

Among participants under 30, no statistically significant progression was observed as HPV infection pattern.

Conclusion/Implications In women diagnosis for ASCUS/LSIL, HPV test showed slightly higher sensitivity compared to cytology. Considering survival analysis, it is recommended to add HPV test of high-risk 1 for women over 30 years.

EP384/#667

A SIX MONTH REVIEW OF ALL RAISED CA125 BLOOD TEST REFERRALS TO THE SUSPECTED CANCER PATHWAY IN A UK TRUST

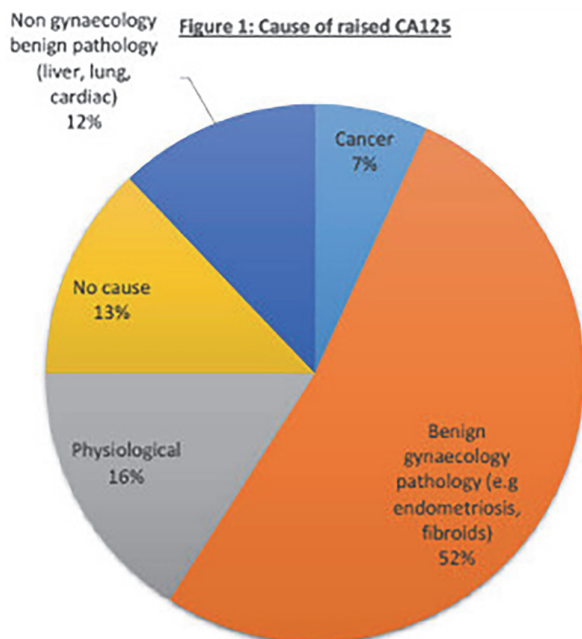
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10.1136/ijgc-2023-IGCS.432

Introduction In the UK, a CA125 blood test is advised for anyone presenting to general practice with symptoms suggestive of ovarian cancer. If raised, they are referred for further investigation. Not all patients with a raised CA125 will have cancer. We have noticed a range of practice in our Trust and this likely relates to the lack of guidance on raised CA125 management in the absence of cancer, particularly in the premenopausal population.

Methods Retrospective review of all patients referred on the suspected cancer pathway to Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, UK between July 1st2022 and 31st December 2022, to identify management and outcomes.

Results 134/1895 patients were referred with a raised CA125. Only 5/19 ovarian cancer diagnoses in this time period were referred with a raised CA125. 4 patients had a diagnosis of non-ovarian cancers. Figure 1 shows the remaining causes. All



Abstract EP384/#667 Figure 1 Cause raised CA125

patients who had a CA125 of over 3000 had cancer. No patient with a CA125 less than 60 had cancer. 81 patients were premenopausal. All patients underwent a pelvic ultrasound scan and amongst this group, management varied with only 40 removed from the suspected cancer pathway at first attendance. The remaining 40 underwent further investigation: Repeat CA125 (n=22), MRI (n=18).

Conclusion/Implications Lack of guidance for the management of raised CA125 reflects there being no level which is diagnostic of ovarian cancer. Raised CA125 may be physiological or due to benign conditions. Further research is needed to determine whether management pathways should differ depending on menopausal status or age.

EP385/#290

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELF-COLLECTED VERSUS CLINICIAN-COLLECTED SPECIMENS IN DETECTING HIGH-RISK HPV INFECTION: A PROSPECTIVE CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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10.1136/ijgc-2023-IGCS.433

Introduction The primary endpoint of this study aimed to investigate the correlation between self-collected vaginal specimens versus clinician-collected cervical specimens in detecting high-risk HPV infection. Furthermore, the secondary endpoint was the satisfaction of self-collection for HPV testing.

Methods From October 2021 to September 2022, 104 women with HPV16 or HPV18-positive or other 12 high-risk HPV-positive with cytology \geq ASCUS were enrolled. The primary endpoint of the study was the assessment of the level of agreement and correlation between human papillomavirus (HPV) testing results obtained from self-collected vaginal specimens and those obtained from clinician-collected cervical specimens in detecting high-risk HPV infections, which was accomplished using Cohen's Kappa coefficient (κ). The secondary endpoint was the satisfaction of women with the vaginal self-collected method. Data analysis was using STATA (StataCorp LLC, College Station, TX), with results considered statistically significant at a P-value of less than 0.05.

Results Paired self-collected and clinician-collected specimens were obtained from 104 women with previous HPV-positive results. The agreement in detecting HPV infection was 'substantial' with a kappa coefficient of 0.75. More than 90% of participants rated self-collection as a very good to excellent method because of convenience and safety. For methods of further follow-up, 51% of participants chose self-sampling, the remaining preferred collection by clinicians. There were no complications with the intervention observed.

Conclusion/Implications Self-collected HPV testing is substantially correlated with clinician-collected specimens in detecting cervical high - risk HPV infection. This cell collection method appears to be highly satisfactory and may provide better compliance in the detection of cervical HPV infection.