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Scientific Abstract

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MDCT Evaluation Of Pancreatic Malignancies

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Objective - To evaluate Multi Detector Computed Tomography (MDCT) features of pancreatic lesions and to determine its sensitivity and specificity in diagnosing malignant pancreatic lesions.

Materials and methods - A retrospective study of 25 patients comprising 17 males and 08 females in the age group (30-70) years with pancreatic malignancy was conducted from November 2017 to December 2018 at Department of Radiology. All patients had preoperative/pre-treatment MDCT, biopsy and HPE evaluation.

Results - Pancreatic malignancies were mostly seen in male patients (68%). Majority observed were at 50-60yrs age group (70%), no cases observed in group <40years. 50% of lesions were solid, 40% were cystic and 10% were necrotic lesions. Adenocarcinoma consisted majority (56%) followed by serous cystadenoma (8%), mucinous cystadenoma (8%), NET (4%), and a few rare variants like acinar cell carcinoma (4%), squamous cell carcinoma (4%), spindle cell carcinoma (4%), IPMN (4%), lymphoma (4%), metastasis (4%) were also observed. Majority of the lesions were observed in pancreatic head (50%) followed by uncinata process and tail. Metastasis was observed in peri pancreatic lymph nodes (28%), 2nd part of duodenum (24%), Liver (16%) and kidney (12%). Main pancreatic duct involvement was seen in (28%) cases followed by superior mesenteric artery (12%), IVC (8%) and celiac artery (4%).

Conclusion-The science and technical advancement over the last few years have made MDCT the imaging modality of choice for the accurate diagnosis and evaluation of pancreatic malignancies. Also, it carries a high sensitivity and specificity for detecting of vascular invasion which can be of great diagnostic aid for preoperative planning.