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.
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 NT and NRPI were significantly higher in the EC group compared to NCEL (for NT p = 0.000000; for NRPI p = 0.000004). The median serum concentration of TSP-2 was statistically non-significantly higher in the EC group compared to NCEL (p = 0.6787), so this protein was not further statistically calculated. The cut-off level of NT was set at 27.54 pmol/L with the sensitivity of 94.62% and specificity of 59.09% (AUC = 0.83, p < 0.000001). The cut-off level of NRPI was set at 30.37 ng/mL with the sensitivity of 81.72% and specificity of 57.58% (AUC = 0.71, p = 0.000004).

**Conclusion**
These results suggest that both NT and NRPI could be potential biomarkers in the diagnosis of endometrial cancer, but nevertheless further studies are needed to confirm the findings.

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

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**#769 EFFICACY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HIGH-GRADE CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA AND CERVICAL CANCER**

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10.1136/ijgc-2023-ESGO.256

**Introduction/Background**
World Health Organization classified the introduction of artificial intelligence (AI) in colposcopy as one of the main events that could reduce the incidence of cervical cancer worldwide. Cervical cancer incidence and mortality disproportionately affect low-middle income countries (LMICs) due to suboptimal organization of screening programs (Pimple, 2019, Minerva Gynecol.). Telecolposcopy and mobile screening programs can potentially lower cervical cancer incidence worldwide (Hue, 2020, BMC Med; Kim, 2019, Minerva Gynecol.). Telecolposcopy and mobile colposcopy systems showed high sensitivity for CIN 2 is 75%, 80% for CIN 3, and 100% for cervical cancer. The overall positive predictive value (PPV) of VisualCheck AI was 82%.

**Conclusion**
AI mobile colposcopy system showed high sensitivity in detecting high-grade CIN and cervical cancer. High PPV indicates reasonable diagnostic reliability of artificial intelligence in diagnosing high-grade CIN and cervical cancer; however, more robust studies are needed to produce conclusive results.

**Disclosures**
No potential conflict of interest to report for all authors.