3.75 [1.04–13.4]) and negative sexuality impact (OR : 1.87 [1.34–2.61]).

Conclusions Breast cancer impacts on self-confidence, future life perception and sexuality of young adult Tunisian who need personalized psychological care.

**EP036/#1050** ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FACED BY YOUNG ADULT TUNISIAN PATIENTS FOLLOWING BREAST CANCER

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Objectives Young adult Tunisian patients treated for breast cancer are confronting, in addition to disease, its financial impact. We aim to investigate socioeconomic profiles and financial challenges of young adult patients in the Tunisian context.

Methods Patients aged 20 to 40 years treated for breast cancer regardless of stage (n=62) were asked to complete a questionnaire in April 2022. The survey included items about: socioeconomic conditions and future life projects.

Results Mean age was 35 years old [26–40]. Eight patients (12%) were under 30. Thirty-four patients (54%) had high educational level. Thirty-six patients (58%) had job. Twenty-seven patients (43%) lost their jobs because of sick leaves and 19 patients (30%) found difficulties to get job when announcing disease to employers. Twenty-four patients (38%) were economically dependent on their husbands and 12 patients (19%) to their parents. Thirty-six patients (58%) reported financial difficulties. Immigration intention to developed countries was reported by 25 patients (40%). Twenty-one patients (34%) were economically dependent on their husbands and 12 patients (19%) to their parents. Thirty-six patients (58%) reported financial difficulties. Immigration intention to developed countries was reported by 25 patients (40%). Twenty-one patients (34%) were economically dependent on their husbands and 12 patients (19%) to their parents. Thirty-six patients (58%) reported financial difficulties. Immigration intention to developed countries was reported by 25 patients (40%).

Conclusions Tunisian young adults following breast cancer are facing economic and social difficulties that must be considered on the same level as others sides of health care.

**EP038/#548** PREDICTIVE FACTORS OF AXILLARY LYMPH NODE INVOLVEMENT IN TUNISIAN WOMEN WITH EARLY BREAST CANCER

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Objectives This study aimed to identify clinicopathological predictive factors of axillary lymph node metastases in patients with early breast cancer.

Methods We included patients with clinical T0, T1 and T2 invasive breast carcinoma who underwent resection of the primary tumor and axillary staging by sentinel lymph node biopsy and/or axillary lymph node dissection between 2012 and 2018.

Results Of the 135 patients included, 41.5% had ALNI. Regarding univariate analysis, clinical factors correlated with positive ALNM were clinical tumor size >30 mm (p=0.006), clinical tumour stage (p=0.047), clinical number of tumours (p=0.016), clinical axillary nodal status (p<0.001) and nodal status on ultrasound (p<0.001). Pathologic factors associated with nodal involvement were pathologic tumour stage (p=0.003), tumor grade (p=0.001), number of foci (p<0.001), lympho vascular invasion (p<0.001), perineural invasion (p=0.001) and Ki67 >20% (p=0.049). In multivariate logistic regression, clinical axillary nodal status (OR=4.31, CI 2.26–50, p=0.032), pathologic tumour stage (OR=3.66, CI...