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Prognostic Implications Of Targeted NGS Panel In Resectable Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma

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Background : Targeted next-generation sequencing (NGS) panel has been gradually expanding its use in clinical care especially in the field of oncology. However, little is known about the role of NGS panel in surgically resected pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma(PDAC). We sought to find the impact of gene mutation to recurrence in resectable pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) patients.

Methods : Patients who underwent surgery for resectable PDAC and underwent testing using targeted NGS panel in Asan medical center from May 2019 to January 2021 were included in the study.

Results : Of the 184 patients included in the analysis, 107 (58.2%) were men and 77 (41.8%) were women, with a median (interquartile range[IQR]) age of 64 (57.0-70.0) years. Recurrence occurred in 134 (72.8%) patients. Patients whose tumors had mutation on GRIN3B,DOT1L,RSPO1,RB1,WT1 showed better disease-free survival compared to those who did not have mutations on those genes. In univariate analysis, GRIN3B,DOT1L,RSPO1, and RB1 appeared as a protective factor against recurrence among the genes while only GRIN3B (HR0.24 [95%CI, 0.08-0.74; p=0.013]) remained as a protective factor against recurrence in the multivariate analysis .

Conclusions : The findings insist that integrating the genomic profiles using NGS panels and clinical outcomes can give prognostic implications regarding the recurrence of resectable PDAC.

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