

ENDOSCOPIC ULTRASOUND SHEAR WAVE FOR ASSESSING CHRONIC PANCREATITIS AND SOLID PANCREATIC NEOPLASM: A NESTED CASE-CONTROL STUDY

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Poster

Pancreas

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EUS-guided shear wave elastography demonstrated 91% specificity and 75% sensitivity for diagnosing pancreatic neoplasms in a study of 88 cases, with a cut-off value of 17.4 kPa distinguishing neoplasms from controls and chronic pancreatitis.

KEY POINTS

- In 88 cases (37 controls, 14 chronic pancreatitis, 37 neoplasms), shear wave elasticity of 17.4 kPa or greater diagnosed pancreatic neoplasms with 75% sensitivity, 91% specificity, 60% positive predictive value, and 95% negative predictive value.
- Median strain ratio was significantly higher in pancreatic neoplasms (7.6) compared to controls (3.6) and chronic pancreatitis (3.9), with p less than 0.001.
- Study groups and diabetes were associated with higher shear wave elasticity and dispersion, with predicted elasticity values significantly different between neoplasms and controls (p equals 0.0242).
- The authors conclude that EUS-guided shear wave elastography is an objectively valuable measuring tool for chronic pancreatitis and pancreatic neoplasm diagnostic workups, though larger multicentric trials are needed to confirm findings.

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