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Detection Of Sarcopenia And Prediction Of Longterm Survival In Patients With Pancreatic Cancer Using Preoperative Computed Tomography

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Background : The study aims to analyze the effect of preoperative sarcopenia on survival in patients with pancreatic cancer following pancreaticoduodenectomy (PD).

Methods : From 2008 to 2017, 314 patients who underwent PD for pancreatic cancer were enrolled in the study. Sarcopenia was defined using preoperative CT image analysis. 122 patients were revealed sarcopenia and the other 192 patients showed normal body composition before the surgery. After 1:1 propensity score matching (PSM), the survival outcome of the 244 patients, including disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) were analyzed.

Results : After the PSM, there were no significant differences between the 2 groups in terms of TNM stage and R0 resection. (TNM stage: p=0.823; R0 resection: p=0.819) In the survival analysis, sarcopenia group showed worse outcomes than non-sarcopenia group. (DFS: sarcopenia(+) vs. sarcopenia(-), 13.0 months [11.5-14.5] vs. 16.0 months [9.2-22.8], p=0.007; OS: sarcopenia(+) vs. sarcopenia(-), 24.0 months [19.7-28.3] vs. 39.0 months [26.7-51.3], p=0.002)

Conclusions : Preoperative sarcopenia assessed by CT is a poor prognostic factor in pancreatic cancer patients after PD.

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