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Summary

BILE LIQUID BIOPSY IN PANCREATOBILIARY TUMORS: A NOVEL APPROACH TO DETECT ACTIONABLE MUTATIONS

Jesús M. Urman

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Digestive Oncology | Immunology | Pancreas | Surgery | Hepatobiliary

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NGS-based cell-free DNA analysis of bile collected during ERCP detected actionable mutations in 37% of cholangiocarcinoma patients and 55% of pancreatic cancer patients with biliary stenosis, outperforming tissue NGS in this 28-patient proof-of-concept study.

KEY POINTS

- In 19 cholangiocarcinoma patients, bile NGS identified 7 patients (37%) with actionable mutations (ERBB2, IDH2, KRAS^G12C) versus none detected in tissue NGS, and detected 47/49 total mutations versus 22/49 in tissue.
- In 9 pancreatic cancer patients, bile NGS identified 5 patients (55%) with actionable mutations versus 4 (44%) in tissue, detecting 16/18 mutations versus 12/18 in tissue.
- Bile NGS identified all 19 cholangiocarcinoma patients with mutations (100%) compared to 84.3% (16/19) by tissue NGS, with 91% concordance for mutations detected in both sources.
- Bile samples were collected during the first prescribed ERCP using a 52-gene panel, while tissue samples required at least 40% tumor content and were analyzed with a 161-gene panel.
- The approach does not consume histological material, and bile collection during standard ERCP for biliary drainage is described as simple and secure.

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