Abstract EP305/#335 Figure 1 Study outline

The long-term prognosis of total parietal peritonectomy in primary debulking surgery for advanced ovarian cancer

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Objectives The object of this study is to evaluate the long-term clinical efficacy of total parietal peritonectomy (TPP) in primary debulking surgery (PDS) for advanced ovarian cancer. We previously reported that TPP showed the favorable prognosis at 3 years after PDS. In this study, the prognosis at 5 years after PDS and first recurrent site were investigated.

Methods This retrospective single-center study analyzed 16 patients with FIGO stages IIIC-IVB epithelial ovarian cancer who underwent TPP in PDS and achieved macroscopically complete resection between April 2015 and June 2016.

Results The median age of 16 patients was 52.5 years old, 12 were in stage IIIIC and 4 were in stage IV. The histological types were high grade serous in 13 patients, and endometrioid grade 3, clear cell and low grade serous in 1 patient each. All patients underwent chemotherapy (paclitaxel-carboplatin alone or with bevacizumab) after PDS. The 3-year relapse-free survival was 43.7% (95%CI: 19.8–65.6%) and overall survival was 68.8% (95%CI: 40.5–85.6%). Regarding the site of first recurrence, lymph node was observed in 6 patients, peritoneum in 5, and distant metastasis to parenchymal organs in 3 (includes duplicate patients).

Conclusions These results were favorable considering that these patients were treated before the introduction of PARP inhibitors. Examination of the site of first recurrence suggested that TPP reduced peritoneal recurrence. TPP in PDS may improve the prognosis of advanced ovarian cancer. On the other hand, complications may increase. Further studies are necessary on its safety and efficacy. We are going to start a phase 2 clinical trial soon.

Abstract EP308/#195 Clinical characteristics and survival analysis of Chinese ovarian cancer with BRCA1 C.5470_5477del germline mutation

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Objectives BRCA1 C.5470_5477del mutation is the most common BRCA1/2 genes mutation in Chinese ovarian cancer patients. We aimed to describe the behavior among patients with C.5470_5477del mutation.

Methods We conducted next-generation sequencing (NGS) for BRCA1/2 genes in 760 Chinese ovarian cancer patients. Clinicopathological characteristics and outcomes were assessed.

Results BRCA1 C.5470_5477del germline mutation was detected in 2.76% (21/760) of patients, which was the most frequent BRCA1/2 mutation of these patients. This pathogenic mutation represented for 13.46% (21/156) of BRCA1 patients.