the mitotic index, which was >20%. The patient was referred for adjuvant chemotherapy.

Conclusion E-GISTs are rare neoplasms, with generally low malignancy potential. However, these tumors can have metastatic potential and require aggressive treatment.

Disclosures All authors declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this case report.

#938 CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF RARE VULVAR TUMORS

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Introduction/Background Vulvar tumors are rare neoplasms that account for 4% of all gynecological neoplasms. They are fourth in frequency after tumors of the cervix, endometrium, and ovary. Ninety eight percent of all vulvar tumors are benign and only 2% are malignant. Ninety-five percent of vulvar tumors are squamous cell carcinomas, and the other pathological types represent only 5%.

Methodology We conducted a retrospective descriptive study, including patients diagnosed and treated at the Salah Azaiez Institute, for vulvar cancer apart from squamous cell carcinomas, over a period of 12 years, from 2010 to 2022.

Results Nine patients were included in our study. The most frequent reason for consultation was vulvar pruritus (in six patients) followed by the appearance of a vulvar mass. All patients had surgical treatment with or without adjuvant therapy. After a median follow-up of 62 months, only two patients presented a locoregional recurrence, requiring a surgical revision, with vulvar reconstruction in one case. Clinicopathological features and therapeutic modalities, are summarized in table 1.

Disclosures None

Abstract #938 Table 1 Clinicopathological features an therapeutic modalities of the studied cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Histological type</th>
<th>No of patients</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Clinical presentation</th>
<th>Inguinal lymphadenopathy</th>
<th>Distant metastasis</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paget’s disease</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ulcerative lesion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Total excision</td>
<td>Complete remission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ulcerative lesion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Right partial vulvectomy</td>
<td>Complete remission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ulcerative lesion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>(hilar)</td>
<td>Total excision with bilateral inguinal lymph node dissection</td>
<td>Locoregional recurrence after 4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal Carcinoma</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Ulcerative lesion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>(hilar)</td>
<td>Total excision with bilateral inguinal lymph node dissection + Radiotherapy</td>
<td>Complete remission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Ulcerative lesion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>(hilar)</td>
<td>Complete excision</td>
<td>Complete remission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowen’s disease</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Hyperplastic epithelium</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Total excision</td>
<td>Complete remission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Hyperplastic epithelium</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Total excision</td>
<td>Complete remission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ulcerative lesion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>(hilar)</td>
<td>Partial vulvectomy with bilateral inguinal lymph node dissection</td>
<td>Local recurrence after 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignancy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Ulcerative lesion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>(survival)</td>
<td>Partial vulvectomy with bilateral inguinal lymph node dissection</td>
<td>Complete remission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion Vulvar malignancies are uncommon the diagnosis depends on histological examination. Management of vulvar neoplasms depends on histopathologic type and ranges from wedge resection with or without lymph node biopsy or dissection, to radiation therapy with chemo- or immunotherapy. Overall survival varies by diagnosis.

Disclosures None

#1002 COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF CK19 EXPRESSION IN VULVAR CARCINOMA AND SENTINEL LYMPH NODE METASTASIS, TO DETERMINE A CUT-OFF POINT FOR THE APPLICATION OF ONE-STEP NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION

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Introduction/Background Analysis of sentinel lymph nodes (SLN) by means of One-Step Nucleic Acid Amplification (OSNA) is a quick and accurate method. This assay detects the expression level of cytokeratin 19 (CK19) which is present in 57.9% of vulvar carcinoma with different pattern of expression. We compare CK19 expression in vulvar carcinoma biopsies and corresponding SLN metastases, in order to detect false negatives in OSNA analysis and determine a cut-off point.

Methodology CK19 was studied in paraffin tissues of SLN with metastatic infiltration of squamous carcinomas and in their corresponding vulvar biopsies between 2016 and 2022 in Donostia Hospital.

SLNB was carried out in 21 patients, 6 of them tested positive for metastatic squamous cell carcinoma. 1 of these cases, is also included in the OSNA validation study on vulvar carcinomas. In one case, It has not been possible to study the percentage of CK19 in the biopsy, neither in two SLNs.

Results CK19 expression found in biopsies range between negative to 95% of positivity, not exceeding 20% in 4 of them. In SLNs they range between negative and 95%, being half of positivities greater than 30% (40–95%).

Correlation has been found in 2 cases: One with low expression in biopsy as in the SLN metastasis and another with high expression in biopsy and SLN metastasis. In a third one, there is greater positivity for CK19 in SLNs than in biopsy.

Conclusion Although it might seem there is correlation between biopsy and SLN, the study alone of CK19 in SLN under diagnose the tumor in most cases, except in diffuse positivity. In those cases where expression is maintained in SLN, correlation with OSNA technique was demonstrated.

Diffuse expression in biopsy would be required in order to perform SLN study with OSNA to avoid under diagnosed metastases, especially micro metastases. More cases are needed to obtain more accurate data.

Disclosures NONE

#1035 CANCER OF THE VULVA: CLINICAL AND OUTCOME ASPECTS ABOUT FIFTEEN CASES

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10.1136/ijgc-2023-ESGO.839

Introduction/Background Vulvar cancer is rare. Its incidence is around one case per 100,000 women. It is a squamous cell carcinoma in more than 90% of cases. Our study aims to analyze the clinical and outcome aspects of vulvar cancers.

Methodology This was a descriptive and retrospective study over five years. We included all patients admitted with vulvar cancers. We collected and analyzed medical data and...