Conclusion The SLN detection rate in EOC has a high overall detection rate with a NPV of 100% when injecting both radiotracer and ICG.

Disclosures

Conclusion Our results supported that Makuuchi incision facilitates diaphragmatic stripping and liver mobilization in patients with stage IIIC high-grade serous ovarian carcinoma with diaphragmatic metastases.

Disclosures The Authors have no potential conflict(s) of interest to report.

Abstract #492

THE EFFECT OF MAKUUCHI INCISION IN THE RATE OF COMPLETE CYTOREDUCTION IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED STAGE (IIIC) HIGH-GRADE SEROUS OVARIAN CARCINOMA

Murat Aşı, Selçuk Kaya, Esra Keles, Ugur Kemal Ozturk, Serkan Aksi, Kartal Dr Lütfi Kirdar City Hospital, Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Istanbul, Turkey; Kartal Dr Lütfi Kirdar City Hospital, Department of General Surgery, Istanbul, Turkey; Zeynep Kamil Women and Children’s Diseases Training and Research Hospital, Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Istanbul, Turkey; Marmara University Pendik Training and Research Hospital, Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Istanbul, Turkey

Introduction/Background There is high incidence of diaphragm involvement in patients with stage IIIC high-grade serous ovarian cancer. We evaluated the use of the Makuuchi incision and Thompson retractor system in patients with stage IIIC high-grade serous ovarian carcinoma with diaphragmatic metastases to facilitate liver mobilization and access to the diaphragmatic domes.

Methodology A total of 110 patients with stage IIIC high-grade serous ovarian cancer underwent cytoreductive surgery with supra and infra-umbilical incisions, and 12 of them were operated through the Makuuchi incision using a Thompson retractor system. R0 resection rates were calculated for Makuuchi incision applied group and non-applied group. Complication rates, patients discomfort, analgesic need were also recorded as the secondary outcome parameters.

Results The rate of R0 debulking was achieved 95% of the Makuuchi group and 60% in the remaining subjects (p<0.05). An optimal surgical field exposure was obtained with Makuuchi incision. There were no major intraoperative complications such as bleeding or organ injuries. Blood transfusions were not required during surgery. There was no need to use additional analgesics during the postoperative period due to wound pain. During the early postoperative period, there were no complications associated with the incision, such as infection or wound dehiscence. There were no complaints regarding the cosmetic appearance of abdomen following the procedure. We did not observe any cases of incisional hernias.

Abstract #492 Figure 1

1a. Makuuchi incision 1b. visible seeding mass before diaphragmatic peritoneal stripping; 1c. Postoperative image of surgical resection of the liver metastatic lesions

Abstracts

PROTEIN COMPOSITION OF EXTRACELLULAR VESICLES FROM MALIGNANT ASCITES DEFINES THE KEY COMPONENTS OF TUMOR MICROENVIRONMENT AND PREDICTS PROGNOSIS OF OVARIAN CANCER PATIENTS


Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic; Central European Institute of Technology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic; Institut Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France; Institut Necker Enfants Malades, Paris, France; Veterinary Research Institute, Brno, Czech Republic; University Hospital Brno and Medical Faculty, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic.

Introduction/Background High-grade serous carcinoma of the ovary, fallopian tube and peritoneum (HGSC), the most common type of ovarian cancer, ranks among the deadliest malignancies in women. Many HGSC patients present with ascites at the time of diagnosis. Malignant ascites is a complex tumor microenvironment (TME) containing various cells, proteins and extracellular vesicles (EVs). EVs are small membrane-bound particles that convey proteins, lipids and nucleic acids between cells and their cargo reflects the cell of origin. EVs play important role in cancerogenesis and hold great promise as biomarkers. Small size and polydispersity of EVs bring various challenges to their isolation and characterization, including method-dependent enrichment of different EV subtypes as well as contaminants.

Methodology We isolated EVs from malignant ascites of eleven patients by two orthogonal methods and analyzed them by tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS). We also included MS/MS analysis of EVs from related non-malignant control patient fluids and analysis of ascitic cells by spectral flow cytometry (FC).

Results We identified a set of ‘core ascitic EV proteins’ and also described proteins present only on EVs from HGSC patients. We believe this list contains important players of HGSC progression as well as potential biomarkers. Using single cell RNA sequencing data, we mapped the origin of EVs to different types of cells present in ascites. EVs in ascites did not come predominantly from tumor cells, but rather from a variety of non-malignant cell types. FC of ascitic cells in combination with the analysis of EVs cells of origin incriminates critical contribution of macrophages to the ascitic TME, including the association of macrophage-derived EVs with patient prognosis.

Conclusion This is the first study attempting to link EV composition to the cell types producing it. As such it opens numerous avenues both for a better understanding of EV role in tumor promotion/prevention and for improved HGSC diagnostics.