

other two groups. Recurrence rates and pregnancy rates showed no difference among the three groups.

Conclusion Our data support the usage of LNG-IUS as first line choice for fertility sparing treatment in AEH patients with proper uterine cavity size. LNG-IUS combined with MA did not provide better treatment effect than either LNG-IUS alone or MA alone.

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2022-RA-172-ESGO THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON PATTERNS OF CARE OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER PATIENTS

¹Giorgio Bogani, ²Violante Di Donato, ³Giovanni Scambia, ²Pierluigi Benedetti Panici, ⁴Fabio Landoni, ⁵Francesco Raspagliesi, The Italian Gynecologic Oncology group. ¹Gynecologic Oncology, University La Sapienza, Rome, Italy; ²University La Sapienza, Rome, Italy; ³Policlinico Gemelli, Rome, Italy; ⁴Università Bicocca – Policlinico di Monza, Monza, Italy; ⁵Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milano, Italy

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Introduction/Background COVID-19 outbreak has correlated with the disruption of screening activities, regular follow up visits, and diagnostic assessments. The risk of misdiagnosis and delayed diagnosis has consequently increased during the pandemic. Endometrial cancer is one of the most common gynecological malignancies and it is often detected at an early stage, because it frequently produces symptoms (e.g. abnormal vaginal bleeding). Here, we aim to investigate the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on patterns of presentation and treatment of endometrial cancer patients.

Methodology This is a retrospective study involving 53 centers in Italy. We evaluated patterns of presentation and treatment of endometrial cancer patients before (period 1: from 03/01/2019 to 02/29/2020) and during (period 2: from 01/04/2020 to 3/31/2021) the COVID-19 outbreak.

Results Medical records of 5,117 endometrial cancer patients have been retrieved: 2,688 and 2,429 women treated in period 1 and period 2, respectively. The prevalence of endometrioid International Federation of Obstetrics and Gynecologists (FIGO) grade 1, 2, and 3 was consistent over the study period ($p=0.769$). However, the prevalence of non-endometrioid endometrial cancer was lower in period 1 than in period 2 (15.7% vs. 17.9%; $p=0.015$). Nodal assessment was omitted in 684 (27.3%) and 478 (21%) patients treated in period 1 and 2, respectively ($p<0.001$). While, the prevalence of patients undergoing sentinel node mapping (with or without backup lymphadenectomy) has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic (46.8% in period 1 vs. 53.1% in period 2; $p<0.001$). Adjuvant therapy was omitted in 1,269 (50.5%) and 1,019 (44.9%) patients receiving treatment in period 1 and 2, respectively ($p<0.001$). Adjuvant therapy use has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion Our data suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the characteristics and patterns of care of endometrial cancer patients. These results highlight the need to implement healthcare services during the pandemic.

2022-RA-179-ESGO

IMPACT OF MORBID OBESITY ON THE OUTCOMES OF TYPE II ENDOMETRIAL CANCER: A COHORT STUDY

¹Khaled Gaballah, ²Islam Metwally, ²Basel Refky, ²Basel Refky, ²Mohamed Abdelkhalik, ²Mohamed Hamdy. ¹Surgical Oncology, oncology center Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt; ²Oncology Center Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt

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Introduction/Background Obesity has long been associated with endometrial cancer. However, there is a paucity of studies addressing the impact of morbid obesity in type II endometrial cancer on oncologic and surgical outcomes.

Methodology This is a retrospective cohort study on patients who had been surgically treated in Oncology Center Mansoura University (OCMU) for type II endometrial cancer. A total of 62 patients were retrieved in the period from January 2014 till January 2019. The basic epidemiologic and clinicopathologic data were collected and thereafter the patients were arranged on two arms with a cut-off point BMI =40 Kg/m². The two arms were compared regarding epidemiologic, clinicopathologic criteria and outcomes (surgical and oncological).

Results

Sixty-two patients were retrieved. The mean age of the studied population was 64.7 +/- 6.8, and the mean BMI was 36.7 +/- 7.2 Kg/m². The commonest pathologic type was high grade endometrioid, followed by serous, carcinosarcoma and lastly clear cell. Regarding the surgical outcome there was significantly higher incidence of vaginal margin infiltrated margin among morbid obese patients (.040). However, complications, nodal status, recurrence and survival were comparable as well as disease free survival and overall survival. Para-aortic adenopathy and treatment with preoperative therapy were the only significant predictors of DFS.

Conclusion Surgery is feasible with equivalent complications and oncologic outcomes in morbidly obese patients with type II endometrial cancer.

2022-VA-182-ESGO

MAY TRANSVAGINAL NATURAL ORIFICE TRANSLUMINAL ENDOSCOPIC SURGERY VNOTES SENTINEL LYMPH NODE BIOPSY BE THE FUTURE OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER SURGERY?

¹Chan Comba, ²Gokhan Demirayak, ³Sema Karakas, ⁴Isa Aykut Ozdemir. ¹Gynecologic Oncology, Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Turkey; ²Gynecologic Oncology, Sisli Memorial Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey; ³Gynecologic Oncology, Bakirkoy Dr Sadi Konuk Training and Research Hospital, University of Health Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey; ⁴Gynecologic Oncology, Medipol University Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

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Introduction/Background Transvaginal natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery (VNOTES) is being used with increasing frequency in gynecology and has advantages such as quick return to normal life and less pain. The sentinel lymph node concept has been accepted in recent guidelines in endometrial cancer. We have shown this approach can be applicable for sentinel lymph node dissection in patients with endometrial cancer.

Methodology We will show step by step video demonstration. 1. to make incision to vagina 2. injection of ICG 2. to install trans vaginal access platform 3. to develop retroperitoneal space 4. detection of the sentinel lymph node 5. Removal of

the sentinel lymph node 6. vNOTES hysterectomy 7. Closure of the incisions

Results The approach has performed for three patients with endometrial cancer until today. No complication was detected. All of them discharged postoperative day 1. Blood loss were under 50 ml. One of these patients was at stage IIIC1 treated with chemoradiotherapy, and the other two were at stage IA endometrioid type were under observation. No recurrence was found.

Conclusion VNOTES sentinel lymph node dissection may be an alternative approach of treatment for patients with endometrial cancer.

2022-RA-193-ESGO COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MOLECULAR PROFILING FOR ENDOMETRIAL NEOPLASIA: A SINGLE INSTITUTION EXPERIENCE

¹Adriane Dheur, ²Vincent Bours, ¹Marjolein De Cuyper, ³Katty Delbecque, ⁴Christine Gennigens, ¹Frédéric Goffin, ⁴Elodie Gonne, ²Johanne Hermesse, ¹Frédéric Kridelka, ⁶Pierre Lovinfosse, ⁵Clémence Pleyers, ⁴Alixé Salmon, ¹Athanasios Kakkos. ¹Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire (CHU), Liège, Belgium; ²Genetics, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire (CHU), Liège, Belgium; ³Pathology, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire (CHU), Liège, Belgium; ⁴Medical Oncology, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire (CHU), Liège, Belgium; ⁵Radiotherapy, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire (CHU), Liège, Belgium; ⁶Nuclear Medicine, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire (CHU), Liège, Belgium

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Introduction/Background Endometrial cancer (EC) is the most common gynaecologic malignancy in developed countries. Hysterectomy remains the first-line treatment with pelvic lymph node staging being performed routinely. FIGO stage is central to define patients prognosis and their treatment planning. Molecular classification of EC includes 4 subtypes: POLE-ultramutated, mismatch-repair protein deficient (MMRd), p53-mutant and no specific molecular profile. Over the last three years, we have progressively implemented a detailed molecular screening for patients with EC and their risk stratification. Herein, we evaluate the global cost-effectiveness of this approach.

Methodology We conducted a monocentric retrospective study of 166 consecutive patients treated for EC at the University Hospital of Liège, between January 2019 and December 2021. Twenty-seven patients were excluded. Of the remaining 139, 87 patients had a complete immunochemistry and molecular biology for p53, MMR and POLE. Fifty were classified as low or intermediate risk, 15 as high-intermediate risk, 19 as high risk.

Results For these 87 patients, cost for complete analyses was € 75,820. FIGO stage defined high-risk patients four times more frequently than molecular biology; 8 patients were classified as high-risk due to FIGO stage III alone, 2 patients changed prognostic risk group from high-intermediate to high risk due to p53 mutation alone. However, the adjuvant treatment (external beam radiotherapy) decision was not modified due to the biomolecular profile. One patient with POLE-mutated EC was classified and treated as high-risk because of FIGO stage IIIC1.

Conclusion In our experience, molecular analysis changes the prognostic risk group in a limited number of cases and does not impact the final adjuvant treatment prescription. FIGO stage remains of primary importance in our treatment

decisions. Had we performed p53 analysis by immunohistochemistry alone exclusively in low/intermediate-risk patients and microsatellite instability (MSI) testing only if patients were MMRd, € 52,777 would have been saved without theoretical oncological compromise.

2022-RA-196-ESGO LAPAROSCOPIC VERSUS OPEN HYSTERECTOMY IN TYPE I ENDOMETRIAL CANCER, A TERTIARY REFERRAL CENTER EXPERIENCE

¹Khaled Gaballa, ²Basel Refky, ²Omar Hamdy, ²Mohamed Abdelkhalik. ¹Surgical Oncology, oncology center Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt; ²Oncology Center Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt

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Introduction/Background Surgery had been considered the cornerstone in the management of endometrial cancer especially in early stages. The use of minimally invasive surgeries in patients with endometrial cancers has been widely adopted worldwide. In this study, we discuss the outcomes of type I endometrial cancer patients who underwent laparoscopic hysterectomy at our center.

Methodology This is a retrospective cohort study on type I endometrial cancer patients who had been surgically treated in Oncology Center Mansoura University (OCMU) in the period from January 2014 till January 2019. The basic epidemiologic and clinicopathologic data were collected, thereafter the patients were arranged into two arms according to the surgical approach used whether open or laparoscopic. The two arms were compared regarding epidemiologic, clinicopathologic criteria, and outcomes (surgical and oncological).

Results Patients were categorized into 2 groups; open surgery group (59 patients) and laparoscopy group (60 patients). There was no significant difference between both groups as regards the epidemiologic and clinicopathologic parameters. There was no statistical difference between the 2 groups in the stage of tumor according to FIGO staging. Operative time was significantly longer in the laparoscopy group in comparison to the open surgery group ($p < 0.0001$). No significant difference was found between both groups as regards the type of operation, blood loss. The rate of intraoperative complications was nearly similar in both groups. There was no significant statistical difference between the numbers of lymph node yield in both groups.

Conclusion The results in this study support the use of laparoscopy in early stage type I endometrial cancers without compromising the oncological outcomes regarding the disease free and overall survival. We encourage further prospective multicenter randomized trials to consolidate these results.

2022-RA-197-ESGO RISK FACTORS AND PATTERNS OF RECURRENCE IN PATIENTS WITH LOW-RISK ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

¹In Sun Hwang, ¹Chaewon Kim, ¹Keun Ho Lee, ²Jigeun Yoo. ¹Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; ²Daejeon St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Daejeon, Korea, Republic of

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Introduction/Background More than half of all endometrial cancers are diagnosed as early stage low-risk, and are treated