

UEG Journal Best Paper Award

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Presentation

Nurses

Pancreas

Radiology & Imaging

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A seven-marker blood-based signature including CA19-9, mRNA, and microRNA markers detected pancreatic cancer recurrence after R0 resection with 90% accuracy and 98% sensitivity in a prospective European study of 146 patients.

KEY POINTS

- The speaker reported that the best-performing marker set achieved 90% accuracy and 98% sensitivity for detecting tumour recurrence after curative-intent pancreatic cancer resection.
- The signature comprises four mRNA markers, two microRNA markers, and CA19-9, analyzed using TaqMan array technology on serum samples.
- In five patients with serial samples, the marker set detected recurrence at least as early as clinical imaging, and in one case flagged recurrence three months before routine MRI detected relapse.
- Samples were prospectively collected from 146 patients across multiple European centers starting three months post-resection, with patients classified as no evidence of disease if they remained relapse-free for at least 12 months.
- The speaker characterized this as exploratory work requiring validation in much larger patient cohorts and stated that a positive test would prompt detailed clinical workup and possibly earlier imaging rather than immediate re-operation.

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