

catheters was 3 (range, 1–6 catheters). With a median follow-up of 21.6 (95% confidence interval, [19.1–23.5]) months, local relapse was observed in nine patients (6.3%), with four of them with persistent and progressive disease. The estimated 2-year local and pelvic relapse free survival were respectively 92% (95% confidence interval, [84%–96%]) and 90% [83%–94%]. The estimated 2-year disease free survival for the entire population was 80% [71%–87%]. The 2-year OS rate for the entire population was 92% [84%–96%]. Acute toxicity G3 was reported in two (1.4%) patients. High grade late toxicity (grade 3) was reported in 9 (6.3%) patients

Conclusion Combined IC/IS brachytherapy for LACC allows to reach recommended doses to achieve local control even in large tumours after CCRT improving target volume coverage with low rates of acute morbidity. Hybrid brachytherapy technique (EC/IS) is essential to have a favourable scenario at the time of brachytherapy to correctly treat locally advanced cervical cancers.

2022-RA-227-ESGO

PATTERNS OF CARE AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES FOR ELDERLY WOMEN WITH CERVICAL CANCER- ARE THEY DIFFERENT? – A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

Sudharshan Gupta, Neenu Oliver John, Arvind Sathyamurthy, Jebakarunya Rami Reddy, Thomas Samuel Ram. *Radiation Oncology, Christian Medical College, Vellore, TN, India*

10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.12

Introduction/Background Radical chemo radiation is the standard of care in locally advanced cervical cancer. It is often a challenge to implement the same treatment in the elderly women. The data regarding treatment modalities and outcomes for this cohort is scarce in literature.

Methodology We retrospectively analyzed the medical database of previously treated elderly patients diagnosed with carcinoma cervix between January 2013 to December 2018 after approval from the institutional review board.

Results Mean age of patients was 65 years (Range:60 -95). Of the 176 patients, 98 (56%) patients received only RT, 63 (35%) received CRT, five (3%) patients received adjuvant RT, 4(2.8%) patients received chemotherapy and 1 (0.5%) patient received palliative RT. The most common schedule used for EBRT(External beam radiotherapy) was 50 Gy in 25#, five days a week. The mean EBRT dose was 50 Gy (Range:46–54 Gy). Sixty three patients (37%) received concurrent cisplatin (dose of 40 mg/sq.m). Out of 161 patients who completed EBRT, 19 patients received EBRT boost,133 patients underwent intracavitary brachytherapy. LDR was used in 48 patients and HDR was used in 85 patients. Two patients underwent interstitial brachytherapy and mould brachytherapy was used in 8 patients. The median OTT was 69 days (9.8 weeks). Acute grade 3 GI toxicities were found in 21(12.8%) patients. The median follow-up duration was 22 months. Twenty patients had disease progression. The median PFS was 25 (18–31) months and median OS was 27(18–35) months. The 3 yr PFS was 37% and 5 yr PFS was 20%. The 3 yr OS was 43% and 5 yr OS was 21%.

Conclusion To conclude, definitive radiotherapy comprising both EBRT and brachytherapy should be recommended even in the elderly women with careful assessment of comorbid conditions.

2022-RA-228-ESGO

CERVICAL CANCER IN TUNISIA: MULTICENTRIC EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY

¹Mariem Garci, ²Mohamed Aymen Ferjaoui, ²Khaled Neji. ¹Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia; ²The Rabta Maternity Center, Tunis, Tunisia

10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.13

Introduction/Background Cervical cancer is a global public health problem. It causes significant morbidity and mortality, with more than 500,000 new cases and more than 300,000 deaths per year worldwide. In Tunisia, we do not have enough published data, so the epidemiological profile of this pathology is not well known. The objective of this work was to determine the epidemiological profile of cervical cancer in Tunisia and to specify the cost of treating the disease in order to develop an effective prevention strategy.

Methodology This was a retrospective descriptive, multi-centric study conducted in 6 obstetrical gynecology departments over a four-year period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2019.

Results The number of all-stage cervical cancer cases in the different centers was 665 cases over a four-year period; which is equivalent to 166 cases/year. The average age of our patients was 53.5 years. Cervico-vaginal smear screening was performed in only 17.9% of cases. The average consultation time in the study population was 5.6 months. Tumors were classified according to the FIGO 2009 c: 23.5% were diagnosed at an early stage (<IB1) and 76.3% at advanced stages (IB2 up to IV). Several therapeutic sequences were applied in our study, the most frequent was surgery associated with radiotherapy and chemotherapy (60.1%). Surgery was performed in 69.6% of patients. Radiotherapy was performed in 84.6% of patients. Brachytherapy was performed in 72% of cases. The direct annual cost of treatment was estimated at 1,268,502 \$. Radiotherapy represented the largest item of expenditure.

Conclusion Cervical cancer still poses problems in terms of treatment due to the late diagnosis of this pathology. The control of this pathology of infectious origin necessarily involves the implementation of a mass vaccination against HPV of young girls who have not yet had sexual relations.

2022-RA-253-ESGO

COMPARISON BETWEEN SINGLE VERSUS TWICE APPLICATION OF TOPICAL 85% TRICHLOROACETIC ACID IN THE TREATMENT OF CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA; A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL ON EFFICACY AND TOLERABILITY

¹Haleh Ayatollahi, ²Fatemeh Ayatollahi, ³Solmaz Ershadimoghadam, ³Siamak Naji, ³Zahra Yekta, ⁴Zahra Jalali. ¹gynecology oncology, kosar hospital, urmia, Iran, Islamic Republic of; ²khoj university of medical science, khoj, Iran, Islamic Republic of; ³urmia university of medical science, urmia, Iran, Islamic Republic of; ⁴harvard university of medical science, florida, FL

10.1136/ijgc-2022-ESGO.14

Introduction/Background To compare the efficacy of up to two-time administration of 85% TCA, as a promising alternative therapy to conservative and surgical management of grade one to three CIN

Methodology In this two-armed randomized clinical trial, a total of 53 patients with biopsy-proven CIN lesions were allocated to two groups of TCA treatment. The first group