vulval intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN 3). Over the years, she had several biopsies for persistent vulval symptoms. Interestingly, patient’s symptoms were exacerbated with use of topical/systemic steroids. All biopsies showed similar histology of VIN 3. At 57 years, further WLE showed a stage 1A squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva (completely excised). At 59 years, vulval biopsies were taken for ongoing symptoms. An external histopathological review confirmed extra-ocular SC. She underwent anterior vulvectomy for the diffuse lesion and is now planned to undergo a bilateral groin lymph node dissection as histology showed poor differentiation and lymphovascular space invasion.

**Conclusion** This is the 13th case reported of SC of vulva. In women with persistent vulval symptoms, it’s crucial to consider in differential diagnosis and to seek expert histopathological opinion when suspected.

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**DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF VULVAR CANCERS ACCORDING TO THE VULNERABILITY OF PATIENTS RELATED TO AGE: MULTICENTER STUDY**

1. Emilie Raimond, 2Caroline Ambroise, 3Camille Mounou, 4Yohan Kerbage, 5Lorna Ouldamer, 6Sofiane Bendjellal, 7Xavier Carcogino, 8Martin Koskas, 9Pierre Adrien Bolze, 10Vincent Lavoue, 11Tristan Gauthier, 12Olivier Graesslin, 13Arnaud Fauconnier, 14Cyrille Huchon.

**Abstract**

The first-line treatment for vulvar cancer is surgery. Histological resection margins ≥ 8 mm are recommended. The aim of this study was to assess the impact of patient age on the size of surgical resection margins for vulvar cancer.

**Conclusion** Age is a larger tumor size risk factor. In elderly and vulnerable women this can cause post-operative complications altering the quality of life of patients. It is therefore necessary to take into account the vulnerability linked to the age of patients in the overall management of vulvar cancers.

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**Introduction/Background** Vulvar cancer is a rare cancer that most often affects elderly women and is therefore vulnerable. The first-line treatment for vulvar cancer is surgery. Histological resection margins ≥ 8 mm are recommended. The aim of this study was to assess the impact of patient age on the size of surgical resection margins for vulvar cancer.

**Methodology** This is a multicenter retrospective observational study of 596 cases of vulvar squamous cell carcinoma. An age limit of 65 years was chosen to define the 2 groups of patients to be compared.

**Results** Patients < 65 years old presented clinically smaller tumors than older patients. Surgically, more patients benefited from total radical vulvectomy in the group ≥ 65 years (28.2% (n=107) versus 20.3% (n=44), p=0.044). The mean postoperative lesion size was 29.3 mm (2–120) in the group < 65 years old versus 32.3 mm (1–150) in the group ≥ 65 years old (p = 0.044). The proportion of excision in sano was similar and there was no difference in obtaining margins > 8 mm between the 2 groups. However, more patients required revision surgery in the group < 65 years.

**Conclusion** Despite a larger tumor size depending on the age of the patients, age is not a factor influencing the obtaining of resection margins > 8 mm.

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**IMPACT OF AGE ON SURGICAL RESECTION MARGINS OF VULVAR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA: MULTICENTER DESCRIPTIVE STUDY**

1. Emilie Raimond, 2Caroline Ambroise, 3Camille Mounou, 4Yohan Kerbage, 5Lorna Ouldamer, 6Sofiane Bendjellal, 7Xavier Carcogino, 8Martin Koskas, 9Pierre Adrien Bolze, 10Vincent Lavoue, 11Tristan Gauthier, 12Olivier Graesslin, 13Arnaud Fauconnier, 14Cyrille Huchon.

1. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Institute Alix de Champagne University Hospital, CHU de REIMS, REIMS, France; 2. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Institute Alix de Champagne University Hospital, CHU REIMS, REIMS, France; 3. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Lariboisière, Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Paris, France; 4. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Lille University Hospital, Lille, France; 5. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Bichat Hospital, Paris, France; 6. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Tenon Hospital, Paris, France; 7. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, North Hospital, Marseille, France; 8. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Bichat hospital, Paris, France; 9. Department of Gynecological Surgery and Oncology, Pierre Bénite Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, France; 10. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University Hospital Center of Rennes, South Hospital, Rennes, France; 11. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Mère – enfant Hospital, University Hospital Center of Limoges, Limoges, France; 12. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Lariboisière Hospital, Paris, France; 13. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University Hospital Center of Poissy, Poissy, France; 14. Intercommunal Hospital Center of Poissy, Lariboisière Hospital, Paris, France.