

THE YIELD OF NEXT GENERATION SEQUENCING IN DIAGNOSTIC WORK UP OF SUSPICIOUS BILIARY STRICTURES

Lydi van Driel

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Poster

Hepatobiliary

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Next generation sequencing applied to biliary brushes and biopsies in patients with suspicious biliary strictures showed 85% sensitivity and 93% specificity when combined with initial morphology, but changed clinical decision making in only 8% of cases.

KEY POINTS

- In 109 samples from 106 patients with suspicious biliary strictures, NGS identified 42 of 75 malignancies (56%) with no false positives.
- NGS overall sensitivity was 65% for brushes and 58% for biopsies when used alone, with 100% specificity for both; when combined with initial morphology and histology, sensitivity increased to 85% and specificity was 93%.
- For atypical morphology cases, NGS correctly classified 54% of malignant cases with 64% sensitivity and 100% specificity.
- NGS outcome resulted in a change of clinical decision making in 8% of patients.
- The authors conclude NGS provides significant additional yield but has limited impact on clinical decision making, suggesting it should be reserved for cases where differentiation of cancer type or diagnosis without mass lesion is needed.

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