Introduction
Blood vessels in carcinoma are abnormal in structure and function. Ultrasound has an important role in diagnosing and evaluating treatment response to chemotherapy for cervical carcinoma. We compared decreased blood flow with pathological findings after neoadjuvant chemotherapy in cervical carcinoma.

Methods
We enrolled advanced cervical carcinoma patients who received Paclitaxel, Cisplatin and Bevacizumab (TPB) as neoadjuvant chemotherapy. We assessed blood flow with Superb Microvascular Imaging (SMI) before and after TPB. In assessing blood vessels, the number of blood vessels was calculated in 4 random high expansion fields and the characteristics of blood vessels were observed before and after TPB.

Results
Eleven patients were enrolled. The mean age was 62.0 and the mean maximal diameter of carcinoma was 5.7 cm. The number of blood vessels was increased and the characteristics became ‘normalized’.

Conclusion
SMI could detect decreased blood flow after TPB. These findings were thought to be correlated with pathological findings of ‘normalized’ blood vessels.

OP08.05 - Comparison of decreased blood flow detected by ultrasound with pathological findings in patients with neoadjuvant chemotherapy in cervical carcinoma
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