however current lymph node (LND) algorithms do not account for molecular subtyping. The objective of this study was to evaluate the association of microsatellite instability (MSI) and lymph node metastases (LNM).

Methods This was a retrospective cohort study of patients undergoing surgery for EC between 2010–2021. All EC patients at our institution undergomo immunohistochemistry testing for mismatch repair (MMR) proteins and next generation sequencing per clinician discretion. Sarcomas were excluded. Mutations were classified as microsatellite instability high (MSI-H) or MMR proficient (MMRp).

Results 367 patients were included. Of these, 273 were MMRp and 94 were MSI-H. An average of 6.1 LND were removed and there was no difference in the average LND removed between groups (p = 0.91). LNM were identified in 8% (n=31) of the entire cohort. There was a statistically significant difference in the average LNM between MMRp and MSI-H patients (p<0.0001), with 1% (n=2) of the MMRp cohort and 30% (n=28) of the MSI-H cohort having LNM. Within the MSI-H cohort, all LNM occurred within the MMR deficient, MLH1 hypermethylated subgroup – representing a LNM rate of 41%.

Conclusions There is a significant association between MSI status and LNM. Molecular classification, which is obtainable from preoperative biopsy, may be used to guide intraoperative decision making and should be evaluated in the context of sentinel LND protocols.

Objectives MIRRORS (Minimally Invasive Robotic surgery, Role in optimal debulking Ovarian cancer, Recovery & Survival) is the largest prospective cohort study of robotic interval CRS in women with advanced-stage epithelial ovarian cancer to date. MIRRORS has investigated the feasibility of consenting, the acceptability and success of robotic interval CRS and its impact on short-term surgical outcomes and quality of life. Aim: to establish the feasibility and safety of a proposed randomised controlled trial (RCT) of robotic interval cytoreductive surgery (CRS) for advanced ovarian, fallopian tube and peritoneal cancer (EOC) using MIRRORS-protocol.


Results Recruitment 23/24 eligible women(95.83%). Following MIRRORS-protocol, completed 20 robotic, 3 open interval CRS. All patients achieved CRS to R<1, robotic: R0 =47.4%, open R0 =0.0%. Conversion rate to open: 0.0%. Median estimated blood loss robotic: 50 ml, open: 2026 ml; length of stay 1.5 days robotic vs 6 days open, time to chemotherapy robotic: 18.5 days vs open: 25 days. 6 month OS and PFS are non-inferior compared with concurrent and retrospective control groups.

Conclusions Robotic interval CRS is safe and feasible in women with a pelvic mass up to 8 cm. A prospective RCT is required to assess whether patients undergoing MIRRORS-protocol have non-inferior overall-survival compared to open CRS.