Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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our department for many years, as a strategy to lower carbon emissions. The advent of the COVID-19 pandemic prompted immediate implementation of telephone and virtual consultations as in person appointments were very limited. We performed a prospective audit to assess the effectiveness of this approach in lowering our carbon footprint.

Method: Audit study of all surgical clinic appointments from 18/03/20 - 31/03/21 at the Upper River Valley Hospital, New Brunswick. Mileage was calculated based on a round trip from patient postcode to the hospital address.

$CO_2 / CO_2$ equivalents ($CO_2-e$) emitted were calculated from previously published data - mobile phone $CO_2-e$; 0.0092751142 g/minute, laptop; 0.269216134 g/minute, standard car emissions 128.002 g/km.

Results were analysed statistically.

**Results:**

| Type of appointment | Total Number of patients | New patients | Male:Female | Mean Distance from Hospital (range/km) | Total $CO_2-e / kg | Mean $CO_2-e$ per patient / kg (range) | Median $CO_2-e$ per patient / kg |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Virtual             | 612                      | 162          | 1:1.3       | 40.06 (6.6 - 566)                | 0.16             | 2.5$x$E^{-4} (9.27$x$E^{-5}-0.61)       | 9.3$x$E^{-5}                  |
| In Person           | 266                      | 129          | 1:1.2       | 38.80 (6.6 - 546)                | 2617.41          | 9.9 (0.84 - 69.89)                     | 6.6                           |
| p-value*            |                           |              | 0.60        |                                 |                  |                                        | <0.0001                      |

* unpaired t test and chi squared.

**Discussion:** Implementation of virtual appointments significantly lowered the carbon footprint of our surgery clinic. This has the potential to be a positive development in the efforts against climate change. Factors such as quality assurance, patient and physician satisfaction need to be determined however.

100.

**PERIOCULAR MALIGNANCY TREATMENT PROVISION IN RURAL ENGLAND DURING THE COVID PANDEMIC**

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**Introduction:** Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) are the most common types of periocular malignancy. Surgical excision is the mainstay of treatment. With the COVID-19 pandemic, many services in the NHS has been disrupted. In this retrospective study, we look at all BCC and SCC cases treated at a rural hospital in Boston, Lincolnshire to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 on periocular malignancy presentation and treatments.

Method: Retrospective study of all BCC and SCC cases treated at Boston Pilgrim hospital between Jan 2019 to Jan 2021 are analysed (n = 49). The data are separated into two groups comparing the year of 2019 to 2020. Pathology reports are used to obtain the subtype of each Case.

**Results:** Compared to 2019, the number of treated patients reduced by 47% in 2020. There is no significant difference in the percentage of BCC & SCC patients. An insignificant decrease in the percentage of patients requiring re-excision at stage 2 of the operation in the year of 2020 is seen (2019: 41.1%; 2020: 34.4%).

In 41.1% of 2019 cases (38%) this cancer was clinically significant (Gleason $\geq 7$). In half the patients ($n=117$) malignancy was in MRI-negative areas, and there was Gleason $\geq 7$ disease in 82 cases. In 43 patients (18.5%) a higher-grade cancer was in MRI-negative areas of the prostate compared to MRI-positive areas.

**Discussion/Conclusion:** 50% of detected cancer was in prostate areas which were negative on MRI. The chance of finding cancer in MRI-positive areas was 50%. Importantly for the 18.5% of patients who had more aggressive histology in the MRI-negative areas, the saturation biopsies of these areas would be important for planning management. We conclude that it is clinically beneficial to biopsy the whole prostate. MRI-targeted biopsies, alone, under-diagnose patients with clinically significant prostate cancer.

103.

**AUDIT OF RISK FACTORS TO PREDICT THE RECURRENCE OF SALIVARY GLAND PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMAS**

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Recurrent salivary gland pleomorphic adenomas are a complex oncological challenge, despite their benign nature. These tumours are often numerous, multifocal, and located distant from their original tumour site. Current recurrence rates stand at 2% however the management and surgical approach for recurrences are unclear. This study aims to characterise, for the first time, risks factors that predict the rate at which recurrent nodules emerges. A retrospective data analysis was conducted consisting of 60 cases with a diagnosis of ‘Recurrent Pleomorphic Adenoma’ from January 2010 to March 2021 from the UCH database and a private practice in Harley Street. Information regarding patient demographic, surgical procedures and characteristics of recurrent nodules were collated. The study cohort was stratified into different subgroups and we analysed if there was any significance between a risk factor (such as age, gender and surgical technique) and length-of-time to recurrence.

Key Results include patients aged 40 and younger being more likely to recur earlier than patients above the age of 40 ($p<0.0001$). No significant difference was found between gender, surgical procedure, and characteristics of nodules. A heterogenous tumour doubling-time was identified within the same patient.

Our Results verified that age remains a significant risk-factor for recurrence and tumour doubling-time should be used in clinical practice to closely follow patients to prevent complications. Our study provides an avenue for further studies to explore mutational links with recurrences.