DEVELOPING A CENTRAL DATABASE AND VIRTUAL BIOBANK FOR RARE GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCERS IN THE UK: RANGO (RARE NEOPLASMS OF GYNAECOLOGICAL ORIGIN)

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Results 354 patients have been recruited from 30 sites. Table 1 shows the set of RaNGO eligible for inclusion and the numbers of patients collected to May 2022. For those who had sequential blood sampling before, during and after treatment, the numbers of cytokeratin + (CK+) cells identified in blood samples reduced following successful treatment and rose with relapsed disease.

Conclusions There is considerable enthusiasm for collaboration amongst patients and clinicians to improve the understanding and management of patients with RaNGO. It is hoped that in due course this data can be encompassed in larger international datasets which are likely to be required for meaningful interpretation for the rarest malignancies. Interrogation of blood from patients at more advanced stages continues and will be compared with available tissue.

CYSTIC MATURE TERATOMA OF THE OVARY WITH MALIGNANT TRANSFORMATION: DIAGNOSTIC AND PROGNOSTIC FEATURES

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Objectives The main objective of this study is to describe the particularities of the diagnosis of the cystic mature teratoma of the ovary with malignant transformation (CMTOWMT). The secondary objective is to identify the prognostic factors of these rare tumors.

Methods This is a descriptive longitudinal study carried out over a 20-year period (2000–2019) on all the patients with CMTOWMT, diagnosed in our institution and listed in the center’s cancer registry. For the pathological definitions of the CMTOWMT, we adopted the 2020 world health organization (WHO) classification of tumors of the female genital tract. The CMTOWMT was pathologically defined as malignant tumors developed from a mature tissue element present in the cystic mature teratoma.

Results We collected 4680 cases of ovarian tumors of whom 6 cases were CMTOWMT with a frequency of 1.2‰. The CMTOWMT represents 4.4‰ of ovarian cancers and 9.6‰ of the malignant germ cell tumors of the ovary. The median age of the patients was 57.5 years [44–71] and 66.6% of the patients were menopausal. The mean tumor size was 151.1 mm [110–250]. The pathological diagnosis of the malignant transformation were: 3 squamous cell carcinomas, a thyroid vesicular carcinoma, an adenocarcinoma of the colon, an endometrial adenocarcinoma of the colon, and a primary melanoma. The treatment was a conservative fertility-sparing surgery in 2 non-menopausal patients with early-stage Ia. The intraoperative incidents were dominated by the accidental rupture of the cyst in and the extravasation of its contents (4 cases). Three patients are dead within the first year of follow-up.

Conclusions The CMTOWMT is a rare ovarian malignant tumor with a poor prognosis among menopausal women.