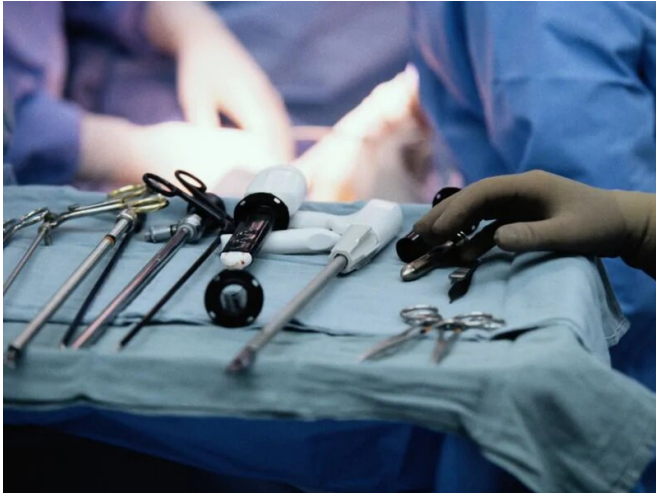


Aggressive approach to pancreatic cysts may prevent dreaded cancer

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"If we continue using the more conservative cutoff point of 10 mm dilation for deciding when to remove these cysts, this study suggests we will miss a lot of people who will go on to develop cancer," said co-lead author Dr. Ross Beckman. He's a surgical resident and postdoctoral fellow at Hopkins School of Medicine in Baltimore.

"Changing to more aggressive guidelines will lead to more surgeries, but would likely save more lives," Beckman added in a university news release.

The study involved more than 900 patients. Those with pancreatic cysts with duct dilation between 5 mm and 9.9 mm were almost twice as likely to develop precancerous cells as people with less than 5 mm of dilation. And they were about three times more likely to develop [pancreatic cancer](#), researchers found.

(HealthDay)—Pancreatic cancer is one of the deadliest malignancies, so a new study appears to offer some good news: Early removal of a certain type of precancerous pancreatic cyst may prevent the disease in some people.

These cysts—called intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasms—can cause enlargement of the main pancreatic duct. This duct is normally about 3 millimeters (mm) in diameter.

Guidelines from the International Cancer of the Pancreas Screening Consortium call for surgical removal of these cysts when there are one or more and when dilation of the duct is 10 mm or more.

But this new Johns Hopkins study concluded that removing these cysts when the duct reaches more than 5 mm in diameter may prevent cancer. The findings support 2018 European guidelines that encourage surgical removal of these cysts when duct dilation is much less than 10 mm.

Patients with duct dilation of 10 mm or more were 7.5 times more likely to develop precancerous cells and 14 times more likely to develop pancreatic cancer than those with less than 5 mm of dilation.

The study was recently published online in the journal *Annals of Surgery*.

The researchers noted that although their study shows associations between dilation levels and odds for precancer or cancer, it doesn't prove that early removal will prevent cancer.

Still, they concluded that the findings support calls for guidelines to recommend surgery when duct dilation is 5 mm to 7 mm.

Pancreatic cancer is the third leading cause of cancer death in the United States.

It's difficult to diagnose and treat, and five-year survival rates after diagnosis are around 9%, according to the U.S. National Cancer Institute.

"Since pancreatic cancer is so aggressive, survival rates remain low despite improvements in medical and surgical treatment," Beckman noted. "But one place where we may really be able to make significant improvements is in early detection and prevention—that is, removing these precancerous growths before they progress to [cancer](#)."

More information: The U.S. National Cancer Institute has more on [pancreatic cancer](#).

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