

## CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS OF SOLID-PSEUDOPAPILLARY NEOPLASM: A SINGLE-CENTER EXPERIENCE OF 18 PATIENTS

Tomoaki Yamasaki

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Poster

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**A retrospective study of 18 surgically resected solid-pseudopapillary neoplasms found that most were detected incidentally, with contrast-enhanced CT diagnosing 56% and EUS-FNA achieving 89% diagnostic accuracy.**

### KEY POINTS

- The study included 18 pathologically confirmed SPN cases between 1997 and 2022, with 12 female and 6 male patients, median age 39.5 years, and median tumor size 23 mm.
- All 18 patients achieved recurrence-free survival during a median follow-up of 89.5 months, and 15 cases were detected incidentally during health check-ups or other examinations.
- Contrast-enhanced CT diagnosed SPN in 10 of 18 cases (56%), showing enhancing mass in 10 cases, cystic component in 9 cases (50%), and calcification in 8 cases (44%).
- EUS diagnosed SPN in 7 of 12 cases (58%) and was particularly useful for small lesions under 13 mm without cystic components that were difficult to characterize on CT.
- EUS-guided fine needle aspiration achieved 89% diagnostic accuracy (8 of 9 cases), while small tumor size, absence of calcification, and lack of cystic components made preoperative diagnosis more challenging in 5 cases.

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