



## SWSC 2020 On-Demand Meeting Abstracts

### 29. MUCINOUS CYSTIC NEOPLASMS OF THE PANCREAS IN THE MODERN ERA: EXPERIENCE WITH 708 PATIENTS

Presenter: Maria Ahmad MD | Texas Tech University Health Sciences, El Paso  
*IT Konstantinidis, M Ahmad, E De La Rosa, B Davis, A Tyroch*

**Background:** Mucinous Cystic Neoplasms are mucin producing cysts with malignant potential. The existing surgical literature on treatment outcomes is limited to relatively small surgical series.

**Methods:** We reviewed the National Cancer Database assessing the outcomes of patients with mucinous cystic neoplasms between 2004-2016. Kaplan-Meier method and log rank test were used to make survival comparisons.

**Results:** A total of 707 patients were identified; 492(69.6%) received pancreatectomy. The majority of patients were female (71.4%), with median age 65 years (range: 22-90). Most common operation was partial pancreatectomy ie distal (48.4%) whereas 21.7% underwent a Whipple. Patients who were not operated were more frequently stage IV (40%) whereas patients who were operated had more frequently invasive disease (75%). Patients who underwent pancreatectomy had better survival compared to these that didn't undergo surgery (81.4 vs 6.6months;p<0.001). Comparing patients who underwent pancreatectomy and had invasive disease versus these that had in situ disease the former were older (median age 62 vs 55.5 years p=0.004) and more frequently males (26.1 vs 16.1%;p=0.03), however they had similar tumor size (5.5 vs 7cm respectively;p=0.14) and similar tumor differentiation (moderately differentiated 50% vs 38.1%;p=0.49). Patients with non-invasive (in situ) disease had prolonged survival compared to these with invasive disease (median OS not reached vs 50.2months;p<0.001).

**Conclusion:** Patients with mucinous cystic neoplasms of the pancreas have excellent survival when they undergo pancreatectomy especially when the disease is still in situ. However, 75% of patients who undergo resection already have invasive disease. Advanced age but not the size of the cyst correlate with the presence of invasive disease.

Figure. Patients with non-invasive disease (n=96) has a significantly improved survival versus patients with non-invasive disease (n=356) (Median OS: not reached versus 50.2 months; p<0.001)



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