

THE POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING GOOD QUALITY AND QUANTITY RNA FROM EUS-FNA SAMPLES OF PANNENS: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Poster

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A prospective study of 37 pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm patients demonstrates the feasibility of extracting RNA from endoscopic ultrasound fine-needle aspiration samples using three different preservation methods, with snap-frozen plus Trizol yielding the highest RNA concentration and snap-frozen plus 1-Thioglycerol producing the highest RNA integrity.

KEY POINTS

- The study compared three RNA extraction methods from EUS-FNA samples of 37 PanNEN patients (median age 59 years, 62.2% male, median Ki67 2%, 62.2% grade G2 tumors) using 25-gauge needles.
- Median global RNA concentration was 11,000 pg/ul and median RNA integrity number was 3.7 across all methods, with significant differences observed between preservation techniques.
- Snap-frozen plus Trizol extraction yielded the highest median RNA concentration while snap-frozen plus 1-Thioglycerol buffer produced the highest median RNA integrity value.
- Univariate linear regression analysis found no significant associations between patient or tumor characteristics and RNA quantity or quality.
- The authors conclude that successful RNA extraction from EUS-FNA samples may advance molecular profiling and personalized medicine approaches for pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasms, addressing current discordance between EUS-based and surgical Ki67 grading.

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