was noticed in 15% of cases and 15% used oestrogen-progestin combination as a contraceptive method. Fifty six percent of patients were diagnosed with stage 2 disease and 20% with stage 4. Pathological subtype was invasive ductal carcinoma in 92% of cases and 80% were triple negative. Treatment strategy was mainly based on a radical surgery with radiotherapy and chemotherapy. During the follow up period, metastatic disease occurred in 15% of cases. Five patients died due to disease progression. Overall survival after treatment was about 86%.

Conclusions Young breast cancer patients seem to have a more aggressive disease course. That’s why the management of this special patient population requires an interdisciplinary approach.

**Abstracts**

**EPO27/#870 BREAST CANCER IN UZBEKISTAN**

Sayde Djanikich*, Zulfia Sabirdjanova, Alisher Berkinov. Republican Specialized Scientific-Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology, Gynecological, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Objective To estimate the morbidity and mortality of breast cancer in the Republic of Uzbekistan over the last 3 years.

Methods The statistical indicators for analyzing the breast cancer prevalence in Uzbekistan were taken from annual official report – ‘Information on diseases of malignant neoplasms in 2019–2021 yy’.

Results For the last 3 years there were 10984 new breast cancer cases registered and incidence rate was 11.0 per 100 thousand population. Of the total number in 2019 year there were registered 3718 (incidence rate – 11.2 per 100 thousand population) cases, in 2020 year – 3317 (9.8 per 100 thousand population) and in 2021 year – 4164 (12.0) breast cancer patients. Percentage of breast cancer stages were distributed as follows: I-II stages in 2019 year – 20%, III-IV stages in 2020 year – 31% and 2021 year – 33%. At the same time II-IV stages in 2019 year – 20%, III-IV stages in 2020 year – 31% and 2021 year – 33%. There was high percentage of patients with advanced breast cancer stages despite of its visual localization. The mortality rate over the 3 years was 5.2 per 100 thousand population. 5-year survival rate was 45.4%.

Conclusions According to the above it can be concluded that breast cancer morbidity in Uzbekistan tends to increase. Over the last 3 years breast cancer takes a first leading place in the structure of oncological morbidity and mortality in the Republic of Uzbekistan. There are high percentages of patients with early stages, but at the same time there are about 30% of advanced stages.

**EPO28/#551 KNOWLEDGE AND UTILIZATION OF BREAST CANCER SCREENING GUIDES AMONG WOMEN OF 20–55 YEARS IN NKALIKI UNUPHU VILLAGE IN ABAKALIKI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF EBNONYI STATE**

1Kenneth Ekedigwe*, 2Luciana Anyanwu, 3Paul Ekedigwe. 1Alex-Ekowueme Federal University Teaching Hospital,Abakaliki, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Abakaliki, Nigeria; 2Alex-Ekowueme Federal University Teaching Hospital,Abakaliki, School of Nursing, Abakaliki, Nigeria; 3ST.ELIZABETH HOSPITAL & FERTILITY CENTRE LTD, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, ENUGU, Nigeria

Objectives The objectives were to determine the level of Knowledge and Utilization of Breast Cancer Screening Guide Among Women of 20–55 years, to ascertain the factors influencing the utilization of breast cancer screening guides among women 20–55 years.

Methods A cross-sectional survey design was adopted in this study. The area of the study was Nkaliki Unuphu Village in Abakaliki Local Government Area of Ebonyi State. The target population of 1000 was used and 400 sample selected by convenience sampling technique. The instrument used for data collection was self-structured questionnaires. The data was analyzed according to the respondent’s demographic data and researcher’s objectives and presented in mean, standard deviation, frequency tables and percentages. Validity and reliability of the instrument were ensured and ethical consideration was obtained before conducting the study.

Results The findings showed that the women age 20–55 years demonstrated a fair knowledge of breast cancer screening guides, however, utilization of breast cancer screening guides was poor. Some factors influencing the utilization were identified.

Conclusions This study showed that the knowledge was high contrary to the expectation, however, utilization and availability of the screening tools were poor.

**EPO29/#364 3-YEAR SURVIVAL AND RISK OF CANCER PROGRESSION AND PREMATURE DEATH CAUSED BY BREAST CANCER IN GEORGIA**

Tamar Gvazava*, Vasili Tkhekhashvili, Tinarit Berushashvili, Ekaterine Shvelidze, Diana Nemsadze. University of Georgia, School of Health Sciences, Tbilisi, Georgia

Objectives Introduction Breast cancer survival rates, cancer progression and risk of death with this cause have not yet been studied in Georgia. Conducting the study based on population registry data has become possible only since 2015. 5 years registry dBase allowed us to study 3-year survival and risks.

Methods 29,303 cases of cancer (56% of all cancers) were registered in Georgian female population in 2015–2019, including 5,432 (18.5%) cases of breast cancer. Using dBase SPSS of the registry, 3-year survival of breast cancer and risks of cancer progression were studied; Risks of cancer progression and death were assessed 36 months after the incidence.

Results Average 3-year survival of female breast cancer in Georgia was 81.1%, in Tbilisi – 83.8%. The 3-year survival rate was 96.9% for stage 1 breast cancer, 92.5% for stage 2 breast cancer, and 78.7% for stage 3 breast cancer. That is, in stages 1 and 3, the 3-year survival rate varied in the 18.2% range. From Stage 3 to Stage 4 – 3-year survival fell by 30.9% to 47.8%. Breast cancer recurrence rate in Georgia in 3 years was 8.0%, in Tbilisi – 10%. Depending on the cancer site, the risk of recurrence and death from this cause varies. Risks of death increase in cases of axillary location of cancer (C50.6), or combined breast damage (C50.8).

Conclusions Conclusion Research should be continued and 5-year survival and risks of cancer progression, death, based on treatment method/scheme, histological types, histochemical and molecular-genetic characteristics of cancer should be further studied.