

## AB124. P100. The prevalence and characteristics of pancreatic solid pseudopapillary tumor associate with malignance: a multicenter retrospective study in China

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**Background:** The main aim of this study was to seek the

clinical risk factors for malignance of pancreatic for solid pseudopapillary tumors (SPTs) in China.

**Methods:** Seven hundred five-four patients' information included preoperative or postoperative for diagnostic SPTs were collected from the standardized reports from January 2008 to December 2015 in the 16 institutions. And 685 cases with complete information relatively which have preoperative diagnosis concurrently.

**Results:** Of the 754 patients, 88 (12.3%) cases were pathologically proved as malignant tumor. Of the 685 patients, 314 (45.8%) cases were diagnosed SPTs correctly before operation and 644 (94.0%) cases confirmed as SPTs by the pathological diagnosis. The mean age at diagnosis was 33.1 years and the tumor longest diameter greater than 3cm appear in 74.5% patients. 210 patients were subjected to postoperative pancreatic fistula (PF), and 4 cases experienced grade C PF. The clinical factors, such as sex (P=0.97), age (P=0.38), tumor location (P=0.45) and size (P=0.21), CA 19-9 lever (P=0.71), mural nodule (P=1), solid component (P=0.84), wall enhancement (P=0.66), calcification (P=0.18), were meaningless to judge the malignant SPTs before operation.

**Conclusions:** Maybe the regional discrepancy in distribution existed through the percentage of SPTs. There's some room for improvement to make the right judgment for SPTs diagnosis in the preoperative. Evaluating the risk of the malignancy of SPTs still requires more accurate diagnostic criteria.

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