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 No

Methodology This is a case of a 43-year-old female patient, diagnosed as a case of Extramammary Paget’s Disease of the Vulva in 2014. The patient underwent radical wide excision and split thickness skin graft 5 years after the symptoms started. Final histopathological examination with panel of immunohistochemical stains confirmed the diagnosis of Primary Cutaneous Paget’s Disease of the Vulva.

Results Patient was clinically stable for 4 years, but patient noted recurrence of previous symptoms such as rashes/redness on the vulvar area and pruritus with associated joint pains, body weakness and loss of appetite.

On presentation, the entire vulva was converted into a hyperkeratotic eczematous plaque with ‘weeping’ appearance at the vulva and perineum. Vulvar Biopsy with immunostaining confirmed findings compatible with Paget’s Disease.

Bone Scintigraphy revealed multiple areas of metastasis. Whole Abdominal Ultrasound showed slight hepatomegaly probably metastasis.

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.
Abstracts

#vulvarcancerawareness, and #vulvalcancerawareness. The top two posts were then classified and analysed by theme using the Instagram algorithm. If posts received comments, a word cloud was generated to identify the most commonly used words.

Results We identified a total of 20756 posts relating to the above-mentioned hashtags. The top two posts received 11 and 23 likes, respectively, and a total of 3 comments. The central theme of the posts was sharing the patient’s journey through treatment and general education on vulval cancer. There were not enough posts to generate a word cloud.

Conclusion Considering that Instagram has over one billion active users per month, the number of posts and the interaction and content are disappointingly low. In an era of digitalisation, powerful platforms such as Instagram provide enormous potential and a vast outreach to raise awareness and build communities for women with vulval cancer. Although there is a growing trend to use Instagram for this purpose, this should form an integral part in the patient’s journey.

Disclosures None

Abstract #185 Table 1 Classification of the Top Two Instagram Posts for #vulcanercancer, #vulvalcancer, #vulvarcancerawareness and #vulvalcancerawareness:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instagram Rank</th>
<th>Post classification</th>
<th>No. Likes</th>
<th>No. Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Post related to a patient’s journey who is in hospital due to vulval cancer. Patient is happy to receive a private room.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A post by a maternity hospital raising awareness of the 5 types of gynecological cancer</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract #186 Table 1 Classification of Top Two Instagram Posts for #vaginalcancer and #vaginalcancerawareness:

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Post raising awareness of vaginal cancer among others and to not perceive them as being embarrassing.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Post noting that a company will donate 10% of their product to the Live Love特别appeal which is a charity for the prevention of the 5 gynecological cancers.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion Instagram is reported to have over one billion active users each month. It is increasingly used to raise health awareness, and there is an increasing trend within gynaecological cancers. Women are using Instagram to share their experiences and build communities. However, considering the enormous outreach this platform provides, its use relating to vaginal cancer remains suboptimal. As social media platforms also gain attention for gynaecologic cancer awareness, it is important that the medical community is aware of this and becomes active in sharing relevant, evidence-based information and updates.

Disclosures None

Abstract #187 INSTANT ANALYSIS OF DISCUSSIONS AND TRENDS IN VAGINAL CANCER: INSIGHTS FROM A EUROPEAN NETWORK OF YOUNG GYNAECOLOGIC ONCOLOGISTS (ENGYO) STUDY

1 Sara Nasser*, 2 Wasim Ahmed, 3,4 Esra Bilir, 6 Fabio Martinelli, 2 Raffaella Ergasti, 7 Nicola Bizzari, 8 Ioanna Kacperczyk-Bartnik, 9 Martina Aide Aleges, 10 Aleksandra Natalia Strona, 11 Zoe Razumova, 12 Charalampos Theofanakis, 13,14 Gilberto Morgan, 15 Ane Gerda Eriksson. 1 Department of Gynecology and Tumor Surgery, Charite Comprehensive Cancer Center, Berlin, Germany; 2 Stirling University Management School, Stirling, UK; 3 Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Die Klinik in Preetz, Preetz, Germany; 4 Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Koc University School of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey; 5 Department of Global Health, Koc University Graduate School of Health Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey; 6 Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori di Milano, Milan, Italy; 7 UOC Ginecologia Oncologica, Dipartimento per la salute della Donna e del Bambino e della Salute Pubblica, Policlinico Agostino Gemelli IRCCS, Rome, Italy; 8 Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; 9 Gynecologic Oncology Unit, Vall d’Hebron Barcelona Hospital Campus, Barcelona, Spain; 10 Department of Gynecology and Gynecologic Oncology, Evangelische Kliniken Essen Mitte, Essen, Germany; 11 Department of Women’s and Children’s Health, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; 12 Division of Gynecologic Oncology, 1st Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Alexandra Hospital, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece; 13 Department of Medical Oncology, Skåne University Hospital, Lund, Sweden; 14 Oncoscan Network, Lund, Sweden; 15 Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Division of Cancer Medicine, Oslo University Hospital, Norwegian Radium Hospital, Oslo, Norway

Abstract #188 Table 1 Classification of Top Two Instagram Posts for #vaginalcancer and #vaginalcancerawareness:

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Disclosures None

Abstract #189 TREATING VULVAR AND VAGINAL CANCER WITH CONCOMITANT RADIOTHERAPY AND SUBSEQUENT BRACHYTHERAPY: CASE SERIES

Rosario Ching-López, Pilar Vargas, Maria Carbonell*, Ana María Lara. Hospital Universitario Virgen De Las Nieves, Granada, Spain

10.1136/ijgc-2023-ESGO.805

Introduction/Background Primary tumors of the vulva and vagina are very rare and represent only a small percentage of all gynecological tumors. In both cases, the first consultation is usually late, which usually implies diagnoses in advanced stages that limit the surgical approach.