

DYNAMIC CONTRAST ENHANCED HARMONIC ENDOSCOPIC ULTRASOUND (CEH-EUS) FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF FOCAL PANCREATIC MASSES. INFLOW-TIME MAPPING - A NOVEL SIMPLISTIC OBJECTIVE APPROACH: A PILOT STUDY

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Pancreas

October 15, 2023

A pilot study of 15 patients evaluates inflow-time mapping, a novel computer-aided color parametric imaging technique, as an adjunct to contrast-enhanced harmonic endoscopic ultrasound for characterizing focal pancreatic lesions.

KEY POINTS

- In 3 patients with chronic pancreatitis initially suspected to be pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma on conventional contrast-enhanced harmonic endoscopic ultrasound, inflow-time mapping correctly identified chronic pancreatitis by showing no difference in the speed of contrast agent uptake compared to surrounding parenchyma.
- Inflow-time mapping successfully characterized 2 pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors by demonstrating greater speed of contrast agent uptake and a typical parametric map pattern.
- Inflow-time mapping could not provide additional information in 8 of 15 patients due to insufficient vascularization of the lesions.
- The authors conclude that inflow-time mapping may be particularly useful for assessing hypervascular pancreatic lesions and for evaluating focal masses in patients with chronic pancreatitis where parenchymal inhomogeneity may confound visual assessment.
- This study may interest clinicians performing endoscopic ultrasound evaluation of pancreatic masses, particularly when differentiating chronic pancreatitis from malignancy or characterizing neuroendocrine tumors.

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