CERVICAL CANCER PREVENTION AMONG UKRAINIAN REFUGEES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AFTER THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR: THE EUROPEAN NETWORK OF YOUNG GYNAE ONCOLOGISTS (ENYGO) SURVEY RESULTS


RESULTS
Our analysis included data obtained from 38 respondents practicing in Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, and the UK. More than one third of these centres were accredited by the European Society of Gynaecological Oncology (ESGO).

Seven (17%) centres reported participation in Ukrainian refugees gynaecological cancer prevention measures. Seven (17%) respondent sites collected Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Three (7%) centres reported demand for HPV vaccination from the Ukrainian refugees.

Seven (17%) clinical centres managed Ukrainian refugees with precancerous cervical lesions. More than half of these patients (54%) required primary invasive treatment. 15% were admitted for continuation of treatment. 7% required follow-up after treatment. 23% underwent further diagnostic regimen without indication for invasive treatment.

Conclusion Prevention and treatment of cervical lesions in terms of war in Ukraine pose significant challenge both for European healthcare providers and Ukrainian refugees. The results obtained in present study show that even in specialized oncologic centres, which are mostly dedicated to treat invasive disease, Ukrainian refugees report and require both preventive and curative services of cervical lesions.

Disclosures Nothing to disclose