

Diagnostics

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EVALUATION OF MICRO-RNA EXPRESSION IN CYTOLOGICAL SMEARS IN WOMEN WITH LOW GRADE SQUAMOUS INTRAEPITHELIAL LESIONS

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Introduction/Background MicroRNAs are short molecules that regulate gene expression. The microRNA expression profile changes in cells during neoplastic transformation. In particular, characteristic changes in microRNA are observed in the cells of the cervical epithelium during the development of intraepithelial neoplasia. These changes are compounded in invasive cervical cancer cells. Accordingly, microRNAs can serve as diagnostic or prognostic biomarkers in patients with cervical dysplasia of varying severity.

In this study, we analyzed microRNA in patients with low grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL) and compared the data obtained with the clinical course of the disease.

Methodology Total RNA was isolated from the epithelium of patients with low grade squamous intraepithelial lesions and divided into two pools: "persistence" (n=10) and "recovery" (n= 10), depending on the data of repeated cytological examination conducted after 6–9 months. In the obtained samples, we performed a comprehensive screening analysis of 85 micro-RNA expression (Cancer focus miRCURY RT-PCR panel, Exiqon, Denmark).

Results The results of microRNA profiling showed different levels of expression of 9 molecules in the compared groups. In cases of persistent cervical epithelial atypia during dynamic observation, miR-126-3p, miR-16-5p, miR-182-5p, miR-200c-3p, miR-205-5p, miR-223-3p, miR-24-3p molecules were expressed significantly more actively than in the group of samples obtained from patients whose cervical epithelium condition normalized during observation. The reverse situation was observed for miR-192-5p and miR let-7f-5p.

Conclusion MicroRNA molecules whose expression level correlates with the prognosis of cervical epithelial dysplasia can serve as useful biomarkers and be used to personalize the treatment of this common gynecological disease. Validation of the microRNA estimation method requires more extensive research.

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DETECTING CERVICAL DYSPLASIA WITH FOLATE RECEPTOR-MEDIATED DETECTION STAINING AGENT

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Introduction/Background Colposcopy is an essential method in the diagnosis of precancerous lesions. In recent years, new adjunctive technologies have been emerging with an aim to increase the effectiveness of colposcopy. In our randomized

Abstract 619 Table 1 Results of FRD staining, PAP smear, HPV test, colposcopy and histology in 10 patients.

Case	FRD	PAP	HPV	Colposcopy (Swede score)	Histology
1	+	H-SIL	+	5	CIN 1
2	+	H-SIL	+	8	CIN 2
3	+	H-SIL	-	4	No dysplasia
4	+	ASC-H	+	6	CIN 2
5	+	H-SIL (2x)	/	8	Acute cervicitis
6	-	H-SIL	-	0	Chronic Cervicitis
7	+	PAP B (2x)	+	4	CIN 1
8	+	PAP A	+	3	CIN 1
9	+	L-SIL (2x)	+	3	CIN 1
10	-	ASC-US L-SIL	-	3	No dysplasia

pilot study, we tested the Folate Receptor-mediated Detection staining solution (FRD) on 10 patients who visited our colposcopy outpatient office.

Methodology In our randomized pilot study, ten patients were tested using FRD staining solution. In all 10 patients HPV Test, Pap Smear, and Colposcopy were also performed. These four methods were evaluated in regard to the histopathological findings of the targeted biopsy.

Results The sensitivity and specificity of FRD staining solution were 100% and 50%, respectively.

Conclusion The advantage of the FRD method is that the results are immediate. Another benefit of this test is that it can predict the location of cervical dysplasia both on the cervix and in the canal itself.

Further study could be useful to check if overall accuracy for screening is improved when FRD is used as a co-test with HPV testing.

Disclosures None.

Endometrial cancer

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SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF GYNECOLOGIC CANCERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Introduction/Background The COVID-19 pandemic brings about various challenges for surgeons in different fields. They should assess the risk-benefit of each surgery prior to the operation, and decide whether the surgery is beneficial for the patient or the surgery is delayable due to the risk of COVID-19 infection. In this regard, gynecologic surgeries are no exception. If the treatment is deferred, it may lead to the progression of the disease, affect the quality of life and patient's survival.

Case Reports In this article, we report and discuss three cases of gynecologic cancer including two cases of endometrial cancer and one case of cervical cancer in situ that referred to Mahdihyeh hospital, Tehran, Iran, during the COVID-19 pandemic.