complications to ascertain the causes and circumstances responsible for them so as to appropriately direct interventional protocols.

PS-02-066
High risk HPV detection in formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) cervical tissue with Aptima HPV assay

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Background & objectives: High risk-HPV(HR-HPV) is implicated in the development of intraepithelial neoplasia and carcinoma of uterine cervix. Several liquid based HPV detection techniques are available, and approved by FDA, however there are no FDA approval and enough experience for HPV detection in FFPE tissues.

Methods: One hundred and ninety-six cervical tissue specimens, each from a patient, were retrieved for HR-HPV detection. One-hundred and fifteen of these samples were diagnosed as HSIL and 46 as cervical squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). 36 of these FFPE cervical samples were normal. Histopathologic diagnosis was accepted as the golden standard.

Results: 189 of the assays provided informative results. HR-HPV was detected in 99.35% of the HSIL and cervical SCCs. Only one tissue sample was resulted as false negative and there were no false positive results. Sensitvity and specifity of the test were 99.35% and 100% (95%CI: 96.41%-99.98% and 90.26%-100% respectively). Positve predictive value and negative predictive value was 100% and 97.30% (95%CI: 83.62%-99.61%). Accuracy for this technique was 99.47% (95%CI: 97.09%-99.99%)

Conclusion: This HPV detection technique with Aptima HR-HPV Assay provides a reliable method for HR-HPV testing in FFPE tissue specimens however there is still need for larger studies.

PS-02-067
New approaches in study of pathomorphological aspects of diabetes on background of pregnancy

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Background & objectives: About 422 mln. people are suffered from diabetes. The birth of children in women with such pathology is very important question. In this connection, the aim of our research is the exploration of pathomorphological features of diabetes in pregnant.

Methods: The pregnant with diabetes of 1 type (25), diabetes of 2 type (22), gestational diabetes (20) were explored. The way of modelling of pancreatogenic diabetes with relevant insulin insufficiency at partial resection of pancreas in rats was designed. The samples of placenta and uterus of rats and women of line "Wistar" (30) were studied in light and scanning electron microscope.

Results: Plethora, diapedesis, thrombosis, fibrin were revealed in vessels of miometrium. Their extension at gestational diabetes was 1,9±0,6μm, at diabetes of 1 type was 1,4±0,2μm, at diabetes of 2 type was 1,7±0,6μm (3,0±0,4). The surface of endotheliocytes was altered. Villi of intermediate type were prevailed in placenta. The vast majority of blood vessels are full-blooded, with area 33,6±4,3, 40,2±5,0, 49,3±6,6μm (28,7±2,4). The sites of sclerosis were revealed in stroma.

Conclusion: Necessary correction for improving of pregnancy and childbirth indexes' may be conducted by clinicians due to received data

PS-02-068
Analysis of intraoperative consultation in ovarian tumours: an 11-year retrospective study of 321 cases

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Background & objectives: The intraoperative consultation evaluation in ovarian tumours is crucial for surgical management. Our purpose was to assess the concordance, discordance, and deferred rates of intraoperative diagnosis, along with the agreement in the behaviour of the tumour.

Methods: A retrospective, 11-year review of consecutive intraoperative consultations done between January 2009 and December 2019 at the Department of Pathology, Prof. Doutor Fernando Fonseca Hospital, was compared with definitive histology reports. The sensitivity, specificity and predictive values of each category (benign, borderline/uncertain behaviour and malignant) were determined.

Results: On a total of 321 intraoperative consultations, 261 reports (81.3%) were concordant with the definitive histology, 34 reports (10.6%) had minor discordances, 3 reports (0.9%) had major discordances and 23 cases (7.2%) had a deferred report to paraffin sections. The diagnosis that resulted in most inconsistencies were borderline tumours that turned out to be carcinomas and benign mesenchymal lesions, highlighting the importance of some limitations, including the sampling errors. Agreement between the behaviour of the tumour in the frozen section and definitive histology was observed in 98.3%, yielding a sensitivity and a positive predictive value for malignant tumours of 94.9% and 98.2%, respectively.

Conclusion: This retrospective study shows that frozen section evaluation of ovarian tumours represents a highly sensitive and specific technique that can be used to guide the surgeon to perform the appropriate surgical procedure. The authors present the main diagnostic challenges.

PS-02-069
Histopathological spectrum of ovarian tumours- a prospective study at CMS-TH - Bharatpur - Chitwan - Nepal

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Background & objectives: Ovary is the third most common site of neoplastic lesions in female genital tract. Ovarian tumours occur in any age group. Ovarian neoplasms have become increasingly important because they have gradually increased mortality rate due to female genital cancers.

Methods: This study was carried out on 75 cases of surgically resected ovarian tumour specimens fulfilling inclusion criteria at Department of Pathology in CMS-TH, from January 2016 to June 2017. Clinical data was recorded in predesigned proforma. The specimens were grossed, processed, embedded and stained using standard procedures and were analysed using light microscopy. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS 20.0

Results: Age range of the patients was from 10 to 70 years with maximum cases 32.0 in the age group of 21-30 years. Histopathological diagnosis was mature cystic teratoma 38.8%, serous cystadenoma 29.4%, mucinous cystadenoma 8.0%, borderline mucinous tumour 5.3%, serous cystadenocarcinoma 4.0%, dysgerminoma 4.0%, steroid cell tumour 2.7%, and borderline serous tumour, mucinous cystadenocarcinoma, mature cystic teratoma transforming into SCC, immature teratoma, Sertoli Leydig cell tumour and fibroma 1.3%.

Conclusion: Benign tumours were more common than malignant tumours for all age group. Most of the tumours were of surface epithelial cell origin. Mature cystic teratoma was the most common ovarian tumour as well as the most common benign tumour. Serous cystadenocarcinoma and dysgerminoma were most common malignant tumours. Malignant surface epithelial tumours usually occurred in older age whereas malignant germ cell tumours occurred in younger age. There was significant statistical Clinico-pathological correlation.