Conclusion Keeping the minimal healthy margin (1–3 mm) seems to be an acceptable risk of recurrence of HPV-associated vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia with positive cosmetic effect and minimal risk of disturbing the psychosexual function of women. Long-term regular follow-up is necessary.

Disclosures I have no potential conflict of interest to report.

Effectiveness of Photodynamic Therapy with Risk-Reducing Salpingo-Oophorectomy in BRCA Mutation Patients

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Introduction/Background BRCA1/2 are tumour-suppressor genes involved in DNA homologous recombination and ovarian cancer development. The study evaluated the risk of tumor cancer in women presenting the BRCA mutations.

Methodology Risk-reducing surgery (RRS) was performed in all patients carrying BRCA1 (aged between 30–73 years, median age was 51 years) and BRCA 2 mutation (aged between 36–70 years, median age was 53 years) referred at University of Bari, Italy. Fifty-eight percent of the patient population had previous history of breast cancer.

Results One hundred and ninety-one patients underwent risk-reducing surgery (RRS) for their BRCA1/2 mutations. Of them, 82% of the women underwent risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy (RRSO) through a laparoscopically minimally invasive approach, 7% underwent laparoscopic RRSO and contextual hysterectomy, 1% underwent RRSO through a laparotomic approach and 10 a laparotomic RRSO and hysterectomy. During laparoscopic RRSO, 5% of the patients underwent a prophylactic bilateral mastectomy. Early and late complication occurred in only 2 women. Five patients (3%) were found to have occult Serous Tubal Intraepithelial Carcinoma (STIC) and seven patients (4%) occult cancer.

Conclusion RRSO is safe and feasible in BRCA 1/2 mutation carriers. The procedure is effective for genetic prevention of ovarian cancer.

Disclosures No discourses

HPV Vaccination: Is the Topic of Human Papillomavirus-Related Malignancies Primary Prevention Present on Instagram? A European Network of Young Gynae Oncologists (ENYGO) Study

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Abstracts

#99 EFFECTIVENESS OF PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY WITH PHOTOSENSITIZER PHOTOLON IN 150 WOMEN WITH CERVICAL HIGH-GRADE SQUAMOUS INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION

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Abstract #96 Table 1 H-SIL surgical margins – recurrences of H-SIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NS</th>
<th>1 mm</th>
<th>1 - 3 mm</th>
<th>&gt; 3 mm</th>
<th>NS</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rec H-SIL (%)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>1 (1.5)</td>
<td>2 (3.1)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher exact test</td>
<td>0.2166</td>
<td>0.0363</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
<td>0.6328</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n = number of patients; Rec H-SIL – recurrence of H-SIL; NS = non in sano; NS = nonsignificant; SI = significant

Introduction/Background Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a minimally-invasive and high efficacy treatment for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN). The objective of the present study was to evaluate an organ-saving approach for the treatment of CIN using PDT with the chlorine-based photosensitizer (PS) applied in women with cervical high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL).

Methodology A total number of 150 patients aged 21–77 with morphologically proven diagnosis of HSIL were enrolled into the study. Photoirradiation with laser light at a wavelength of 665±5 nm was applied to the uterine cervix (100–130 J/cm², 0.083–0.17 W/cm²) and endocervical canal (50–100 J/cm², 0.083–0.17 W/cm²) of patients 2.5–3 hours after an intravenous injection of 2–2.5 mg/kg of PS «Photolon». Adverse events were assessed within 1 month after treatment. The main outcome measure was efficacy, defined as complete cytologic remission in 3 and 6 months after PDT.

Results Side effects were mild, the most common complaints were pain in the first days after irradiation and an increase in body temperature up to 37.0–37.8°C. A complete response, represented by a complete regression of tumor lesions, confirmed 3 and 6 months after treatment by the results of a morphological study, was detected in 94.4 and 86.8% of treated women, respectively. Relapses of the disease during the follow-up period from 7 months to 3 years were detected in 5.3% of cases.

Conclusion PDT can be a safe and efficient organ-preserving treatment in patients with cervical HSIL. PDT did not appear to create cervical damage and have negligible side effects.

Disclosures Authors have no any disclosures.

#178 RISK-REDUCING SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY IN BRCA MUTATION PATIENTS

1Vera Lozzi*, 2Francesca Aream, 3Michele Mongelli, 4Anila Kardhashi, 5Erica Silvestris, 6Ambrogio Cazzola, 7Tomaso Difonzo, 8Marco Corbone, 9Gaia Battista, 10Pietro Quarto, 11Massimiliana Mammola, 12Gennaro Cosmi, 1IRCCS Istituto Tumori Giovanni Paolo II, Bari, Italy; 2Department of Interdisciplinary Medicine, University of Bari Aldo Moro, Bari, Italy; 3University Of Bari, Bari, Italy

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#187 HPV Vaccination: Is the Topic of Human Papillomavirus-Related Malignancies Primary Prevention Present on Instagram? A European Network of Young Gynae Oncologists (ENYGO) Study

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