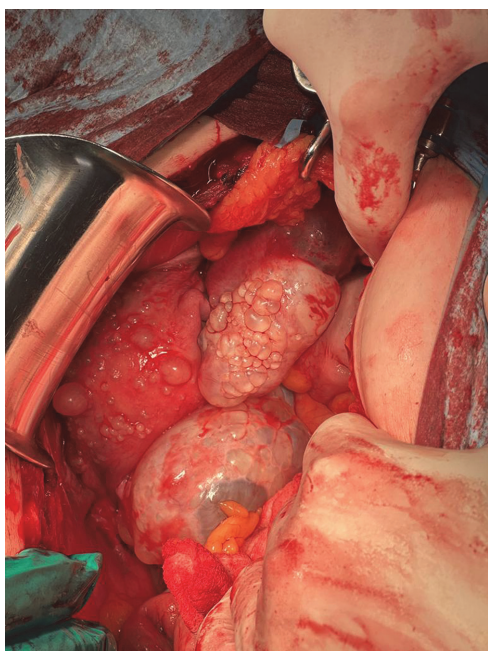


Methodology The methodology used is qualitative with interviews, document exploration and surgical approach.

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

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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.

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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-