Introduction/Background Pelvic reconstruction after pelvic exenteration is a challenge for gynecologic oncology surgeons. In this vulvar relapse case, a huge defect was left in the perineum after the exenteration. We decided to do a double V-YT flap in order to fill all the defect and a sigmoid neovagina for the sexual reconstruction and to avoid an empty pelvis syndrome.

Methodology Video edited.

Conclusion .

Abstract 2022-RA-1155-ESGO Figure 1

FEASIBILITY OF HAND ASSISTED LAPAROSCOPIC SENTINEL NODE BIOPSY IN VULVAR CANCER USING COMBINED RADIOACTIVE AND FLUORESCENCE GUIDANCE

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Introduction/Background The aim of this preliminary retrospective study was to assess the feasibility and accuracy of Indocyanine Green (ICG) sentinel lymph node (SLN) sampling using a laparoscopic camera during vulvar cancer staging.

Methodology Retrospective study. Between 2016 and 2022, 9 women with diagnosis of vulvar cancer underwent radical vulvectomy and inguinofemoral lymphadenectomy; in 2 (22%) selected cases we performed ICG SLN mapping using the IMAGE1 laparoscopic camera combining with Tc99(m)-nanocolloid during open surgery.

Results The median age of patients was 73 (range 84–60) years. Mean operative time 212.5 minutes. The overall detection rate of SLN mapping was 100%. No post-operative short or long-term complications related to the procedure were observed.

Conclusion Real-time NIR technology supported by the IMAGE1 S by Storz is a reliable system and represents a consolidated method for SLN mapping in selected cases with vulvar cancer.

In our study we confirmed the feasibility of Hand-Assisted Laparoscopy during an open procedure to detect groin SLN with ICG in vulvar cancer. This approach can be used in combination with Tc99(m)-nanocolloid, increasing the detection rate or it can be an appropriate option to detect SLN in those countries where Tc99(m)-nanocolloid is not available or cannot be practiced.

The use of laparoscopic camera for ICG SLN mapping seems to be accessible and inexpensive. Further studies are needed to evaluate the accuracy and oncological outcomes.