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Epidemiologic Analysis According To Histologic Subtype Of Pancreatic Cancer In Korea From 1999 To 2019

Hyeon Min PARK¹, Mee Joo KANG², Sang-Jae PARK¹, Kyu-Won JUNG³, Sung-Sik HAN^{*1}

¹Center For Liver And Pancreatobiliary Cancerr, National Cancer Center, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

²The Korea Central Cancer Registry, National Cancer Center, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

³Division Of Cancer Registration And Surveillance, National Cancer Control Institute, National Cancer Center, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Background : This study investigated epidemiologic features of patients with pancreatic cancer in Korea, according to the histologic subtypes.

Methods : The Korean Central Cancer Registry data on patients with pancreatic cancer from 1999 to 2019 was reviewed. The 101,446 patients with pancreatic cancer (C25 based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision) were allocated according to morphologic codes: A, Endocrine; B, Carcinoma excluding cystic and mucinous; C, Cystic or mucinous; D, Acinar cell; and E, Sarcoma and soft tissue tumor.

Results : Elderly patients >70 (49.2%) and no active treatment within four months after diagnosis (52.5%) were most frequent, and the rate of localized and regional stage (30.9%) was lowest in group B. Only in group C, pancreatic cancer occurred more frequently in female than male. Between 1999 and 2019, average annual percentage changes in age-specific incidence rates were positive in groups A (13.9%, $p < 0.001$), B (1.0%, $p < 0.001$), and C (6.5%, $p = 0.025$). The proportions of groups A (from 2.2% to 4.6%) and C (from 2.8% to 3.1%) among pancreatic cancer increased from 2006-2012 to 2013-2019. The 5-year survival rates were higher in the recent period (2013-2019) than others (period 2006-2012 and 1999-2005) in Groups A (75.3%; 59.7%; 52.3%, respectively, $p < 0.001$), B (8.5%; 6.8%; 7.1%, respectively, $p < 0.001$), and C (58.1%; 47.9%; 41.3%, respectively, $p < 0.001$). The 5-year survival rate decreased as the patients aged in groups A, B, C, and D.

Conclusions : Subgroups of pancreatic cancer show different epidemiologic features, including incidences, treatment rates, and prognoses.

Corresponding Author : **Sung-Sik HAN** (sshan@ncc.re.kr)