treatment by clinical assessment and 65% (n=78) based on SCC-Ag. There was no difference in response to treatment by either clinical or SCC-Ag by HIV status. Two-year overall survival (OS) probability was 73%. There was no difference in survival by HIV status (5-year OS was 57.1% for WLWH and 61.9% for those without). Survival probability difference by HIV status was not significant. In multivariate regression, EQD2 >80 Gy (p<0.0001) and at least four chemotheraphy cycles (p=0.002), were significantly related to OS. In logistic regression of clinical and SCC-Ag response, only final stage was associated with clinical response (p<0.001). Among patients with clinical and SCC-Ag documented (n=118), there was no correlation between SCC-Ag and clinical response.

Conclusions Multivariate survival regression of cervical cancer patients demonstrated EQD2 >80 Gy and greater than 4 cycles of chemotherapy were associated with OS. There was no difference in OS by HIV status. Further studies are needed to evaluate cut-offs for SCC-Ag and the role of SCC-Ag in Sub-Saharan Africa.

DETECTION OF THE INCIDENCE OF HPV IN THE CERVIX, FOR HPV TYPING IN WOMEN FROM THE ULTRA-ORTHODOX JEWISH SECTOR, IN COMPARISON WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION

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Objectives Main goal- Detection of the incidence of papillomavirus infection in the cervix according to HPV typing in women from the ultra-Orthodox Jewish sector in comparison with the general population and characterization of the common strains in this population. Secondary goals- 1. Assessing the need to perform a cervical smear in the ultra-Orthodox sector. 2. Assessing the need for a vaccine against HPV in the ultra-Orthodox population.

Methods A prospective analytical study in which cervical smears were taken for HPV typing from 92 ultra-Orthodox women from January 2020 to January 2022.

Results Of the more than five hundred women who met the inclusion criteria and were asked to participate in the study, 91 women were eligible to participate. 87 surfaces were included in the study. Of these, 89 surfaces were obtained with a negative response to the presence of papillomavirus, i.e. 100% negative tests. According to data published by the Maccabi HMO about the results of the HPV test as a survey test in a group that numbered 115,807 women between March 2017 and March 2019 as a group representing the entire population in the State of Israel, 9% of all subjects (10,582 tests).

Conclusions The results of the study raise an interesting conclusion given the positive tests compared to a parallel group. Another interesting and unique conclusion for this study is that multiple births do not constitute a risk factor for malignant and pre-malignant findings in the cervix, in contrast to what is reported in the literature.