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Summary

ACCURACY OF ENDOSCOPIC ULTRASOUND-GUIDED TISSUE SAMPLING FOR THE CYTO-HISTOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF SOLID PANCREATIC TUMOURS: RESULTS OF A LARGE PROSPECTIVE REGISTRY

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Pancreas

October 16, 2023

A 13-year registry study of 1072 patients found that EUS-guided sampling for solid pancreatic tumours achieved 88.4% overall diagnostic accuracy for malignancy, with core needles outperforming cytology needles.

KEY POINTS

- Global diagnostic performance showed 86.5% sensitivity, 100% specificity, and 88.4% overall accuracy for malignancy using histopathological analysis of surgical specimens and long-term clinical and radiological follow-up as the gold standard
- Core needles achieved higher sensitivity (89.4% vs 83.5%) and overall accuracy (90.7% vs 86.2%) compared with cytology needles
- The study included 1072 patients over 13 years with solid pancreatic lesions averaging 33.4 mm in size, using both standard cytology needles and core needles (ProCoreTM, Franseen, and Fork-Tip) in various gauges
- Of the lesions sampled, 85.4% were classified as malignant and 14.5% as benign, with a mean of 1.7 needle passes per procedure and on-site evaluation performed in 20.9% of cases

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