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Summary

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND PERORAL PANCREATOSCOPY: FIRST MODEL FOR MAIN PANCREATIC DUCT LESION DETECTION AND DIFFERENTIATION

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Surgery | Pancreas | Mechanisms & Personalised Medicine | Digestive Oncology

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A multicenter AI model (CADex) achieved 98.6% accuracy in detecting and differentiating malignant from benign pancreatic duct findings during peroral pancreatoscopy across multiple device platforms.

KEY POINTS

- The CADex model detected IPMNs and pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma with 98.6% accuracy, 97.1% sensitivity, and 99.5% specificity in a multicenter cohort of 24,307 pancreatoscopy images from 19 patients.
- The detection module (CADe) achieved a mean average precision of 0.969 for locating pathological pancreatoscopy findings using bounding boxes.
- This is the first worldwide AI model designed specifically for peroral pancreatoscopy, trained and validated on images from 3 different pancreatoscopy devices across 5 centers in the United States, Spain, Brazil, and Mexico.
- The model characterizes findings as malignant (P-DAC, IPMN) or benign (MPD lithiasis, benign stenosis, benign dilation) and provides bounding boxes to guide lesion sampling.
- AI-assisted pancreatoscopy may enable accurate diagnosis of main duct IPMN and pancreatic adenocarcinoma in high-risk patients and potentially allow the procedure to be performed in lower-volume settings.

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