



**Abstract #320 Figure 1** Kaplan-Meier estimate of disease free survival in patients after fertility sparing treatment of adenocarcinoma in situ and microinvasive carcinoma of the uterine cervix according to the HPV status in the follow-up

**Conclusion** In our retrospective study of 143 patients, we confirmed high risk of skip lesions after fertility sparing treatment of patients with AIS or microinvasive AC. Risk of recurrence was strongly associated with HPV status. We found no case of recurrence in HPV negative patients. HPV testing and genotyping can be used as a triage mechanism in follow-up these patients.

(Supported by MH CZ - DRO - VFN00064165)

#365

### CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING IN INDIA – IS HPV SELF SAMPLING THE SOLUTION TO COMBAT THE HUGE DISEASE BURDEN?

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10.1136/ijgc-2023-ESGO.3

**Introduction/Background** Evidence suggest HPV based primary cervical cancer screening to be most promising. HPV-self sampling (HPV-SS) has been investigated for improving cervical cancer screening coverage in high income countries. Success of HPV-Self sampling (HPV-SS) in resource constrained countries like India, with diverse population, will depend on developing impactful beneficiary-centered health education material, social and behavioral approaches to inform and educate women towards cervical cancer and HPV-SS and on precision in performing test by beneficiaries. The current study was undertaken with objectives to determine knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP), acceptability, barriers, agreement rates and prevalence of HPV in different population subgroups using varied methods of communication.

**Methodology** The current study enrolled 1600 women in age group of 30–55 yrs, from urban slums (500), urban non-slums (500) and rural (600) settings in Maharashtra, India. Information regarding cervical cancer and steps for collecting self-sample was explained by two modalities; health education by trained health personnel in health education arm and through printed pictorial depiction in the pamphlet arm. One sample for HPV testing was collected by health personnel for each participant in both arms.

**Results** Overall prevalence of HPV was 7.8% with no significant differences across the settings. Overall acceptance of HPV-SS was 98.4%. Awareness regarding cervical cancer and HPV-SS was similar across settings and modalities of education. The overall concordance rates between HPV-SS and

health personnel collected sample was 94.8% ( $k=0.508$ ,  $CI=0.458-0.559$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) and was similar across settings. Compliance for clinical assessment of screen positive women and for treatment was 76.8% and 80% respectively.

**Conclusion** The study demonstrated that HPV-SS is acceptable, feasible and implementable in India and will assist in improving cervical cancer screening coverage.

#451

### MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING OR EXPERT ULTRASOUND IN PREOPERATIVE LOCAL STAGING OF PATIENTS WITH EARLY-STAGE CERVICAL CANCER: FINAL RESULTS OF THE SENTIX PROSPECTIVE, SINGLE-ARM, INTERNATIONAL TRIAL (CEEGOG CX-01; ENGOT-CX2)

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10.1136/ijgc-2023-ESGO.4

**Introduction/Background** SENTIX is a prospective, single-arm, international study of sentinel lymph node (SLN) biopsy without pelvic lymph node dissection (PLND) in patients with early-stage cervical cancer. We report the sensitivity of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and expert ultrasound (EUS) in preoperative clinical staging.

**Methodology** Forty-seven sites from 18 countries participated in the study. Patients with stages 1A1/LVSI+ to 1B2 (FIGO 2018), usual histological types, and no suspicious lymph nodes on imaging were prospectively enrolled between May 2016 and October 2020. One imaging method, either pelvic MRI or EUS, was mandatory for preoperative local staging and was chosen at the investigator's discretion.

**Results** Among 690 prospectively enrolled patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria, MRI and EUS were performed as the staging imaging modality in 46.7% and 43.1% of patients, respectively, and 10.1% underwent both. Preoperatively unrecognized parametrial involvement was detected by pathology in 26 patients (3.8%) and SLN metastatic involvement in 68 (9.9%) patients, of which 54.4% and 45.6% had