

into two groups of minimally invasive group (MIS group) and abdominal group according to received surgery. The MIS group forbade traditional uterine manipulators, and improved vaginal closure procedure by using ligature and suture. The primary outcome was disease-free survival (DFS) at 5 years, with noninferiority declared if the lower limit of the unilateral 97.5% confidence interval (CI) of the inter-group difference was \geq -5%. Survival analysis was based on Kaplan-Meier method.

Results A total of 947 patients were included in the abdominal group and 1119 in the MIS group. Patients with stage IB1 were of the highest proportion (45.5%). The two groups were comparable in regard to stage of disease, histological subtype, rates of lymphovascular invasion, parametrial infiltration and lymph-node metastasis. The rate of DFS as of the interim analysis was 97.4% in the MIS group and 96.5% in the abdominal group, with a difference of 0.92% (95% CI, -0.59% to 2.43%). The MIS group showed higher DFS at 2 years than the abdominal group (97.9% vs. 95.5%; hazard ratio, 0.58; 95% CI, 0.34 to 0.97). However, OS at 2 years was nonsignificant between the groups (99.3% vs. 98.7%; hazard ratio, 0.72; 95% CI, 0.27 to 1.91).

Conclusion As of the interim analysis, the MIS group had higher DFS than the abdominal group among patients with early-stage cervical cancer, with a definite noninferiority.

Disclosures All authors declare no conflict of interest.

#184

AN INSTAGRAM ANALYSIS OF CURRENT DISCUSSIONS AND TRENDS IN CERVICAL CANCER: FINDINGS FROM THE EUROPEAN NETWORK OF YOUNG GYNECOLOGIC ONCOLOGISTS (ENYGO) STUDY

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Introduction/Background Social media is a strong tool to raise awareness and share scientific output in gynaecologic oncology. Social media posts vary in terms of output (visual, written, mixed) and target audience (users' age, language, patient versus caretakers versus healthcare professionals and geographic region). Cervical cancer (CxCa) is the most common gynecologic malignancy affecting women in low- and middle-income countries. However, literature regarding the role of Instagram in CxCa is lacking. In this study, we aim

to investigate the post content pertaining to CxCa on Instagram.

Methodology We retrieved the volume of posts related to the hashtag #cervicalcancer using Instagram's search feature October 2010 and May 5th, 2023. We recorded and described the number of posts in regard to content, likes, and users. Using the Instagram algorithm, we examined the top two posts related to the hashtags described. We read the posts qualitatively and interpreted them to describe their content.

Results Our query resulted in 248,707 posts. For the top two posts identified, the focus was on the 'battle' and patients' lives with cancer. Figure 1 is based on the top Instagram post (likes=503). It is a word cloud of comments; it shows a mix of sadness and caring with a focus on the need for awareness of the disease. We defined it as 'story of battle against #cervicalcancer and need of awareness for prompt diagnosis'.



Abstract #184 Figure 1 The word cloud of the top #cervicalcancer post

Conclusion We identified that the main focus pertaining to CxCa on Instagram is the patient and family perspective of living with and battling this disease.

Disclosures None

#190

INFORMING ASSESSMENT OF RISK FACTORS FOR CERVICAL CANCER AMONG YOUNG WOMEN IN ALMATY

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Introduction/Background Currently, in the world, including in Kazakhstan, there is an increase in the number of new cases among women of reproductive age, which is a socio-demographic problem. In recent years, there has been a twofold increase in the number of new cases of cervical cancer among young women. The increase in the incidence of cervical cancer among young women, the high prevalence of HPV infection among young sexually active women, the lack of screening programs for the early detection of cervical cancer in young women, the need to take urgent measures to increase awareness of young women about risk factors for cervical cancer and methods of prevention and determined the relevance of this study

Methodology Survey of young women in Almaty, aged 18 to 32 years. Participants received full information on the upcoming survey. The questionnaire collected information on socio-demographic data, awareness of cervical cancer prevention, and women's gynecological history. The questionnaire contained 30 questions in total and took 10 minutes to complete

Results Among young women in Almaty, low awareness of primary and secondary prevention of cervical cancer was revealed in all age groups. When assessing the risk factors for cervical cancer among young women in Almaty, the most common were the early onset of sexual activity, smoking and taking hormonal contraceptives.

Conclusion The survey showed the problem of low awareness of girls about cervical cancer and risk factors for developing cervical cancer. Based on these data, we can draw conclusions about the need for educational work on these issues among young people.

Disclosures no disclosures

#200 HPV TYPES DISTRIBUTION IN BULGARIAN PATIENTS WITH INVASIVE CERVICAL CANCER

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Introduction/Background Cervical HPV infection is a proven cause of precancer and cervical cancer. The aim of our study is to establish the presence and genotypes of HPV in Bulgarian patients with invasive cervical cancer.

Methodology The study was carried out retrospectively using the results database of the Department of General and Oncogynecology at the Military Medical Academy (MMA), Sofia, Bulgaria. The results from a four-year period (2018–2022) were studied. We included 31 women in the study, aged 18–45 years, who attended a gynecological clinic for surgical treatment of histology proven (by biopsy or abrasion) invasive cervical cancer (FIGO Ib – IIB stages). HPV cervical screening (to determine the presence or absence of infection) during a routine gynecological preoperative check-up was done. HPV typing (GenoFlow HPV Array Test Kit) was performed to detect 33 high, moderate and low - risk HPV genotypes. Cervical swabs were taken and analyzed at the Department of Virology – MMA. Interpretation of the results was done using data analysis strips and an image capture system for scanning, analysis and storage of the membrane image. Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics. All patients included in the study gave their informed consent and the study was approved by the MMA ethical committee.

Results The obtained results showed that, one/more HPV genotypes were identified in 32.3% (10/31) and HPV (-) in 67.7% (21/31) of the examined women. The statistical analysis did not reveal sufficient positive predictive value or sensitivity ($p > 0.05$), i.e. probability that selected cervical cancer patients are HPV (+).

Conclusion These results indicate that cervical infection with HPV is probably not the only cause for development of invasive cervical cancer or it cannot be detected for other reasons.

Abstract #200 Table 1 Prevalence of HPV infection among cervical cancer women

Genotype	Status	No. of samples	%	Valid result (%)	Cumulative %
HPV 16	Positive	7	22.6	22.6	100
	Negative	24	77.4	77.4	77.4
HPV 18	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 31	Positive	1	3.2	3.2	100
	Negative	30	96.8	96.8	96.8
HPV 33	Positive	1	3.2	3.2	100
	Negative	30	96.8	96.8	96.8
HPV 35	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 39	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 45	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 51	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 52	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 56	Positive	2	6.5	6.5	100
	Negative	29	93.5	93.5	93.5
HPV 58	Positive	1	3.2	3.2	100
	Negative	30	96.8	96.8	96.8
HPV 59	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 66/68	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 53	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 73	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 81	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 82	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 6	Positive	2	6.5	6.5	100
	Negative	29	93.5	93.5	93.5
HPV 11	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 40/61	Positive	1	3.2	3.2	100
	Negative	30	96.8	96.8	96.8
HPV 42	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 43/44	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 54/55	Positive	2	6.5	6.5	100
	Negative	29	93.5	93.5	93.5
HPV 70	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 57/71	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 72	Negative	31	100	100	100
HPV 84/26	Positive	1	3.2	3.2	100
	Negative	30	96.8	96.8	96.8
Total		31	100	100	

Disclosures Authors have nothing to disclosures

#203 ARE BIOMARKERS EXPRESSION AND CLINICAL-PATHOLOGIC FACTORS PREDICTIVE MARKERS OF THE EFFICACY OF NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY FOR LOCALLY ADVANCED CERVICAL CANCER?

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Introduction/Background To evaluate the overall pathologic response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) of patients with locally advanced cervical cancer (LACC) describing the critical impact of clinical pathological factors and biomarkers (p53, Bcl1 and Bcl2) on chemoresponsivity and to report the prognostic outcome of NACT.

Methodology This is a retrospective study of 88 consecutive patients with LACC who underwent NACT followed by nerve sparing surgery with retroperitoneal lymphadenectomy at National Cancer Institute of Milan, between January 2000 and June 2013. Clinical pathologic data were retrieved from the institutional database. Biomarkers (p53, Bcl1 and Bcl2) were evaluated before and after NACT in the specimen. To investigate their role as predictors of response, we tried several statistical machine learning algorithms.