Abstracts

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

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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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Margin</th>
<th>n (%)</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>Fisher exact test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤1 mm</td>
<td>23 (35.4)</td>
<td>10 (15.4)</td>
<td>NOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 mm</td>
<td>24 (37)</td>
<td>3 (5)</td>
<td>SI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;3 mm</td>
<td>6 (9.2)</td>
<td>2 (3)</td>
<td>NOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NS</td>
<td>65 (100)</td>
<td>15 (100)</td>
<td>NOS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.

#178 RISK-REDUCING SALPINGO-OPHORECTOMY 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 (RRSRO) through a laparoscopic 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 disclosures.

#187 HPVVACCINATION: IS THE TOPIC OF HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS-RELATED MALIGNANCIES PRIMARY PREVENTION NETWORK ON PUBLIC INTEGRATION? A EUROPEAN NETWORK OF YOUNG GYNAE ONCOLOGISTS (ENYGO) STUDY

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Introduction/Background HPV vaccination is recommended for all girls aged 11–12 years. However, the rate of vaccination uptake is much lower than recommended. HPV vaccination uptake is lower in young women aged 18–26 years.

Methodology This is a multicenter cross-sectional study conducted in 3 European countries: Italy, Spain and Sweden. The study included women aged 18–26 years who were currently enrolled in medical education.

Results The vaccination uptake was 42.2% in Italy, 32.9% in Spain and 25.1% in Sweden. The vaccination uptake was significantly higher among women who received information about HPV vaccination and had a positive attitude towards HPV vaccination. The vaccination uptake was significantly higher among women who had positive attitudes towards HPV vaccination and received information about HPV vaccination.

Conclusion HPV vaccination uptake is lower in young women aged 18–26 years. Women who received information about HPV vaccination and had a positive attitude towards HPV vaccination were more likely to be vaccinated.

Disclosures No disclosures.

#333 NETWORK OF YOUNG GYNAE ONCOLOGISTS (ENYGO)

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Conclusion HPV vaccination uptake is lower in young women aged 18–26 years. Women who received information about HPV vaccination and had a positive attitude towards HPV vaccination were more likely to be vaccinated.

Disclosures No disclosures.
Introduction/Background Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination plays a major role in prevention of HPV-related malignancies. Most importantly, related to cervical cancer elimination initiatives. Social media channels may be an effective tool in spreading information about preventive measures. The aim of this study was to assess the type of content published on Instagram regarding HPV vaccinations under the hashtag #hpvvaccination.

Methodology We evaluated the use of Instagram’s search feature to identify most popular posts related to the hashtag #HPVvaccination. The data were collected between the launch of Instagram (October 2010) and May 5th, 2023. We recorded and described the number of posts. Using the Instagram algorithm, we examined the top posts related to the hashtag #HPVvaccination. These were then thematically analysed to identify content of the post. popularity was based on several parameters, including the number of likes and comments of the post.

Results Our query resulted in a total of 3,211 posts, including #HPVvaccination. The most popular post under the hashtag #HPVvaccination was related to HPV awareness post by the Eve Appeal highlighting how HPV can affect men and women. This post received 632 likes and 24 comments. The second most popular post with was published by the Singapore Cancer Society and included a picture of a roadshow providing information on possible methods of obtaining free HPV vaccinations. This post received 40 likes and no comments.

Conclusion The most popular posts with the #hpvvaccination hashtag were published by a charity funding research and awareness regarding early diagnosis and prevention of HPV-related cancer and by a cancer society. Both posts were prepared in order to increase awareness about prevention of the disease.

Disclosures None

#210 OBLIGATORY SUBTOTAL HystereCTomy: NOVEL STRATEGY FOR PREVENTION OF CERVICAL STUMP CARCINOMA
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10.1136/ijgc-2023-ESGO.723

Introduction/Background Introduction: Total hysterectomy is the golden standard operation when hysterectomy is indicated. Obligatory subtotal hysterectomy (OSH) is performed when an experienced gynecologist is obligated to perform total hysterectomy not total hysterectomy, due to: Extensive adhesions, Some types of leiomyoma, Peripartum (uncontrollable postpartum hemorrhage, rupture uterus and abnormal Placental adhesions). Cervical stump carcinoma is a major disadvantage of subtotal hysterectomy (1% to 2%).

Objective To pinpoint simple and applicable novel strategies on performing OSH, for prevention of stump cervical carcinoma.

Methodology Prospectively, we apply certain precautions on performing 26 (OSH) in last ten years, including, ablation of endocervical columnar epithelium and transformation zone intraoperatively. Then follow up postoperatively, utilizing cervical screening recommendations, with visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA).

Results No report of any case with Squamous intraepithelial lesions or stump cervical carcinoma among these 26 cases till now.

Conclusion Stump carcinoma can be prevented by adherence to the recommended our novel intraoperative and postoperative precautions on performing OSH

Disclosures The authors declare that they have no relevant or material financial interests that relate to to the research described in this paper

#229 EFFECT OF A VAGINAL GEL WITH CORIOLUS VERSICOLOR ON CERVICAL LESIONS AND HPV CLEARANCE
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10.1136/ijgc-2023-ESGO.724

Introduction/Background Papilocare®, a vaginal gel with Coriolus versicolor, has shown its ability to significantly influence the re-epithelialization of the cervix and the rebalancing of the vaginal microbiota that favors the natural process of vaginal immunity. Based on these data, the hypothesis was established that its application could positively influence the regression of HPV-dependent cervical atypia (ASCUS and LSIL) and associated colposcopic alterations, and the clearance of high-risk HPV (HPV- AR).

Methodology Single-center, randomized, open, parallel, and controlled clinical trial (Paloma Clinical Trial). women not vaccinated against HPV and HPV positive, between 30 and 65 years of age, and with a cytological result of ASCUS or LSIL and significant and concordant colposcopy.

- Papilocare® 1 cannula/day for 1 month + 1 cannula/every other day for 5 months.

-Control group no treatment, usual clinical practice.

The cytology and HPV reading was performed centrally in the HJRJ laboratory. The Chi-square test was used.

Results A total of 20 patients (mean age 41.3 years) with determined HPV genotype were evaluated.

-80% (8/10) of the patients treated with Papilocare® had cytology normal with concordant colposcopy at 6 months, versus 50% (5/10) in the control group, p = 0.001.

- HR-HPV clearance was observed in 70% of cases (7/10) of patients treated with Papilocare® versus 40% (4/10) found in the control group, p = 0.02

Conclusion Papilocare® has demonstrated statistically significant efficacy in normalizing cervical cytological atypia (ASCUS/LSIL) and associated HPV-dependent colposcopic lesions. This rate of normalization was even higher in the HR-HPV subpopulation, in which a positive trend in clearance was also observed. HR-HPV at 6 months

Disclosures -

#232 A ROADMAP TO ELIMINATE CERVICAL CANCER IN EGYPT AND OTHER LOW-RESOURCE SETTINGS: MANSOURA INITIATIVE
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