Chinese were defined as individuals from Taiwan. SEER\textsuperscript{Stat} and Joinpoint regression programs were used for analyses. **Results** Of 3,402,974 patients, there were 3,098,931 (91.1%) White 139,612 (4.1%) US Asian, and 164,431 (4.8%) Native Chinese. In 2018, the incidences of White, US Asians and Native Chinese were 132.85, 102.27, and 76.66 (per 100,000). Over the 18-year period, the incidence of breast cancer in Whites remained unchanged (average annual percent change (AAPC) = -0.21%, p=0.05). However, US Asians and Native Chinese have increased at 0.91% and 3.96% per year (p<0.001). An intersectional analysis showed US Asians at age 55–59 with distant stage had the highest AAPC (2.89%, p<0.001). Native Chinese at age 75–79 had the highest AAPC (6.43%, p<0.001). Using BRFSS data, 41% of US Asians never had mammogram screening compared to 18% of Whites. Furthermore, the screening rates improved at over 3% per year (p<0.001) annually for Whites, but have not improved in US Asians. (0.80%, p=0.410). **Conclusions** Incidences of breast cancers in Asians have significantly increased in both the US and Republic of China in the past two decades. US Asians were found to be diagnosed at a more advanced stage of disease; and accordingly, were less likely to undergo screening mammograms.

**EP021/#1089 TRENDS IN THE INCIDENCE OF INVASIVE BREAST CANCERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Objectives** The aim of this study was to identify trends associated with incidence of breast cancers in Native Chinese from the Republic of China.

**Methods** Data was obtained from the Taiwan Cancer Registry between 2001 and 2018. SEER\textsuperscript{Stat} 8.3.9 and Joinpoint regression programs 4.9.0.0 were used to calculate the incidences and trends. The incidence was adjusted by WHO 2000 standard population.

**Results** From 2001 to 2018, the incidence of breast cancer has increased dramatically from 40.23 to 76.66 (per 100,000). The highest incidence was in the 60–64 year age group (232.23) and those residing in Taipei City (92.34). The incidence of infiltrating ductal carcinoma was higher at 65.2, while lobular carcinoma was 3.46. The overall incidence of breast cancer has increased over the last 18 years at an average annual percentage change (AAPC) of 3.96% (p<0.001).

Of the breast cell carcinoma subtypes, mixed infiltrating ductal and lobular carcinoma had the highest increase of 5.82% (p=0.001), followed by lobular carcinoma (5.54%, p<0.001) and infiltrating ductal (4.08%, p<0.001). In an intersectional analysis, the highest AAPC was seen in younger women (45–49 years) residing in Tainan City with lobular carcinoma at 10.9% (p<0.001).

**Conclusions** The incidence of invasive breast carcinoma is increasing in Taiwan, especially in younger women (<50 years) in Taipei City. Early screening programs are particularly warranted in these high risk groups. Further studies are warranted to determine potential genetic and social determinant factors associated with this rise in incidence.

**EP022/#229 NON-MAMMARY BREAST METASTASES: A CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL STUDY**

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**Objectives** We aimed to evaluate non-mammary breast metastases, and to precise their clinico-pathological and follow-up characteristics.

**Methods** We identified 17 patients diagnosed with non-mammary breast metastases between 2006 and 2021 at Salah Azaiez Institute of Oncology. Histological slides were reviewed. Clinico-pathological characteristics and follow-up data were retained from medical files.

**Results** Seventeen patients were included in our study (three men and fourteen women). The median age at diagnosis was 44 years (17–65 years). The most common presentation was a palpable mass (50%). The metastases were unifocal, and the median size of the metastatic focus was 12 mm. The most common metastatic neoplasia was lymphoma (43.8%) (90% diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and 10% Hodgkin lymphoma). It was followed by melanoma (17.6%), mostly cutaneous, leiomysarcoma (15%), undifferentiated carcinomas of nasopharyngeal type (11.6%), neuroendocrine tumor (6%, mostly from the gynecologic tract) and fibrosarcoma (6%). The diagnoses were confirmed by immunohistochemistry in 75% of cases. Breast metastases were unique in 15% of patients and associated with other organ metastases in 85% of patients. The median time of follow-up from the breast metastasis event to the last follow-up was 12 months. The median overall survival after BM diagnosis was 24 months (1 month–13 years).

**Conclusions** In our series, the most common tumor type was lymphoma, followed by melanoma. The diagnosis of metastases from primary breast lymphoma may be challenging, especially when the metastasis is unique. The initial clinico-radiological correlation may be very helpful to identify metastases and provide optimal patient care.

**EP023/#255 PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF TUMOR INFILTRATING LYMPHOCYTES IN TRIPE-POSITIVE BREAST CANCER**

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**Objectives** Our aim was to determine if tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) have a prognostic significance in triple-positive breast cancer.

**Methods** A cohort of 123 female patients diagnosed with invasive breast carcinoma at Salah Azaiez Institute of Oncology...
between January 2014 and December 2019, were enrolled in this retrospective study. Clinicopathological data on pathological tumor size, the status of pathological lymph node metastasis, and clinical course were extracted from patients' medical records. Histological slides were reviewed for variables including tumor morphology and hormonal status. Additional clinical data were obtained from electronic medical records. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to determine the association between survival and TILS.

**Results** Our series contained 123 cases of invasive ductal carcinomas. The mean age was 52 years with extremities of 26 and 102 years. TILS were not significantly associated to response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy (p = 0.728), to metastases (p = 0.737), neither to recurrences (p=0.939). Furthermore, TILS were not associated with the overall survival (p=0.928).

**Conclusions** In this series, TILs seem not to be associated with outcomes. We did not find additional benefits for estimating TILs in triple-positive breast cancer.

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**Abstracts**

**EP024/#463**  **HAS HORMONE THERAPY ANY BENEFIT ON DISEASE-FREE SURVIVAL IN ER-LOW POSITIVE/HER2-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER?**

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Objective We aimed to study the benefit in terms of survival of hormone therapy in patients with ER-low positive/HER2-negative breast cancer compared to patients with high ER-positive/HER2-negative breast cancer.

Methods Fifty patients diagnosed with ER-positive/HER2-negative breast cancer between January 2015 and December 2018 were identified. ER status was assessed using immunohistochemistry (IHC) based on American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists (ASCO/CAP) guidelines at the time of the study. According to the ER positivity by IHC, cases were categorized into two groups: ER-high positive if there was more than 10% of ER expression and ER-low positive if it ranged from 1 to 10%. Clinical and pathological data were collected from our institute database.

Results The median age in ER-positive patients was 57 years (range 35–80). Histological subtypes were as follows: no specific ductal type (n=45), lobular (n=2), mixed (n=1), and special ductal (n=1). The median tumor SBR grade was II. The tumor stage was pT1 (eight cases), pT2 (17 cases), pT3 (12 cases), and pT4 (six cases) and not available in seven cases. Thirty-one patients were ER-high positive and 19 patients were ER-low positive. The median follow-up period was 20 months. All the patients received hormone therapy. In the ER-low positive group, five patients were free of relapse while 14 others presented a relapse (three local relapses and eleven distant relapses) among which seven patients died.

Conclusions Our study shows no survival benefit from hormone therapy in patients with ER-low positive breast cancer. Larger and prospective longitudinal studies are needed to validate the current ASCO/CAP.

**EP025/#611**  **KI67 AS A PREDICTOR OF CLINICAL RESPONSE TO NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY IN TRIPLE-POSITIVE BREAST CANCER**

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Objective Our aim was to evaluate whether the immunohistochemical expression of Ki67 can predict clinical response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) in triple-positive breast cancer (TPBC).

Methods A cohort of 17 female patients diagnosed with invasive breast cancer at Salah Azaiez Institute of Oncology between January 2015 and December 2019, were enrolled in this retrospective study. Ki67 was determined by immunohistochemistry on initial core biopsies. The inclusion criteria were women with locally advanced non-metastatic TPBC who received NACT. We chose the median value of 20% as the threshold to define a high Ki67. Statistical analysis was performed using the Chi-square test.

Results The median age was 48 years with extremities of 35 and 60 years. The Scarff-Bloom-Richardson modified by Elston and Ellis grade was I in one case, II in 12 cases, and III in one case. The grade was difficult to specify in three cases because of the lack of 10 fields to evaluate the mitotic account. In our study, Ki67 was high in 14 cases. The Residual Cancer Burden (RCB) score was II in four cases and III in ten cases. pCR was found in three cases. Ki67 value was not significantly related to clinical response to NACT in TPBC (p = 0.501).

Conclusions Our study suggests that Ki67 expression detected by immunohistochemistry is not a predictor factor of clinical response to NACT in locally advanced TPBC. Other studies with higher number of subjects are needed to confirm these results.

**EP026/#1090**  **BREAST CANCER IN YOUNG WOMEN**

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Objective We aimed in our study to analyse clinical and epidemiological as well as histopathological properties and management plus the outcome of breast cancer in young women.

Methods We conducted a descriptive retrospective study including 38 young women (<40 years old) operated for breast cancer at Salah Azaiez Institute of Oncology. The surgical and pathological data were collected from hospital records involving: a) epidemiological, clinical and histopathological properties. b) Received treatment. c) Outcome after treatment.

Results Among 150 patients operated for breast cancer 26% were younger than 40 years old. The middle age was 37+2 years. Ten percent of these patients had a medical history of breast cancer in their family. Twenty percent of them were nulliparous and 69% had breastfed their babies. Pregnancy