#180 EVALUATION OF SYNCHRONOUS AND METACHRONOUS TUMORS IN GYNECOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES: 04–007 TURKISH SOCIETY OF RADIATION ONCOLOGY GYNECOLOGICAL ONCOLOGY GROUP STUDY

1Özlem Yetmen Dogan*, 1Makbuleuren, 1Melike Pekşünük, 2Sefika Azzu Erge, 3İsmet Sahin, 4Zeliha Güzel, 5Bekir Halman Bukal, 6Melis Gültök, 7Aliper Kahvecioğlu, 8Sezin Yuva Sarı, 9Ferah Yıldız, 10Öge Kandemir Günel, 11Berna Akin Yıldırım, 12Zeynep Güral, 13Kamuran Ibis, 14Barbans Arpin, 15İlknur Bilikkay Gökten, 16Kartal Dr Lütfi Kırdar City Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey; 17Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Istanbul, Turkey; 18Health Sciences University İzmir Tepecik Education and Research Hospital, İzmir, Turkey; 19Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Zonguldak, Turkey; 20İstanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey; 21İstanbul University, Ankara, Turkey; 22İstanbul Prof. Dr. Cemil Tavşanlıoğlu City Hospital, İstanbul, İstanbul, Turkey; 23Acibadem Atakent Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey; 24Istanbul University-Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey; 25Dokuz Eylül University, İzmir, Turkey

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Introduction/Background The prolongation of life expectancy in gynecological cancer and the increase in advanced diagnostic techniques cause an increase in the frequency of diagnosis of multiple primary malignant cancers. In this study, it is aimed to examine the synchronous or metachronous tumor types and number of gynecological tumors diagnosed and treated, and to determine the prognostic factors in developing secondary malignancies.

Methodology Patients who applied with the diagnosis of 21,348 gynecological tumors from 9 centers in Turkey between 2000 and 2020 and received radiotherapy and/or radio-chemotherapy were retrospectively analyzed. 227 cases with metachronous and/or synchronous tumors were identified. In this study, the most common synchronous and metachronous tumors in all gynecological tumors were examined and their prognostic variables and survival rates were evaluated.

Results All patients treated with a diagnosis of gynecological tumor had 1.06% synchronous and/or synchronous tumors. Gynecological tumor rates were 152 (66.9%) endometrial cancer, 53 (24.2%) cervical cancer, 17 (7.5%) ovarian tumor and 3 (1.4%) vulvar cancer, respectively. Primary tumor histology is; endometroid tumor was 108 (47.6%) and squamous tumor was 52 (22.9%). Primary gynecological tumor treatment; Pelvic radio-chemotherapy and intracavitary treatment were composed of 29.9%, 22.2% intracavitary treatment, and 21.1% pelvic radiotherapy and intracavitary treatment. Metachronous, synchronous, and metachronous and synchronous tumor association rates were 48% (109), 47.6% (108) and 4.4% (10), respectively.

Conclusion The incidence of multiple primary cancers is not very low. Survival rates can be increased by detecting cancers associated with screening procedures at an early stage.

Disclosures The most common secondary tumors among 108 synchronous tumors were 51 (22.4%) ovarian cancer, 14 (6.2%) breast cancer and 10 (4.4%) endometrial cancer. Among 109 metachronous tumors, the most common secondary tumors were 49 (21.5%) breast cancer, 19 (8.3%) lung cancer and 11 (4.8%) colon cancer.

The 3- and 5-year survival rates of patients with both synchronous and metachronous tumors were 85.7% and 64.3%, respectively. No statistical significance was found between all these rates.

Ovarian cancer, which is the most common synchronous tumor with gynecological tumors, was diagnosed in IA stage with a rate of 31.8%. The most common breast cancer detected in patients with metachronous tumors was stage I and II.

#181 NATIONAL HPV VACCINATION PROGRAM IN UZBEKISTAN: ORGANIZATION AND COVERAGE

1Sayde Dzankilich*, 1,2Mirzakileb Tillyashykov, 1,2Nargiza Zakhriova, 1Dilinon Akmexov, 1Shavkat Ikrajmov, 3Alisher Berklov, 3Vilyat Saydakhmedova, 3Elona Osmanova, 4Muzaffar Otajonov, 5Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan; 6Republican Pediatric Medical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan; 7Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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Introduction/Background According to WHO, HPV is the one of the main causes of cervical cancer. HPV vaccination in Uzbekistan will prevent annually 585 deaths from cervical cancer and 1100 new cases of cervical cancer.

Methodology National HPV vaccination program was designed and decided to implement through the country with the support of WHO, IARC, IAEA, UNFPA and Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. HPV vaccination was included in the national immunization program from 2015 (target population - 9 to 14 years old girls). The vaccine was distributed to each region in summer 2019 (2 doses of Gardasil MK). Leading specialists from Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, WHO and UNICEF involved to the process of spreading information about the national program: in schools, polyclinics, universities. Moreover, information about HPV vaccination was propagated in all social media (video, brochures, lectures, flyers, TV programs, networks). Medical personnel were appropriately trained on the use of vaccination technology. Vaccination was carried out in schools, gymnasiums and polyclinics. Here we summarize participation and coverage rates in national HPV vaccination program in Uzbekistan.

Results From October to November 2019, 9 years old girls were vaccinated with the 1st dose throughout the Republic, the 2nd dose - from June to July 2020. A total of 591 478 girls were vaccinated. Out of this group, only 68 (0.1%) girls were found to have mild side effects (low-grade fever and fatigue). Due to considerable invitation coverage, 98.3% of the target population were actually vaccinated. Moreover, 14 years old girls vaccination was performed in 2021 with 99.0% of coverage.

Conclusion Vaccination at the population level in Uzbekistan proved to be feasible. Vaccination of 9 and 14 years old girls was carried out successfully, with a total coverage of 98.6%.

Disclosures Nothing to disclose.