sites. The validation was conducted by comparing the results of developed NGS cancer panel-based HRD test to that of ‘AmoyDx HRD test’.

Results In total, 155 patients were included in the development phase. High-grade serous was the most common histologic type (90.3%) and 28 patients (18.1%) had pathogenic BRCA1/2 mutations. Inaccurate estimation of HRD scores due to the rarity of targeted sequencing was calibrated using gap interpolation approach based on 1,558 pre-designed SNP sites. Nineteen specimens were used to validate the performance of a new algorithm. Of them, 26.3% had pathogenic BRCA1/2 mutations. Using the cut-off value of 42 for a new algorithm, the accordance rate between the two tests was 78.9%.

Conclusion We successfully developed NGS cancer panel-based HRD test algorithms. The incorporation of the new algorithm on NGS cancer panels might be useful to identify HRD-positive EOC cases.

Disclosures I have no conflict of interest to declare