

MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH PANCREATIC MALIGNANT TUMORS IS IMPROVING BUT INCIDENCE CONTINUES TO RISE

Shah, Aun Raza¹; Shah, Ishani²; Ghoneim, Sara¹; Ali, Rubab³; Mashiana, Harmeet Singh¹; Pandya, Prashant⁴; Chandan, Saurabh⁵; Dhindsa, Banreet Singh¹; Bhat, Ishfaq¹; Singh, Shailender¹

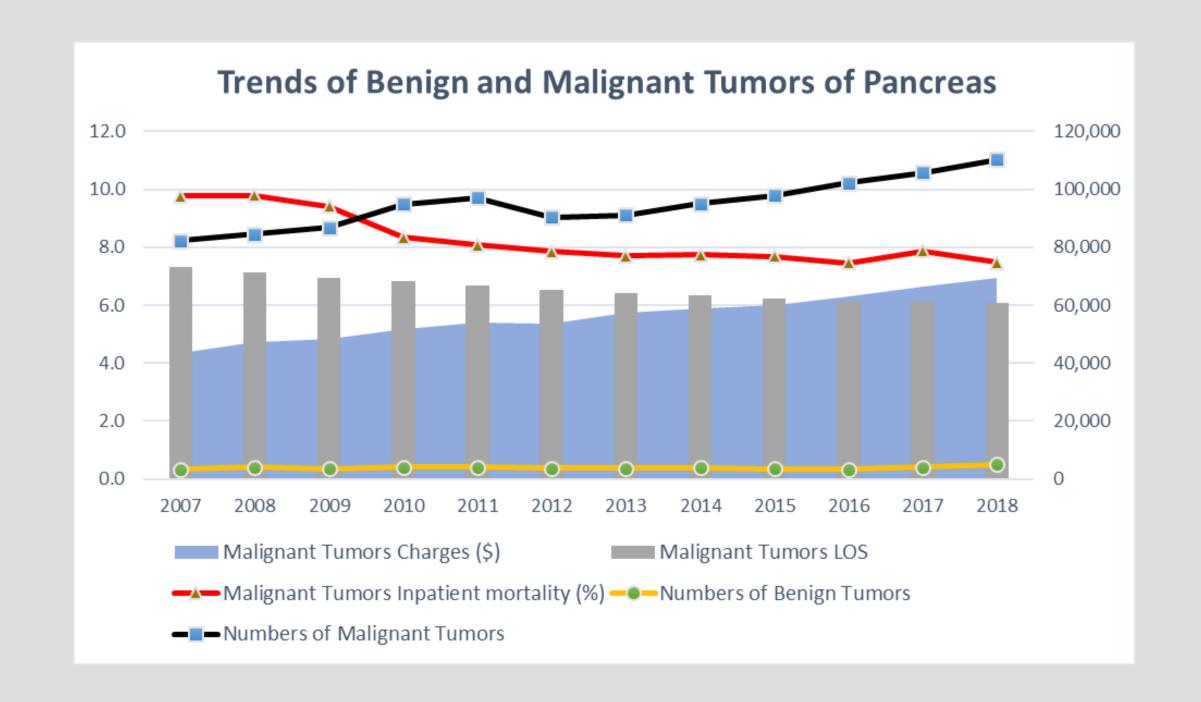
1. University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE, United States. 2. Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA, United States. 3. Clarkson Family Medicine, Omaha, NE, United States. 4. University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, KS, United States. 5. Creighton University Medical Center, Omaha, NE, United States.

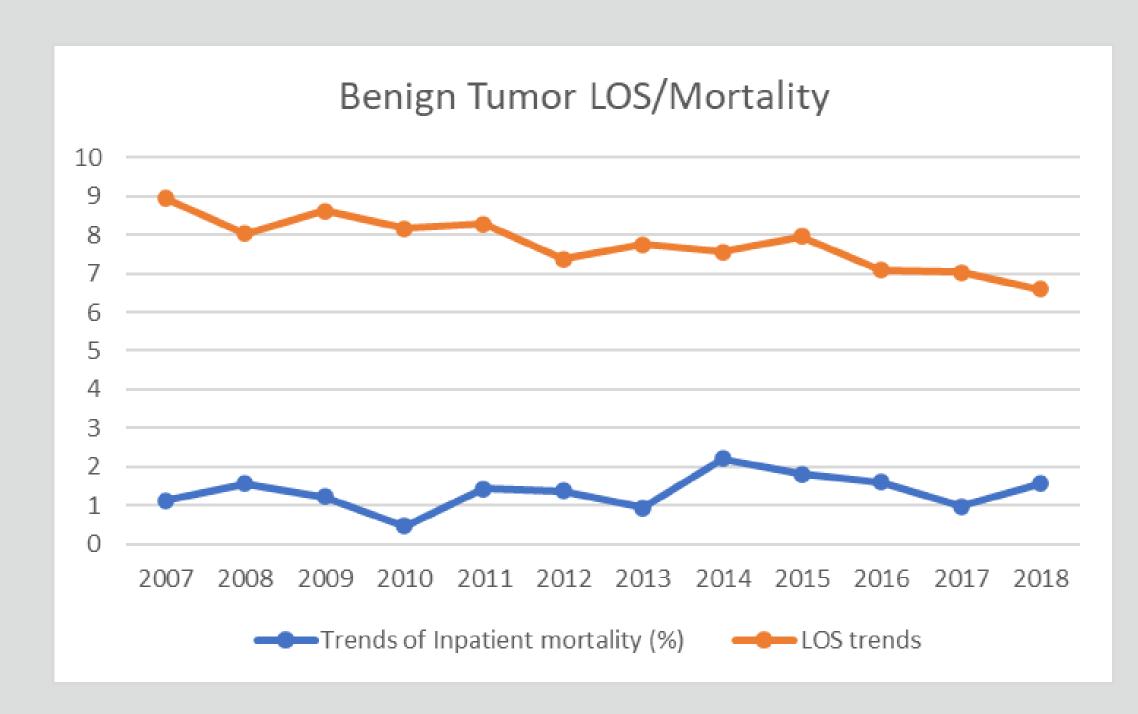
INTRODUCTION

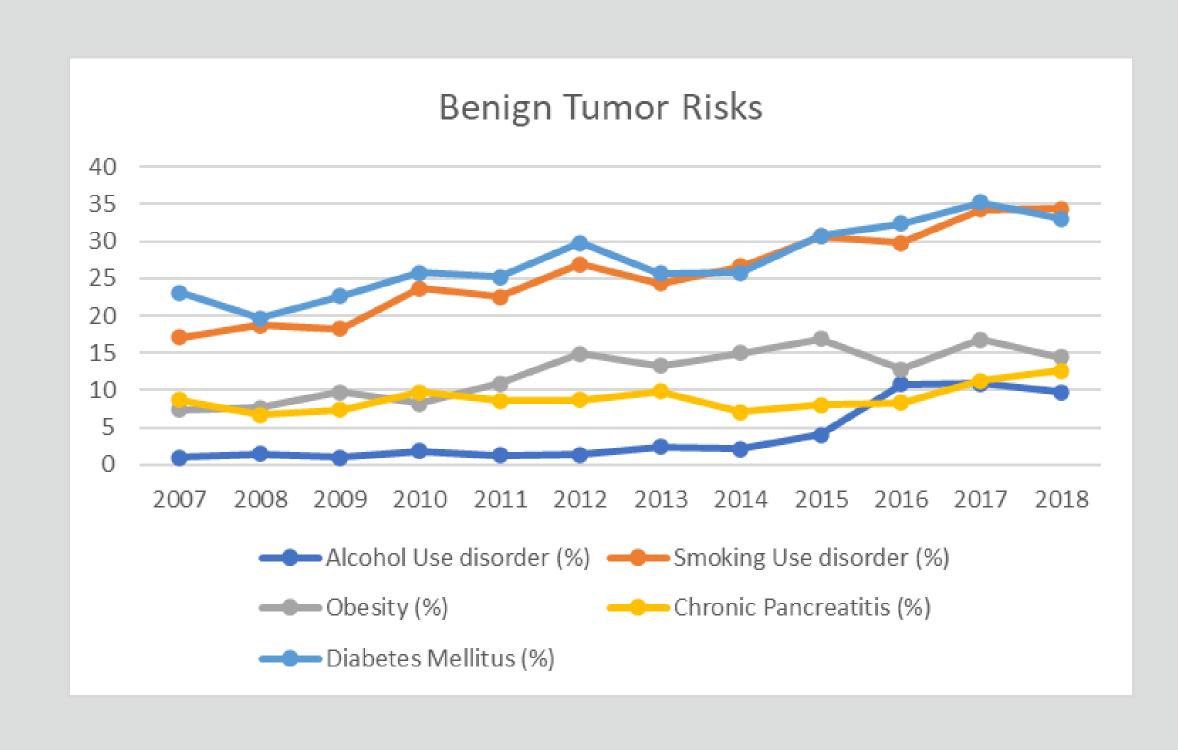
- Multiple guidelines have been proposed since 2006 for screening and surveillance of pancreatic neoplasms.
- However, effective screening strategies for pancreatic malignancies remain elusive and the ideal modality to screen for pre-malignant and early-stage malignant pancreatic lesions is yet to be determined.
- In this study we sought to identify the trends in incidence and mortality of benign and malignant pancreatic neoplasms since the introduction of pancreas cancer screening guidelines.

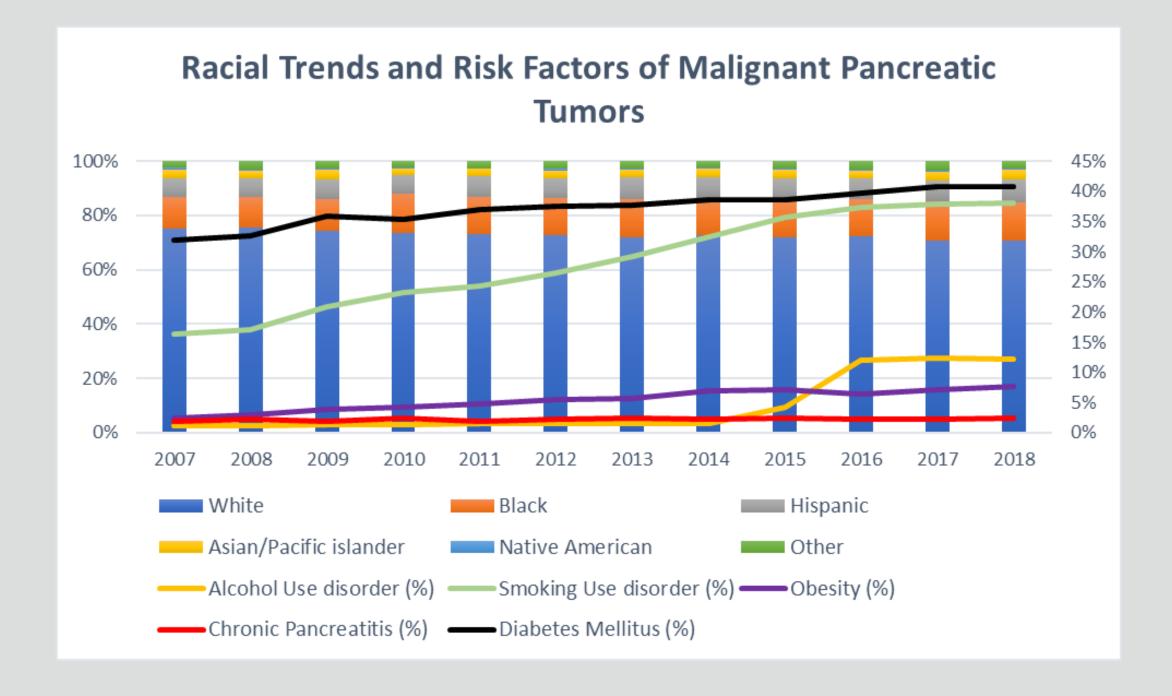
METHODS

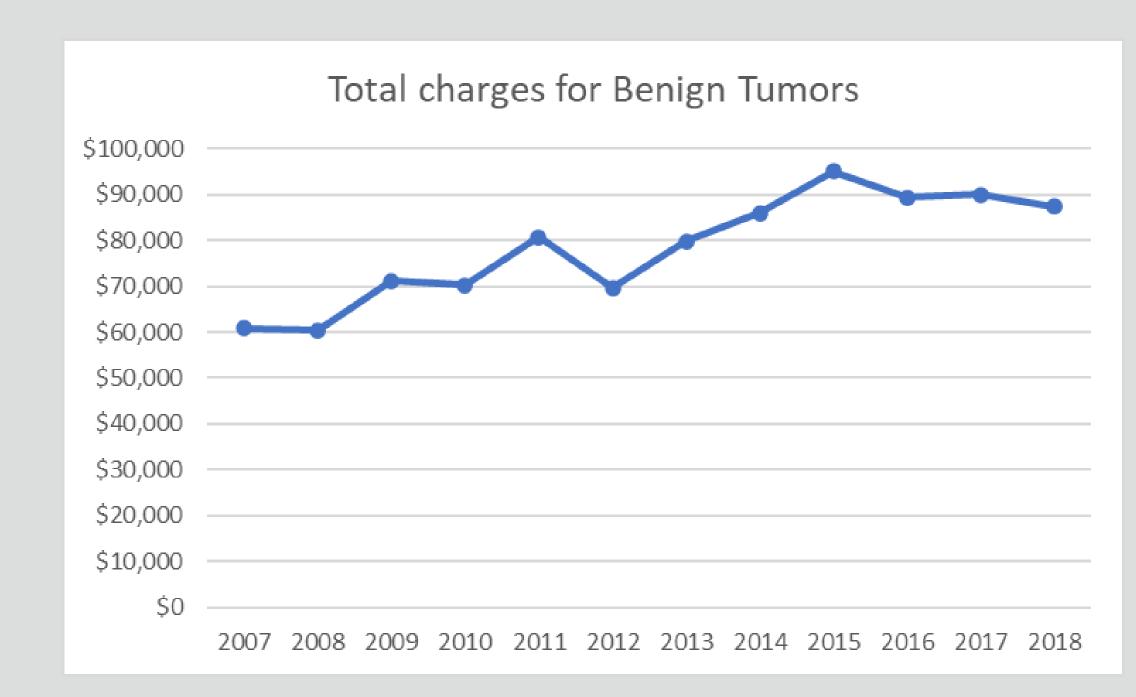
- Adult patients with a principal or secondary diagnosis of benign or malignant pancreatic neoplasm were selected from the National Inpatient Sample (NIS) database for the years 2007 to 2018.
- Yearly incidence of pancreatic benign and malignant tumors was calculated as well as trends of inpatient mortality for these patients.
- Secondary variables of interest included healthcare resource utilization [length of stay (LOS) and total hospitalization costs and charges]; as well as demographic variables and risk factors associated with pancreatic neoplasms.

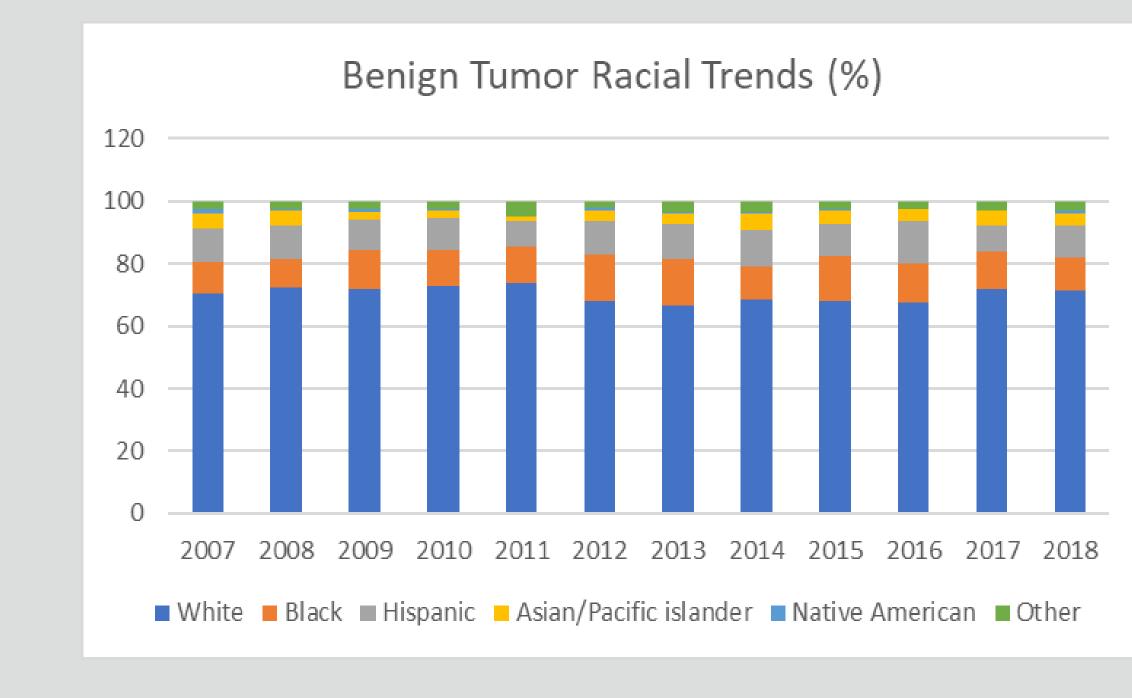












RESULTS

- 46515 patients had benign pancreatic tumors
- 1,143,034 had malignant pancreatic tumors
- Incidence of malignant pancreatic tumors increased by approximately 2.4% from 2007 to 2018
- Mortality improved from 9.7% to 8.2% [p < 0.0001]
- There was no significant change in the incidence of benign pancreatic tumors or associated mortality [p <0.31]
- From 2007 to 2018 the female preponderance for benign and malignant tumors decreased from 50.23% to 49.34% [p <0.0001]
- There was a significant increase in Medicare (56.4% to 58.3%) and Medicaid (6.2% to 7.9%) share as primary payer [p <0.0001].

CONCLUSION

- Despite implementation of screening guidelines, there was no change in number of benign pancreatic lesions being diagnosed from 2007 to 2018
- Incidence of malignant pancreatic tumors continues to rise. However, the associated mortality has been decreasing.

