

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.

**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

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**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.

#741

#### THE UTILITY OF IL-4, IL-7 AND IL-9 IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF 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 IL-4 (interleukin-4), IL-7 (interleukin-7) and IL-9 (interleukin-9) 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 IL-4, IL-7 and IL-9 levels were determined by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (SunRed Biotechnology, Shanghai) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Statistical analysis was performed using Statistica 13.3 software. The following statistical methods were used to evaluate the collected research material: statistical description and the non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test of significance. A diagnostic test based on the ROC curve was also used.

**Results** Median serum levels of IL-4, IL-7 and IL-9 were significantly higher in the EC group compared to NCEL (for IL-4  $p = 0.000023$ ; for IL-7 and IL-9  $p = 0.000000$ ). The cut-off level of IL-4 was set at 802.26 pg/mL with the sensitivity of 83.87% and specificity of 50% (AUC = 0.7,  $p = 0.000023$ ). The cut-off level of IL-7 was set at 133.63 ng/L with the sensitivity of 96.77% and specificity of 75.76% (AUC = 0.91,  $p < 0.000001$ ). The cut-off level of IL-9 was set at 228.79 pg/mL with the sensitivity of 69.89% and specificity of 81.82% (AUC = 0.8,  $p < 0.000001$ ).

**Conclusion** It was concluded that all the proteins studied could be potential diagnostic markers in endometrial cancer, particularly highlighting the importance of IL-7.

**Disclosures** There is no potential conflict of interest to report.

#750

#### MULTICYSTIC BENIGN MESOTHELIOMA MISDIAGNOSED AS OVARIAN MASS

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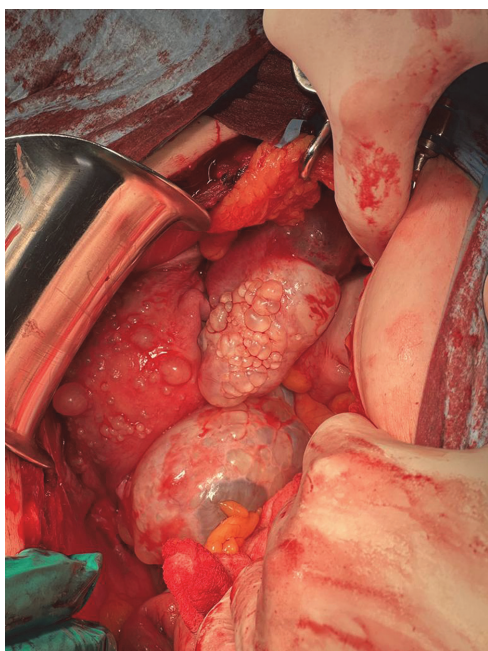
**Introduction/Background** Benign multicystic mesothelioma is a rare form of neoplasm that originates from the peritoneum with a tendency to develop predominantly in the pelvic peritoneum. The lesions develop closely or in the uterus, ovaries, rectum, bladder and omentum.

Etiopathology is still unstudied but different thesis are proposed such as chronic inflammation or endometriosis.

**Methodology** The methodology used is qualitative with interviews, document exploration and surgical approach.

**Results** A 52-year-old perimenopausal female reported with the following symptoms; abdominal distension, pelvic pain and mild sign of constipation. The patient was further examined with an ultrasound that revealed a multicystic pelvic mass suspected to be an ovarian mass.

A laparotomy was performed. Smooth, thin-walled cysts were spread across the omentum, uterine wall, vesical fold and bilaterally in the ovaries. The cysts were filled with transparent mucinous fluid. The ovarian cysts were multichambered. A total abdominal hysterectomy, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, and partial omentectomy was performed. Final pathologic evaluation revealed a benign cystic mesothelioma, endosalpingitis and adenomyosis.



Abstract #750 Figure 1

**Conclusion** Mostly these tumors present as multicystic masses with thin-walled septations and widely can mimic pelvic diseases mostly ovarian masses. Often diagnosis can only be made intraoperatively. In contrast to malignant mesothelioma that typically forms calcified nodules, the cystic mesothelioma forms liquid-filled cysts. Surgery is the only effective treatment for cystic mesothelioma. About half of the patient will experience a recurrence so follow-up is necessary.

**Disclosures** Adenomyosis and endosalpingitis are common factors associated with mesothelioma

#752

#### 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 galactorrhea without palpable nodule. 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.

#754

#### 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-