Results In total, 64 patients were identified; 34 (53%) RT/CRT and 30 (47%) had NACT followed by RT/CRT. Patient demographics, tumour characteristics, and treatment details are illustrated in table 1. Median follow up was 23.5 months (range 2–93 months). By the study end (31st December 2022), 35 (55%) patients had relapsed and 33 (51%) had died. Univariate analysis revealed that age >70 years, median EQD2, use of concomitant cisplatin (but not NACT), and NLR/PLR were associated with survival. Multivariate analysis demonstrated that NLR (HR 2.09, CI 1.23–3.53, p<0.05) and PLR (HR 1.62, CI 1.06–2.48, p<0.05) were significantly associated with survival.

Conclusion NLR and PLR correlate with poorer overall survival in patients receiving radical RT/CRT for vulvar cancer.

Disclosures None

Abstract #93 ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN WOMEN WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED VULVAR CANCER — A NATIONWIDE PROSPECTIVE LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Introduction/Background A cancer diagnosis can cause psychological stress. Knowledge about risk factors and the trajectory of anxiety and depression in women with vulvar cancer is pertinent to allow the development of intervention programs.

Methodology This prospective longitudinal nationwide cohort study investigated anxiety and depression by validated patient reported outcome measures. Women with primary vulvar cancer diagnosed between 2019 and 2021 completed the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Core Questionnaire C30 and the Vulvar Module VU34 at diagnosis and demarcation of the vulvar diseases.

Results In total, 105 (72%) women completed the questionnaires at all time-points. Median age was 69 years and most (74%) were diagnosed at FIGO stages IA-II, 97% underwent surgery.

The proportion of women with elevated anxiety levels decreased significantly from 42% at diagnosis to 30% after 12 months. 14% of the women showed elevated depression levels which remained stable during follow-up (figure 1).

A higher level of anxiety was significantly associated with a higher prevalence of insomnia (RR 2.1, 95% CI 1.2–3.7) and vulvar symptoms (pain, itching, tearing, irritation, or sore skin) (RR 2.8, 95% CI 1.7–4.6). No associations were found with stage of disease, type of treatment, or partner status.

There was a trend towards higher levels of anxiety and younger age (< 65 years, RR 1.5, 95% CI 1.0–2.5).

Conclusion Almost every second woman with vulvar cancer experiences high levels of anxiety at diagnosis. Despite a significant improvement over time, still almost every third woman reports high levels of anxiety 12 months post treatment and may benefit from psychosocial intervention. Targeting insomnia and vulvar symptoms could decrease anxiety.

Disclosures No disclosures

Abstract #95 PHOTODYNAMIC DIAGNOSIS OF A PRE-MALIGNANT LESIONS AND CANCER OF VULVA

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Introduction/Background An early detection and a precise localization of vulvar lesions are still problematic issues, due to the lack of accuracy of the available diagnostic tool. The 5-aminolevulinic acid (5-ALA) based fluorescence diagnosis (FD) has been found to be promising for an early detection and demarcation of the vulvar diseases.

Methodology We analyzed sensitivity and specificity of FD in 22 patients with vulvar disorders, vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN), and vulvar carcinoma stage IA. 5-ALA was topically applied to the vulva. After topical application of the cream, the fluorescence was non-invasively measured with optical fiber and biopsies were taken.

Results Histological assessment of the fluorescence-directed biopsies revealed 14 patients with VIN and vulvar cancer, 8 patients had lichen sclerosus and squamous cell hyperplasia.
Conclusion The FD becomes a valuable, non-invasive diagnostic tool that lowers the amount of false negative diagnosis in cases of VIN and vulvar cancer.

Disclosures None

#157 A CASE OF MULTIPLE METASTASIS FROM RECURRENT EXTRAMAMMARY PAGET’S DISEASE OF THE VULVA
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Introduction/Background Occurring as a rare cutaneous malignancy, Extramammary Paget’s Disease manifests as a predilection on the genital and perianal areas and is associated with underlying carcinoma of adjacent organs.

The pathophysiological mechanism is still unclear, and the clinical presentation of the lesions often demonstrate infiltrative erythema similar with that of other skin disorders like eczema. Primarily affecting the elderly, post-menopausal women, and Asians.

The disease is notorious due to its chronic relapsing clinical course. There are no established guidelines that exist in terms of management for EMPD. Surgery remains the treatment of choice but the procedure is usually extensive and carries a high recurrence rate.

Conclusion Though the risk of developing of metastasis even after treatment is very low, the risk of recurrence after standard surgical treatment is still high. Proper diagnosis is very crucial, and definitive treatment should have been offered.

A wider knowledge and better understanding of the presentation, diagnosis and management of the disease should be developed in future studies

Disclosures The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

#185 CURRENT CONVERSATIONS AND TRENDS IN VULVAR CANCER ON INSTAGRAM: A STUDY BY THE EUROPEAN NETWORK OF YOUNG GYNAECOLOGIC ONCOLOGISTS (ENYG0)
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Introduction/Background The use of social media to raise awareness of gynaecological cancer is increasingly more common. Moreover, women use social media channels to share their stories and experiences of diagnosis, treatment, and survival. Influencers are using platforms such as Instagram for inspiration, motivation, and education. However, the literature on the use and engagement on Instagram to raise awareness for gynaecological cancers, particularly, vulval cancer is still lacking. In this descriptive analysis, we aim to identify the volume and themes of posts on Instagram relating to vulval cancer.

Methodology We identified the volume of posts related to specific hashtags by using the Instagram search feature. We analysed results from the following hashtags from October 2010 to May 5th, 2023: #vulvarcancer, #vulvalcancer,