

## AB086. P058. Current status of pancreatic cystic neoplasm: diagnosis and treatment a multi-institution retrospective study in China

Yadong Xu<sup>1</sup>, Ji Li<sup>1</sup>, Xin Wang<sup>2</sup>, Gang Li<sup>3</sup>, Gang Zhao<sup>4</sup>, Lei Wang<sup>5</sup>, Jun Cao<sup>6</sup>, Kuirong Jiang<sup>7</sup>, Zheng Wang<sup>8</sup>, Xueli Bai<sup>9</sup>, Yongsheng Yang<sup>10</sup>, Chunhui Yuan<sup>11</sup>, Xiaodong Tian<sup>12</sup>, Xiaowu Xu<sup>13</sup>, Fabao Liu<sup>14</sup>, Xue'e Bai<sup>15</sup>, Rui Kong<sup>15</sup>, Wenchuan Wu<sup>1</sup>, Wenhui Lou<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China; <sup>2</sup>Huaxi Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; <sup>3</sup>Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China; <sup>4</sup>Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, China; <sup>5</sup>Shandong University, Jinan 250100, China; <sup>6</sup>The Second Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510120, China; <sup>7</sup>The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China; <sup>8</sup>The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710061, China; <sup>9</sup>The Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou 310009, China; <sup>10</sup>The Second Affiliated Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130041, China; <sup>11</sup>The Third Affiliated Hospital of Beijing University, Beijing 100191, China; <sup>12</sup>The First Affiliated Hospital of Beijing University, Beijing 100034, China; <sup>13</sup>The Peoples Hospital of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou 310014, China; <sup>14</sup>The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230022, China; <sup>15</sup>The First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin 150001, China

**Background:** The aims of this study were to introduce our

current situation of diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic cystic neoplasm (PCN) in China.

**Methods:** A total of 2,251 PCN patients who underwent surgical resection from January 2006 to December 2016 in 16 institutions were retrospectively analyzed.

**Results:** The male to female ratio was 1 to 2.4, and the age at diagnosis was 47.5 years (range, 8–89 years). The preoperative diagnostic coincidence rate of solid pseudo-papillary tumor (SPT) was 48.5%, serous cystic neoplasm (SCN) was 13.7%, intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN) was 49.7, mucinous cystic neoplasm (MCN) was 15.6% respectively and the PCN was 33%. SPT, SCN, IPMN, MCN were 713 cases, 678 cases, 495 cases, 365 cases respectively by pathologically diagnosed, and the malignant transformation rate was 12.3%, 0.6%, 32.1%, 10.4% respectively. The rate of postoperative complications was 46%, the pancreatic fistula (PF) and delayed gastric emptying (DGE) were the main complications. The tumor marker, such as CEA, CA19-9, CA125, was significantly increased in the malignant group.

**Conclusions:** SPT maybe the most common tumor in all PCN in China. Improving the accuracy of subtype (especially the SCN and the MCN) diagnosis preoperatively can avoid unnecessary surgery.

doi: 10.21037/apc.2018.AB086

**Cite this abstract as:** Xu Y, Li J, Wang X, Li G, Zhao G, Wang L, Cao J, Jiang K, Wang Z, Bai X, Yang Y, Yuan C, Tian X, Xu X, Liu F, Bai X, Kong R, Wu W, Lou W. Current status of pancreatic cystic neoplasm: diagnosis and treatment a multi-institution retrospective study in China. *Ann Pancreat Cancer* 2018;1:AB086. doi: 10.21037/apc.2018.AB086