

#559 COMPARISON OF DIAGNOSTIC EFFICACY OF LIQUID BASED CYTOLOGY (LBC) AND THE CONVENTIONAL PAP SMEAR – A PROSPECTIVE INDIAN STUDY

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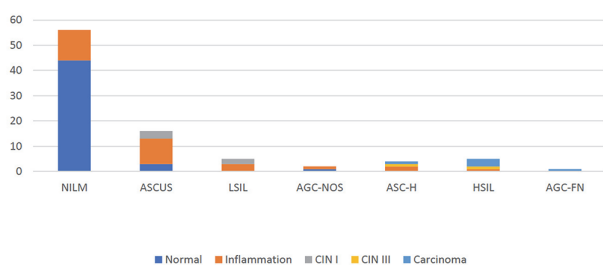
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Introduction/Background Cervical Cancer is the fourth most common cancer affecting women worldwide. It is curable if detected early by screening. In this part of the world, where conventional screening method is used, it becomes important to analyse the newer LBC for screening.

Methodology This was a prospective observational study over a period of one year. 457 subjects between 21–65 years were recruited who underwent cytology screening by both conventional Pap Smear and LBC. The following parameters were compared for both methods: a) Sensitivity and Specificity (histopathology as the gold standard) b) Number of unsatisfactory smears c) Ease of test- duration required for sample interpretation

Cytology report of ASCUS+ was taken as positive. All subjects with positive cytology underwent colposcopy-directed biopsy

Results Out of 457 samples, 4.3% were positive by conventional method and 7.2% by LBC. Conventional PAP Smear had an unsatisfactory rate of 14%. There were no unsatisfactory smears in LBC. On evaluating High-Grade Conventional Pap Smears for CIN 2 +, the Sensitivity was 14.2%, Specificity 97.5%, PPV 33.3%, NPV 91.8% with accuracy of 91.1% whereas high-grade LBC for the detection of CIN 2 or worse, the Sensitivity was 100%, Specificity 96.4%, PPV 70%, NPV 100% with Accuracy of 96.6%. Conventional Smears were screened in 4 minutes/slide and LBC in 2.2 minutes/slide respectively ($P < 0.05$).



Abstract #559 Figure 1 Agreement between LBC and Biopsy

Conclusion There is a significant reduction in the number of unsatisfactory smears with LBC when compared to conventional cytology. On comparing the Cytology of high-grade smears for CIN 2+, LBC had more Sensitivity, Positive Predictive Value and Negative Predictive Value with a high Accuracy even though Specificity was comparable. The most accurate results are got by LBC when a high-Grade Cytology threshold is used to detect High Grade Biopsies. LBC has the best balance of Sensitivity and Specificity. LBC also requires lesser time for interpretation of results.

Disclosures None

#609 ASSESSING THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS TOWARDS HPV VACCINATION IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Introduction/Background Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In 2013, Kazakhstan implemented a pilot project for HPV vaccination as a key prevention measure in eliminating cervical cancer. Nevertheless, the project was terminated in 2017 due to massive parental refusal, but it is scheduled to resume in 2024. Teachers' better knowledge of the HPV vaccine has been linked to stronger recommendations to parents and students and increased coverage during school-based HPV vaccination, which is a common strategy in many countries. This study aimed to evaluate the knowledge and attitude of school-teachers towards HPV vaccination.

Methodology This pilot cross-sectional study was conducted among Kazakhstani schoolteachers from January to March 2022 by electronic questionnaire.

Results The study involved 176 schoolteachers in Kazakhstan, and the results showed that the average knowledge score for HPV and HPV vaccination was 7.2 ± 3.0 out of 12 possible. The findings indicated that women had significantly higher knowledge compared to men (7.5 ± 3.2 and 4.3 ± 3.4 , respectively, $P = 0.02$). Teachers aged 30–39 had better knowledge than those aged 60 and above (7.9 ± 2.5 and 3.8 ± 3.0 , respectively, $P = 0.01$). Respondents in the Central region of Kazakhstan had better awareness of HPV and vaccination compared to those in the southern regions (8.9 ± 2.5 and 5.6 ± 3.2 , respectively, $P = 0.04$). Knowledge differences were also found among teachers with different work experience, income, and nationality. Only 55.9% of the participants reported being aware of the HPV vaccine. Most of the schoolteachers believed that adolescent awareness should be increased, with a majority preferring health professionals (79.7%) and parents (67.3%) to be the primary informants.

Conclusion The study revealed that schoolteachers in Kazakhstan have limited knowledge about HPV and HPV vaccination. Developing educational interventions for teachers and health-care professionals to improve knowledge and awareness about HPV and vaccination can facilitate the successful implementation of the HPV vaccination program in Kazakhstan.

Disclosures The authors declare no conflict of interest.

#647 A PILOT STUDY OF COST EFFECTIVENESS FAMILY SEGREGATION OF BRCA1 GERMLINE PATHOGENIC VARIANTS IN THE BRAZILIAN NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM (SUS): AN INTERIM ANALYSIS

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