SHEAR WAVE ELASTOGRAPHY FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF NON-CALCIFIC CHRONIC PANCREATITIS. A PROSPECTIVE, SINGLE-CENTRE, OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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A prospective study of 81 patients found that EUS-based shear wave elastography measurements (wave velocity and pressure) correlated with the degree of chronic pancreatitis as classified by Rosemont criteria and with strain elastography findings.

KEY POINTS

- Shear wave elastography wave velocity and pressure measurements increased progressively across patients with normal pancreas, indeterminate findings, findings suggestive of chronic pancreatitis, and findings consistent with chronic pancreatitis ($p<0.0001$ for both parameters).
- Wave velocity ranged from mean 1.66 in normal pancreas to 3.31 in patients consistent with chronic pancreatitis; pressure ranged from mean 9.07 KPas to 31.25 KPas across the same groups.
- Both shear wave elastography parameters correlated significantly with number of EUS Rosemont criteria ($r=0.708$ and $r=0.682$), strain ratio ($r=0.684$ and $r=0.668$), and strain histogram ($r=0.697$ and $r=0.660$), all $p<0.001$.
- This material would be most relevant to endosonographers evaluating patients with clinical suspicion of non-calcific chronic pancreatitis.

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