Conclusions Sleep dysfunction is a major concern for women dealing with cancer associated menopausal symptoms and availability of effective therapy is urgently needed.

EP397/#844 SURVIVORSHIP NEEDS OF WOMEN FOLLOWING TREATMENT FOR GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCER – LEARNING FROM THE PATIENT EXPERIENCE TO DEVELOP FUTURE MODELS OF CARE

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Objectives The Gynaecology Oncology unit at Mater Hospital Brisbane is one of three specialist units in Queensland, providing care to women from urban, regional and remote Queensland, Northern Territory and Northern New South Wales. To gain a greater understanding of the symptoms experienced following treatment and to identify patient’s preferences for support the unit undertook a survey of women undergoing surveillance for their gynaecological cancer.

Methods An anonymous 10 question survey was provided to all women undergoing face to face surveillance appointments in the Gynae Oncology clinic at Mater Hospital Brisbane over a six-week period, with over 100 responses received.

Results Respondents represented a range of age groups and years since treatment completion. Over two thirds of respondents came from urban areas (N=78), with the remainder coming from regional and remote areas (N=22). Respondents experienced a range of symptoms and concerns; most commonly increase/decrease in weight (N=36), problems sleeping (N=29) and anxiety (N=29). The most commonly desired allied health linkages were physiotherapy (N=12), dieticians (N=7), psychology (N=7), occupational therapy (N=7), menopause specialists (N=7) and counsellors to help with sexual function intimacy (N=7), demonstrating the importance of holistic care in the survivorship space. Almost two thirds of women (N=60) indicated they preferred to attend the hospital over telehealth or in-home appointments.

Conclusions This survey provides insight into the physical, psychological and sexual symptoms experienced following treatment for gynaecological malignancies. This knowledge will aid in the development and design of future survivorship clinics and models of care.

E-poster viewing: Symptom management/supportive cancer care

EP399/#1156 PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MALNUTRITION IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF OLDER BRAZILIAN OUT PATIENTS WITH GYNECOLOGICAL CANCER: PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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Objectives To determine the prevalence of malnutrition and predictive factors for the occurrence of early adverse events (infection, hospitalization and death) IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF OLDER BRAZILIAN OUT PATIENTS WITH GYNECOLOGICAL CANCER.

Methods Prospective cohort enrolled older patients >60 years with a recent gynecological cancer diagnosis admitted between 2015–2019. The CGA performed at the time of admission included the following instruments: CCI; KPS; MMSE; TUG test; IPAQ; ADL; MNA; MNA-SF; GDS15; PPS; Polypharmacy. The outcomes included malnutrition and early death. Survival analysis (Kaplan-Meier) and Cox proportional hazard regression was performed. was performed by univariate analysis by adjusting simple Poisson regression models, considering p<0.20. Then, the variables that found an association were included in a new