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the expression of p53 ($p < 0.0001$) and the presence of lichen sclerosus ($p = 0.0051$). It is curious that 4 keratinizing carcinomas of the cases studied presented coexpression of p16 and p53. Only 1 warty tumour was negative for p16 and positive for p53, and 9 keratinizing tumours were positive for p16 and negative for p53. Four of them were PCR positive for high risk HPV.
Conclusion: Although these findings show that the use of hematoxylin and eosin could correctly define tumours associated with HPV, we strongly suggest the performance of immunohistochemistry, especially in squamous keratinizing classic carcinomas in young patients with a history of HPV.

PS-02-056
Cross-talking of two apoptotic molecules in ovarian cancer
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Background & objectives: Objective: Our study aimed to analyse the immunoexpression of p53 and c-FLIP in ovarian carcinoma in relationship with the clinicopathological features.
Methods: The study group consisted of 63 cases of ovarian carcinomas histopathologically diagnosed as serous (44 cases), and non-serous (19 cases); 24 cases were classified as stage I-II and 39 as stage III; 12 cases were assessed as G1, 24 cases as G2, 27 cases as G3 and G4. Tissue fragments were immunohistochemically processed by using anti-p53 and c-FLIP antibodies.
Results: c-FLIP+/p53+ expression was noted in 15 cases and negative in 14 cases. 17 cases exhibited c-FLIP-/p53+ and c-FLIP+/p53- respectively. Cases with c-FLIP+/p53- profile had the following distribution according to tumour stage: 8 in stage I and 9 in stage III, and tumour grade: G1 in 6 cases, G2 in 8 cases and G3 in 3 cases. Cases presenting c-FLIP-/p53+ profile were framed as follows: 2 in stage I, 2 in stage II and 13 in stage III; 1 case was graded as G1, 6 cases as G2, 9 cases as G3 and 1 case as G4. Statistical analysis revealed significant differences between c-FLIP+/p53- and, respectively, c-FLIP-/p53+ expression, and tumour grade.
Conclusion: The study of FLIP and p53 molecules provides integrated images of the apoptotic mechanism based on a cross-talk between the intrinsic and extrinsic pathways

PS-02-057
Hsp70 and Hsp90 expression in normal and tumour endometrial tissues
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Background & objectives: Endometrial cells acquire new peculiarities during malignant transformation and progression, which plays a significant role in the behaviour of neoplastic cells.
The objective of our study presented here was to characterize hsp70 and hsp90 expressions in normal and tumour endometrium.
Methods: The investigation was conducted on 50 samples with different types (endometrioid, serous and clear-cell) endometrial carcinoma. Ten cases of normal endometrium were used for comparison. The presence of hsp70 and hsp90 was detected by the immunohistochemistry utilizing the mouse mAb W27 and rabbit pAb (0.1μg/ml), respectively.
Results: Normal endometrium is characterized by the focal nuclear-cytoplasmic expression of hsp70. Endometrial carcinomas showed an increase in its expression in tumour cells with the appearance of hsp90. The de-differentiation of tumours was accompanied by increase chaperone response. Both were found in a high proportion of cancer cells. It should be noted, that most neoplasias had a heterogeneous expression of chaperons in tumour tissue.
Conclusion: The occurrence and progression of endometrial carcinomas are accompanied by the change hsp70 and hsp90 expression in tumour cells. They acquire additional resistance due to the synthesis of chaperones which increase their survival.

PS-02-059
A histological analysis of the placenta for the diagnosis of chronic abruption-oligohydramnios sequence
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Background & objectives: Chronic abruption-oligohydramnios sequence (CAOS) is characterized by diffuse chorioamniotic hemosiderosis (DCH). We compared the degree and distribution pattern of hemosiderin deposition (HD) on the chorionic plate (CP) and free membrane (FM).
Methods: We selected 20 CAOS patients, 21 non-CAOS patients as control group A (CA) matched by gestational weeks and 21 non-CAOS patients as control group B (CB) with bloody amniotic fluid. Iron staining of CP and FM was performed for every case. HD was evaluated by a histological score (HS) determined as positivity (0-3) multiplied by the staining area extent (0-4).
Results: HD was found in 100% (20/20) of CAOS patients and 14% (3/21) of CA and 9.5% (2/21) of CB patients. In both FM and CP, CAOS patients showed a significantly higher HS than control patients (CAOS, HS=4-12; CA, HS=0-1, $p<0.0001$; CB, HS=0-3, $p<0.0001$). In three CAOS patients, HD was seen only in the CP. The HS of the CP was significantly higher than that of the FM ($p=0.0003$).
Conclusion: CAOS was histologically characterized by DCH with an HS ≥4. The CP was better suited for the evaluation of DCH than the FM.

PS-02-060
A review of cases submitted for molecular genotyping by the Scottish Hydatidiform Mole Service over a 3-year period
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Background & objectives: In Scotland, suspected molar pregnancies are referred by the local pathologist to the Scottish Hydatidiform mole service (SHMS) in Dundee. This is a review of those cases that were diagnostically challenging and were submitted for molecular genotyping.
Methods: Submitted slides and blocks are booked in and ploidy analysis undertaken on all cases. If diploid, P57 immunohistochemistry (IHC) performed. Slides are reviewed by the pathologist and a final diagnosis of complete or partial mole or non-molar pregnancy reported. Molecular studies were undertaken if the diagnosis was equivocal. Genotyping was performed on DNA extracted from chorionic villi and maternal decidua.
Results: 689 cases received between 2017 and 2019. Histology, ploidy analysis and p57 IHC sufficient for diagnosis of 95% of referrals. The remaining 5% (34/689) were submitted for molecular genotyping to confirm the diagnosis. Where required, specific populations of chorionic villi or regions of discordant P57 expression were microdissected. Results showed, 56% (19/34) of cases were associated with a molar genotype including complete heterozygous or homozygous complement, or diandric triploidy. This included 5 cases of complex results including mosaicism and triandric tetraploidy. Biparental inheritance was reported in 15% (5/34) of cases. 18% (6/34) of cases were uninterpretable and the remaining 12% (4/34) of cases were associated with trisomy 21 or digynic triploidy.
Conclusion: Only a small number of cases submitted to the SHMS required further investigation by molecular genotyping with several cases showing complex results that could not be reliably established by other methods. This work reviews the range of diverse and complex cases seen by a national referral centre.