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

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**Abstract #185**

### Table 1 Classification of the Top Two Instagram Posts for #vulvarcancer, #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 gynecologic 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>
<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 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 profit to the Eve appeal which is a charity for the prevention of the 5 gynecological cancers.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Conclusion** Considering that Instagram has over one billion active users per 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

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**Abstract #187**

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

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**Introduction/Background** Instagram is a powerful platform to raise awareness of various health issues. In recent years, this has been observed for gynaecological cancer awareness topics. Due to its visual nature and large outreach potential, Instagram provides a platform for educational exchange, health promotion, and building communities. Nevertheless, evidence of its use and its impact in raising awareness for vaginal cancer is still lacking. We aimed to identify the use of Instagram to raise awareness for vaginal cancer and the volume and type of posts that are used in relation to this relevant albeit rare gynaecological cancer.

**Methodology** We identified the volume of posts related to specific hashtags by using the Instagram search feature. We retrieved results from the following hashtags from October 2010 to May 5th, 2023: #vaginalcancer and #vaginalcancerawareness. We recorded and described the number of posts. Using the Instagram algorithm, we examined the top two posts related to the hashtags described. These were then thematically analysed to identify content. If a post received replies, these were analysed using a word cloud to identify the keywords being used.

**Results** We identified 11,832 and 293 posts on Instagram relating to #vaginalcancer and #vaginalcancerawareness, respectively. The main theme of the posts was eliminating stigma and embarrassment and promoting donations for raising awareness (table 1).

**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

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**Abstract #194**

### 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.806

**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.
Our objective was to analyse the local control and survival after radiochemotherapy and brachytherapy in locally advanced cancer of the vulva and vagina in a series of cases treated at our centre.

**Methodology** We retrospectively reviewed 7 patients diagnosed with FIGO stage IVA vulvar cancer (5) and vaginal cancer (2) (figure 1), median age 58 years old, treated in our centre between 2020 and 2022. They completed treatment with Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT) (dose 45 to 60 Gy, conventional fractionation) and concurrent chemotherapy, and 5 of them received complementary HDR intracavitary brachytherapy to achieve EQD2 85–90 Gy.

**Results** The 15-month overall survival was 85% (1 death cancer related), with locorregional and distant control in 6 patients. Only one patient with vulvar cancer had to stop treatment due to grade 3 (CTCAE v.5) radiation dermatitis, which was controlled in 2 weeks. After 24 months of follow-up, only two of them experienced significant vaginal stenosis.

**Conclusion** Radical radiochemotherapy is an effective and safe treatment with high local control in patients with locally advanced primary vulvar and vaginal cancer.

**Disclosures** The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. All co-authors have seen and agree with the contents of the manuscript and there is no financial interest to report.

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**Abstract #194**

Figure 1 Before and after treatment with radical radio-chemotherapy of vaginal cancer in a 37-year-old patient which resulted in a complete response.

**Conclusion** Para-vulval Epithelioid sarcoma of the vulva is rare. A multidisciplinary approach of management is needed.

**Disclosures** Non

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**Abstract #237**

**Introduction/Background** Epithelioid sarcoma (ES) of the vulva is a rare and an aggressive malignant soft tissue neoplasm. It is classified into distal, conventional, or classic type and proximal type. To the best of our knowledge, there are only less than 45 cases described in the English literature.

**Methodology** A retrospective reporting of a rare case of para-vulval epithelioid sarcoma proved histologically to be undifferentiated tumor with yolk sac elements.

**Results** We report a case of 25-year-old lady, medically free; was referred to our hospital following an excisional biopsy of a painless 7X5 cm-sized lump just outside the right labia majora, at a private hospital. Histopathologic examination revealed proximal type ES with infiltrated skin margin. Chest/Abdomen/Pelvis CT with contrast was free. After MDT discussion; wide local excision and bilateral inguinal lymphadenectomy were performed.

The postoperative histopathology revealed free tumor safety margin while right inguinal lymph nodes were invaded with undifferentiated tumor with yolk sac elements. Immunochemical study was done and confirmed diagnosis of ‘INI 1-deficient malignant neoplasm with yolk sac tumor’ that was confirmed by strong positive SALL4 and focal positive alphafetoprotein.

The case was discussed again in the tumor board and advised to start adjuvant chemotherapy.

**Conclusion** Para-vulvar Proximal Epithelioid Sarcoma with Yolk Sac Differentiation: A Case Report

Rafik Ibrahim Barakat*. Mansoura faculty of medicine, Mansoura, Egypt

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