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 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.

Abstracts

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

Olena Postupalenko, Kateryna Kharchenko. Department of minially invasive surgery, Kyiv City Clinical Oncology Center, Kyiv, 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 oncogyne- nology patients during Covid-19 epidemic and at the begging of the war.

Results During Covid-19 epidemic there was a shift of social attention toward infection diseases, a lot of therapeutic 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 acciden- tal, then epidemic, and had more prominent imprint on the lives of millions of Ukrainian people, among whom were can- cer 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 treat- ment there. Anyway, all of them needed medical documenta- tion, 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 discon- tinuation or delayed start of treatment. It happens mostly because not all of them could be or not wanted to be evac- uated 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 resona- ble to create a kind standard document pack for oncology patients including its online available version.