CM03 EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON ONCOLOGICAL PATIENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS AND PET-CT UTILIZATION

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Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, PET-CT scan

INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES: Although the COVID-19 pandemic has created various health problems in many people, it has also caused disruptions in the clinical management of patients with existing cancerous disease. This retrospective cohort study aims to observe the impact of COVID-19 pandemic in PET-CT utilization, which has an important role in the diagnosis, staging, and follow-up of cancer patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The data of 6053 patients who have undergone PET-CT imaging from 2019 to 2021 at the nuclear medicine department of Trakya University School of Medicine were analyzed. To examine the situation before and after COVID-19, we compared the 6-month periods in 2019, 2020, and 2021, starting from March 11, 2020, when the first case was seen in Turkey. Patients' age, type of cancer, and date of the PET-CT scans were recorded.

RESULTS: The mean ages of the patients admitted in 2019, 2020, and 2021 were 61.93, 61.16, and 61.57 years, respectively. Bronchus and lung cancer was the most common cancer type regardless of year or age groups with an average of 29,37%, followed by prostate cancer with 8.27% and 10.0%, in 2019 and 2021, respectively, while it was breast cancer with 11.48% in 2020. When compared with April 2019, PET-CT scan numbers had significantly declined in April 2020. A negative correlation was observed between the number of PET-CT scans and the number of COVID-19 cases from week one through week five.

CONCLUSION: The COVID-19 outbreak had a significant effect on PET-CT scans performed in Trakya University School of Medicine.

CM04

The impact of surgery type and prosthesis material on hearing results in stapes surgery

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Keywords: ossicular prosthesis, otosclerosis, stapes surgery

INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES: Stapes surgery is generally performed for otosclerosis and there are numerous surgical technicques and prosthesis materials available. Constant evaluation of postoperative hearing outcomes is crucial for identification and further advancement of the current best option.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This study is a retrospective analysis of the hearing treshold levels before and after stapedectomy/stapedotomy in 365 patients during a ten year period. The patients were classified in three groups depending on the prosthesis and surgery type (stapedectomy with Schucknecht's prosthesis placement and stapedotomy with either Causse's or Richard's prosthesis). The postoperative ABG was calculated by subtracting the BC PTA from the AC PTA.

RESULTS: The hearing treshold levels were evaluated preoperatively and postoperatively using pure-tone audiogram with frequency range from 250 Hz to 12 kHz. The results show the air-bone gap reduction to

CONCLUSION: The results were similar using the three observed options. The choice on the surgery type and prosthesis material shoud be made individually for each patient and the surgeon must be competent for using different surgical approaches in order to achieve the best results.