QUALITY OF LIFE AFTER RADICAL SURGERY FOR CERVICAL CANCER IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL OF GUATEMALA: TIME TO ANALYZE OUR OWN DATA

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10.1136/ijgc-2022-igcs.147

Objectives The study aimed to analyze for the first time at our institution the quality life in postoperative patients after radical hysterectomy type C1 of the Querleu-Morrow classification at Hospital General San Juan de Dios

Methods This is a nonexperimental, descriptive cross-sectional study of patients treated with radical hysterectomy type C1 between March 2021 and March 2022 in Hospital General San Juan de Dios. To assess quality of life, we used the EORTC QLQ-CX24 Questionnaire.

Results Eighty-five patients had a diagnosis of cervical cancer, 12 had a diagnosis of stage Ib1 and 73 patients had stage Ib2. Median of age is 45 years (21–79). Scores obtained in each of the scale domains were the following: Adequate physical well-being 74.1%, adequate social/family environment 67.1%, adequate emotional well-being 85.9%, adequate functional well-being 77.6%.

Conclusions Eight out of ten patients undergoing radical surgery for early-stage cervical cancer had an adequate quality of life. Nerve-sparing radical hysterectomy warrants better clinical outcomes.

REAL-WORLD PATIENT PROFILES, TREATMENT PATTERNS, AND OUTCOMES AMONG RECURRENT, PERSISTENT, AND METASTATIC CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS

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10.1136/ijgc-2022-igcs.148

Objectives Real-world evidence among advanced cervical cancer (aCC) patients in the US is limited. This study evaluated patient characteristics, treatment patterns, and clinical outcomes among aCC patients under routine clinical care.

Methods This retrospective study used the ConcertAI Oncology Dataset which draws from US oncology electronic medical records. Patients were ≥18 years, diagnosed with persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cervical cancer, and initiated systemic anti-cancer therapy between August 2014 and June 2021. Descriptive statistics were generated for patient characteristics and treatments. Kaplan-Meier product limit estimator was used to characterize time on treatment and real-world overall survival (rwOS).

Conclusions This study highlights burden of disease and unmet need for specific treatments in the real-world recurrent, persistent, and metastatic cervical cancer patients in the US.

ALTERNATIVE FRACTIONATION MAY ENABLE DOSE ESCALATION WITH SBRT FOR RECURRENT Gynaecological CANCER

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10.1136/ijgc-2022-igcs.149

Objectives Stereotactic radiotherapy (SBRT) and brachytherapy treatments usually entail a small number of fractions. Deliverable tumour dose can be limited by normal tissue tolerances which are more dependent on dose per fraction. Isotoxic planning is routinely used in brachytherapy. A similar approach with SBRT has potential to escalate tumour dose when brachytherapy is not feasible, but optimal fractionalization is uncertain. Aim: To compare different fractionalization schemes for isotoxic dose-escalation with SBRT for locally recurrent gynaecological cancer.