

Results We depict nine extremely rare variants (up to 1% incidence) (table 1) Reported incidence in literature: 0.5% sarcomatoid, rhabdomyosarcoma 9%, malignant melanoma less than 1%, neuroendocrine up to 2%, and large cell neuroendocrine is even rare (12% of all neuroendocrine)glassy cell 1%, carcinosarcoma about 70 cases reported till date.

All cases are presented in advanced stages. (table 2), In spite of various multimodal chemotherapy regimens, we saw dismal outcomes. (OS range 3 -11 months)

Out of these Angiosarcoma and Primary T-cell-lymphoma are third only cases ever reported.

Rhabdomyosarcoma responded well to VIE Regimen. Large cell neuroendocrine was worst with 3 months OS.

Conclusion With conventional management prognosis of rare subtypes is dismal. Precision oncology is the road ahead for tailored treatment of aggressive histologies.

Widespread establishment of rare cancer registries to meticulously record past present and future of each rare subtype is prudent .

Disclosures none

#553

EMBRYONAL RHABDOMYOSARCOMA OF THE CERVIX

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Introduction/Background Cervical embryonal rhabdomyosarcomas are solid tumors of mesenchymal origin, which are very rare in the female genital tract and constitute less than 1% of all cervical neoplasms. Since rhabdomyosarcomas are frequently seen in the pediatric age group, there is no standard treatment approach in adult patients, and clinical outcomes are observed to be worse in adult patients compared to the pediatric age group. Treatment selection in adults is often made according to risk groups and treatment protocols in the pediatric age group. Treatment is still not standardized due to the literature mainly consisting of case reports and series.

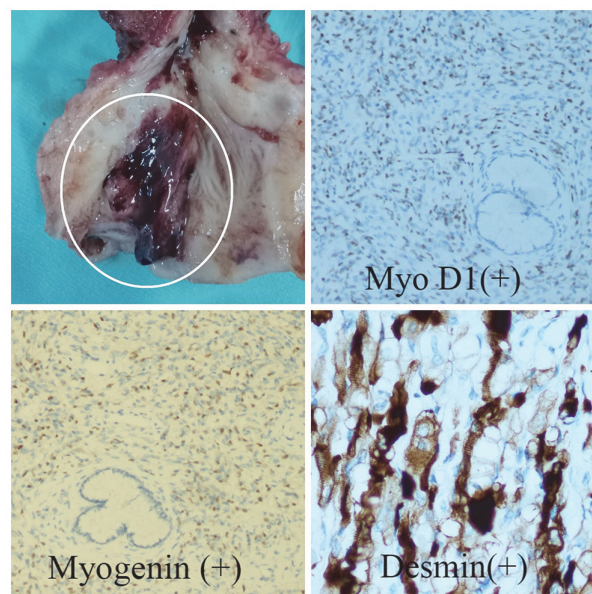
Methodology We present a case of embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of the uterine cervix in a 45-year-old female patient who presented with a polypoid cervical mass. Total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingectomy were performed on the patient, who was found to have localized to the cervix in the preoperative imaging. In the immunohistochemical examination, tumor cells were stained negative with EMA and AE1/AE3, and positive with vimentin, desmin, myo-D1, and myogenin. Based on these findings, the case was diagnosed as embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma.

Results The patient was staged as Group I and Stage 1 according to the Intergroup Rhabdomyosarcoma Study Group (IRSG), and combined treatment with a combination of adjuvant chemoradiotherapy was recommended.

Conclusion It has been reported that as an alternative to radical hysterectomy, polypectomy, and cervical conization can be applied in cases of rhabdomyosarcoma localized in the uterine cervix, and in selected cases, radical trachelectomy provides local control of the disease while preserving the fertility potential of the patient.

Treatment studies in RMS cases were conducted by considering risk groups, stages, and anatomical localization. There is not enough data on how genetic risk factors will affect the intensity and content of treatment, especially in RMS cases

associated with poor outcomes such as FOXO1, MYOD1, and TP53.



Abstract #553 Figure 1 Immunohistochemical (IHC) Staining

Disclosures There is no conflict of interest between the authors of the article.

#563

CERVICAL CANCER BURDEN OF TURKIYE IN SPITE OF A NATION-BASED CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING PROGRAM

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Introduction/Background Objective: The objective of this study was to determine the cervical cancer burden in Turkey during a nation-based cervical cancer screening program.

Methodology Methods: The database of the Turkish Ministry of Health was searched in order to identify all consecutive cervical cancer patients during 1st Jan 2019 and 31st Dec 2019 for this retrospective, nationwide, cohort study. The incidence of cervical cancer and the 3-year overall survival of the patients were investigated.

Results Results: With an age-standardized incidence of 4.2/100.000, cervical cancer is the 10th most common cancer among women in Turkey. During the study period, 658.000 women were screened for cervical cancer and 2539 new cervical cases were detected nationwide. The median age of the patients was 53 (range, 20–94) years. Cervical biopsy revealed HSIL in 195 (7.7%) women before the final diagnosis and