

women with cancer based in, or associating with the MENA-countries. PAGs with a focus outside of women's cancers and individual influencers or patient advocates were excluded from the search.

Results A total of 10 documented legally-registered PAGs appeared in the search from nine countries. All these groups were easily accessible online. Only half (50%, 5/10) had an active homepage (activities not older than 3 months). All PAGs had at least one active SoMeC with recent activities not older than 2 weeks. More than half (60%, 6/10) had their homepage and SoMeCs in multiple languages. Within those groups none received their funding from membership fees, whereas most funding came from sponsorship and donations (100%, 10/10) and/or official government funding (70%, 7/10). Majority (90%, 9/10) had a clearly identifiable mission statement. Only half (50%, 5/10) had specified cooperation's with other advocacy groups within the region.

Conclusion Although, further surveys are required, our pilot study shows a lack of online visibility and accessibility to PAGs in the MENA region. As a PARSGO global community, we need to focus on providing a unified and transparent platform to increase accessibility and dialogue for local and regional patient advocacy groups.

2022-RA-1658-ESGO EPIDEMY AND WAR: LESSONS OF CANCER PATIENTS IN UKRAINE

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Introduction/Background Epidemic of Covid-19 and further war in Ukraine have brought a lot of difficulties for diagnosis and treatment cancer patients.

Methodology Analyze of experience of treatment oncogynaecology patients during Covid-19 epidemic and at the beginning of the war.

Results During Covid-19 epidemic there was a shift of social attention toward infection diseases, a lot of therapeutical and surgical departments were reorganized. Some category of patients postponed their visit to doctor because of fear to be infected in public places, others had a long period of isolation or disease. The beginning of full-scale war was more accidental, then epidemic, and had more prominent imprint on the lives of millions of Ukrainian people, among whom were cancer patients. Some of them moved to relatively more safe regions of Ukraine and continued treatment in other oncology clinic. Another moved as refugees abroad and continued treatment there. Anyway, all of them needed medical documentation, sometimes results of radiology and/or pathology examinations. It was not easy to retrieve all of that from clinic that stopped activity because of combat zone nearby, so the better situation was if all important information was pre-packed timely. The worse scenario was in the case of discontinuation or delayed start of treatment. It happens mostly because not all of them could be or not wanted to be evacuated for many reasons. It is observed a lack of information about relationship of Covid-19 epidemic and cancer biology, but the deleterious effect of war for cancer patients would be predictable.

Conclusion Oncologists are needed as well during epidemic or war. Patients should be informed about importance to

continue their treatment and to keep available all key medical documentation wherever they go. Maybe, it would be reasonable to create a kind standard document pack for oncology patients including its online available version.

2022-RA-1668-ESGO PATIENTS' PERSPECTIVES, FEARS AND WILLINGNESS TO TAKE PREVENTIVE MEASURES DURING SECOND LOCKDOWN OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC. A STUDY OF NNGO AND ENGAGE NETWORK

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Introduction/Background The COVID-19 pandemic is a major challenge to healthcare system worldwide. Since December 2020 the COVID -19 vaccine is approved and available. Jet the vaccination rate and the acceptance differs between European countries. Understanding patients' perspective and giving voice to their fears is of great importance to meet the new challenges in health care system.

Methodology We performed a survey among patients with gynecological cancer in 6 European countries between March and June 2021. The questionnaire included questions related to COVID-19 and exploring patients' attitude towards preventive measures and the HADS (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale) score. The survey was promoted by national advocacy groups and was carried out online or as hard – copy version.

Results We collected 567 forms from 6 European countries. The median age of the participants was 61.3 in Denmark, 49.8 in Greece, 56.8 in Hungary, 61.2 in Poland, 56.4 in Turkey and 51.8 in UK. For only a small number of patients a change in the therapy plan due to COVID-19-Pandemic was necessary: 11.8% in Denmark, 21.4% in Greece, 12.5% in Hungary, 14.7% in Poland, 26.1% in UK. For patients of different countries the fear of cancer was greater as the fear of COVID-19. At time of the survey 65.4% in Denmark, 66.1% in Greece, 63.5% in Hungary, 47.8% in Poland, 24.7% in Turkey and 52.2% in UK have been already vaccinated and most were willing to get a COVID-19 vaccine. The HADS Scores were borderline abnormal or abnormal and similar between different countries.

Conclusion Among gynecological cancer patients anxiety and fear of cancer progression was stronger than fear of COVID-19. Health care professionals should be aware of increased psychological burden due to COVID-19 pandemic and develop strategies to address this issue in patient care.