

workup regardless of the haemoglobin level. Anaemia was defined as haemoglobin <12g/dL, and it was further classified into mild (11.0–11.9g/dL), moderate (8.0–10.9g/dL) and severe (<8.0g/dL) according to the World Health Organization classification. A transferrin saturation (TSAT) level of <20% was regarded as iron-deficiency.

**Results** There were 223 new case referrals during the study period. Haemoglobin level and Iron profile were available in 93 cases for analysis. Among the 93 cases, anaemia was observed in 37 patients (39.8%) - 14 patients with mild anaemia (15.1%), 16 with moderate anaemia (17.2%) and 7 (7.5%) with severe anaemia. For the 37 patients with anaemia, a low TSAT level (<20%) suggesting iron-deficiency was observed in 30 cases (81.1%). However, a low Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV) (<82fL) was only seen in 16 (53.3%) out of these 30 cases.

**Conclusion** Anaemia was common in patients with newly diagnosed gynaecological malignancy, and most of them were due to iron-deficiency. Screening by MCV value to triage anaemic patients for further iron study was not reliable in the setting of oncology patients, as half of the patients would have normal MCV even in the presence of iron deficiency. All gynaecological oncology patients with anaemia should have iron profile checked regardless of the MCV value.

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#### EMPOWERMENT AND PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN WITHIN CLINICAL TRIALS (EMPACT): A RESEARCH PROGRAM PROTOCOL IN GYNAECOLOGIC ONCOLOGY

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**Introduction/Background** Emerging data on the gynaecologic oncology publications based on income level revealed unproportioned contributions and leadership from the high-income level countries (HILC). Our aim is to identify determinants and barriers to the access to clinical trials and research activities among patients presenting to the gynaecology clinics in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) and among healthcare professionals (HCP) with particular focus on female staff. We share our protocol and early collaborative results within the Empowerment and Participation of Women within Clinical Trials (EMPACT) project.

**Methodology** EMPACT project builds on the successful and well-established trans-African digital health network project (i-STAR). i-STAR Project built the foundations of a solid trans-African digital network for educational exchange. Its focus was interdisciplinary virtual tumour boards and interactive webinars. Our experience showed further the need of establishing research education programs involving HCP and the patients with gynaecologic cancers. We designed an exploratory mixed-method study with the goals of capturing and analysing significant themes and experiences as well as barriers and desires from the perspective of patients and healthcare staff.

**Results** We established collaborations between Morocco, Egypt, and Tanzania. Non-academic partners from local civil societies,

Ministries of Health and World Health Organisation country offices in these countries, and international partners (e.g., Gynecological Cancer Intergroup, European Network for Gynaecological Oncology Trials) play a constitutional role in research. Our mixed method study includes coaching in research programs, patient advocate training program, good-clinical practice certification, implementation research, scientific writing, and focus-group interviews. The effectiveness of these interventions will be tested via multiple focus group assessments with surveys and interviews within 18 months after completion of the data collection and education phases.

**Conclusion** The core of EMPACT project is our strong trans-disciplinary concept and involvement of HCP and patients. We will implement our research protocol to embrace the equity in LMICs.

**Disclosures** None

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#### GYNAECOLOGIC CANCER CONVERSATIONS ON INSTAGRAM: A STUDY BY THE EUROPEAN NETWORK OF YOUNG GYNAECOLOGIC ONCOLOGISTS (ENYGO) INVESTIGATING CURRENT TRENDS AND DISCUSSIONS

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**Introduction/Background** Social media platforms have been widely used to raise awareness and share instant scientific knowledge. Instagram is mainly based on visual posts with comments and like features. Studies investigating the role of Instagram regarding gynaecological cancers (GC) awareness are lacking. We aimed to investigate the presence of posts pertaining to various GCs Instagram.

**Methodology** We collected and identified the volume of posts related to specific hashtags by using the Instagram search feature. We retrieved results from the following hashtags between October 2010 and May 5th, 2023: #cervicalcancer; #endometrialcancer; #uterinecancer; #wombcancer; #ovariancancer; #vulvarcancer; #vulvalcancer; #vulvarcancerawareness; #vulvarcancerawareness; #vaginalcancer; #cervicalcancervaccine; #hpv vaccination; #hpv vaccine. We recorded and described the number of posts. Using the Instagram algorithm, we identified the volume of posts related to each hashtag. The Instagram algorithm determines and shows a number of 'top' posts that were thematically analysed to identify post content.