Obligatory subtotal hysterectomy: Novel strategy for prevention of cervical stump carcinoma

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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 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 analyzed 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 a video posted 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 was a social media post from 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

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

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Introduction/Background Papilocare®, a vaginal gel with Coriolus versicolor spores, 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 HJRI 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 subgroup, in which a positive trend in clearance was also observed. HR-HPV at 6 months

Disclosures -
**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 Oncologic 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 CINI, 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

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**Abstract #298**

Model to predict the risk of ovarian cancer in BRCA-mutated patients undergoing risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy

**Methodology**

Retrospective data analysis

**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**

No conflicts of interest