

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 #hppvaccination.

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 #hppvaccination 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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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 subtotal 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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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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Introduction/Background Cervical cancer has been considered the second most common female malignant tumor in developing countries. The mortality from cervical cancer is 18 times more in low-resource countries. Till now; no national screening or HPV vaccination programs in Egypt and most of low-resource countries. Although HPV-DNA test is the most accurate screening test; it is still expensive and not offered in our low-resource countries.

Methodology The early results of the initiative of Mansoura Gynecologic Oncology Unit in collaboration with Ministry of Health to screen and treat eligible women for pre-invasive cervical lesions in Lower Egypt. The project depends on training of gynecologists for screening, population screening during district visits, and treatment of the diagnosed cases. Diagnosis of CIN based on simple, cheap visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) with referral of positive cases for colposcopic examination and guided cervical biopsy. The diagnosed cases were treated according to WHO guidelines.

Our detailed project of screening and HPV vaccination is being discussed in the Egyptian Parliament.

Results After one year of the project; 9 peripheral districts were visited and more than 5000 women were screened. The acceptability of women and collaboration of community leaders were excellent. Fifty-two cases (1/1000) were diagnosed with CIN and 6 invasive tumors. Twenty-eight of them were CIN I, 20 cases with CIN II & 4 cases with CIN III. Conservative treatment was applied to 27 cases with CIN I. Cryotherapy was applied to 6 cases. Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure (LEEP) was performed in 14 cases. Trachelectomy was done to one case. Simple hysterectomy was performed to 9 cases.

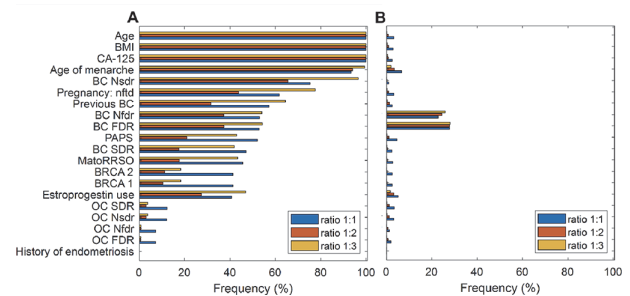
Conclusion The early results of Mansoura initiative of cervical cancer elimination in Lower Egypt is promising. The strategy can be implemented in other low-resource countries under umbrella of ESGO. A national-based screening and HPV vaccination programs are highly recommended.

Disclosures No conflicts of interest

signature to identify high-risk BRCA-mutated patients and determine the appropriate timing for performing RRSO.

Methodology In this work, clinical data referred to a cohort of 184 patients, out of which 7.6% resulted as affected by adnexal tumors including invasive carcinomas and intraepithelial lesions after RRSO have been analysed. To the aim, we proposed an explainable machine learning (ML) ensemble approach using clinical data commonly collected in clinical practice to early identify BRCA-mutated patients at high risk of ovarian cancer and consequentially establish the correct timing for RRSO.

Results The ensemble model was able to handle imbalanced data achieving an accuracy value of 83.2%, a specificity value of 85.3%, a sensitivity value of 57.1%, a G-mean value of 69.8%, and an AUC value of 71.1%. Features importance and core-set are reported in figure 1.



Abstract #298 Figure 1

Conclusion In agreement with the promising results achieved, the application of suitable ML techniques could play a key role in the definition of a BRCA-mutated patient-centric clinical signature for ovarian cancer risk and consequently personalize the management of these patients. As far as we know, this is the first work addressing this task from ML perspective

Disclosures NA

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AN EXPLAINABLE MACHINE LEARNING ENSEMBLE MODEL TO PREDICT THE RISK OF OVARIAN CANCER IN BRCA-MUTATED PATIENTS UNDERGOING RISK-REDUCING SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY

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Introduction/Background It has been estimated that 19,880 new cases of ovarian cancer had been diagnosed in 2022. Most epithelial ovarian cancer are sporadic, while, in 15–25% of cases, there is evidence of a familial or inherited component. About 20–25% of high-grade serous carcinoma cases are caused by germline mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes. However, due to a lack of effective early detection methods, women with BRCA mutations are recommended to undergo bilateral risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy (RRSO) after childbearing. Determining the right timing for this procedure is a difficult decision. It's crucial to find a clinical

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RISK-REDUCING BILATERAL OOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY (RRSO) IN BRCA1/2 MUTATION CARRIERS: A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW AT THE OPOLE ONCOLOGY CENTER (2017–2023)

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Introduction/Background Risk-reducing bilateral oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy (RRSO) lowers the risk of developing ovarian cancer (85–90%) and breast cancer (40–70%) in women with BRCA1/2 mutation. The aim of the work is to analyse the issues of prophylactic adnexectomy in Opole Oncology Center years 2017–2023.

Methodology Retrospective data analysis