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Summary

THIRD GENERATION OF EUS-FNB NEEDLES IN SOLID PANCREATIC LESIONS: IS ONE NEEDLE PASS ENOUGH FOR THE DIAGNOSIS?

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Pancreas

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A prospective study of 53 solid pancreatic lesions found that a new-generation 22G FNB needle achieved 97% diagnostic accuracy with a single pass and 98% with two passes, determined by macroscopic onsite evaluation.

KEY POINTS

- Tissue sampling was performed in consecutive patients between October 2022 and March 2023 using a 22G needle with asymmetric three-prong tip, slow-pull technique, and 2 or 3 passes according to macroscopic onsite evaluation
- The first needle pass achieved 97% diagnostic accuracy (51 of 53 confirmed histological diagnoses), which increased to 98% with the second pass
- Sample adequacy reached approximately 99%, and both positive core procurement and tissue quality exceeded 95% across all test tubes
- No major adverse events were detected in the study population, which included lesions averaging 31 mm in size (75% pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma)
- The authors conclude that additional data are needed due to the limited sample size but suggest fewer passes may offer time-saving and cost-effectiveness benefits in high-volume centers

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