in our series was 71 years. Stage T2 was predominantly observed (46.3%), and forms classified T4 represented (20.4%) of the tumors. The disease was metastatic at diagnosis in one case. The lymph node was positive in 19 patients (35.8%). 66.7% of the patients were luminal A, 14.9% were triple-negative 16.7% were luminal B, and 1.9% were human epidermal growth factor receptor-2-positive type.

Neoadjuvant chemotherapy was performed in 8 cases of locally advanced cancers. Surgical treatment was radical and conservative in respectively 37% and 61.1% of cases. Adjuvant Chemo and radiotherapies were performed in respectively 29.6% and 79.6% of cases. Hormonotherapy was administered to 83.3% of patients. Trastuzumab was administered to 3.7% of the patients.

Recurrences were noted in 1.9% of cases, and distant metastases in 5.5% of cases.

Overall survival and progression-free survival at 5 years were 85.3% and 90.6% respectively.

Conclusions The conclusions on breast cancer in older women outcomes with lower survival rates compared to younger subjects. The lesion was predominantly T2 in 5.5% of cases. The lymph node was positive in 19 patients (35.8%). 66.7% of the patients were luminal A, 14.9% were triple-negative 16.7% were luminal B, and 1.9% were human epidermal growth factor receptor-2-positive type.

Recurrences were noted in 1.9% of cases, and distant metastases in 5.5% of cases.

Overall survival and progression-free survival at 5 years were 85.3% and 90.6% respectively.

Conclusion Breast cancer in the elderly has, however, poorer outcomes with lower survival rates compared to younger subjects.

Disclosures The conclusions on breast cancer in older women are similar to those on other forms of cancer in the elderly. The main determinants of outcome and survival are tumor characteristics and comorbidities, not age itself.

#724 PSEUDO-ANGIOMATOUS HYPERPLASIA OF MAMMARY STROMA: A SERIES OF FIVE CASES

Introduction/Background Pseudoangiomatous stromal hyperplasia (PASH) is a rare but benign mesenchymal proliferative lesion of the breast simulating a vascular lesion. A rare condition overall, PASH is most common in premenopausal women. It’s usually an incidental finding but may produce palpable or mammographic mass.

Methodology We retrospectively reviewed data from 2010 to 2018 of patients diagnosed with PASH by surgical excision or image-guided biopsy.

Results In five cases; the patients ranged in age from 33 to 49 years. 2 of our patients had a history of fibroadenoma, and 3 of the patients were nulliparous. The revelation was clinical, with the self-discovery of a breast lump in all cases. 4 patients (58%) were diagnosed on surgical excision of a breast mass, one was diagnosed with core needle biopsy. The tumors ranged in size from 1 cm to 6 cm with the smallest tumor occurring in a 45-year-old woman. Breast masses were more prevalent on the left side than on the right (85% and 15%). All of the patients were treated with surgical excision.

Conclusion PASH may present as a giant tumor in the breast which may achieve a large size with time. Earlier diagnosis and simple surgical excision should be preferred to conserve the breast.

Disclosures Tumorous PASH is treated by local surgical excision with clear margins and the prognosis is excellent, with minimal risk of recurrence after adequate surgical excision.
Mucinous carcinoma of the breast: About 10 cases and review of the literature

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Introduction/Background Mucinous carcinoma of the breast (also called colloid carcinoma) is characterized by the presence of extracellular mucin and constitutes 1% to 4% of all breast cancers. The objective of the study was to specify the epidemiological, clinical, biological, therapeutic as well as prognostic features of this rare form of breast tumor.

Methodology Retrospective study of 10 patients treated and followed in our department over a period of 06 years between 2017 and 2023.

Results The average age of our patients was 41.2 years and the average delay of consultation was 18 months. Only one patient was menopausal. 7 patients had a palpable breast mass, the average size of the tumor was 4cm. Two patients had unilateral galactorrhagia without palpable node. Only one patient had a bilateral tumor. The tumors were classified as T0 in two cases, T1 in two cases, T2 in four cases and T4b in two cases. Only one patient had sternal bone metastases. Two patients received neoadjuvant chemotherapy. Five patients had a mastectomy with axillary curage and only one had a bilateral lumpectomy with bilateral axillary curage. The majority of tumors were histologically low grade; hormone receptors were expressed in 5 cases, Her2 negative in all cases, while triple negative status was described in 2 cases. Nodes were invaded in only one case.

Conclusion Mucinous carcinoma of the breast is a rare form of breast malignancy. Our results agree with those of the literature and confirm the favorable prognosis of this histological form.

Disclosures Mucinous carcinoma of the breast is a rare histological entity, accounting for 7% of all malignant tumors of the breast after the age of 75 and 1% before the age of 35. The most frequent revealing sign is autopalpation of a breast nodule, bilaterality is rare and multifocality is exceptional. Node invasion is correlated with tumor size. Histologically, a distinction is made between pure mucinous carcinoma with a good prognosis and mixed carcinoma. There is no particular therapeutic consensus for colloid carcinoma, the indications for surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and hormonal therapy are similar to those for other cancers.

THE VALUE OF NT, TSP-2 AND NRP1 AS POTENTIAL DIAGNOSTIC BIOMARKERS IN ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

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Introduction/Background Endometrial cancer is currently the most common gynaecological cancer. The number of cases of this cancer is rapidly increasing in high-income countries, which is related to the increasing number of obese patients, as well as the aging population. It is relevant to find new diagnostic biomarkers for endometrial cancer. This study aimed to investigate whether NT (neurotensin), TSP-2 (thrombospondin 2) and NRP1 (neuropilin 1) could be considered as new useful markers for diagnosis of endometrial cancer.

Methodology 93 women diagnosed with endometrial cancer (EC) and 66 patients with non-cancerous endometrial lesions (NCEL) were included in this study. The preoperative plasma NT, TSP-2 and NRP1 levels were determined by an enzyme-