

# Long-term outcomes after an aggressive resection of adenosquamous carcinoma of the pancreas

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## Abstrak

### **ABSTRACT**

**Purpose** Adenosquamous carcinoma (ASC) of the pancreas is a rare malignancy, associated with a poor prognosis after surgical resection, with reported median survival times (MSTs) ranging from 4.4 to 13.1 months. We conducted this study to investigate the long-term outcomes of patients after the resection for ASC.

### **Methods**

Between 2002 and 2016, a total of 456 patients underwent resection for ASC or adenocarcinoma (AC) of the pancreas. ASC was confirmed in 17 (3.7%) of these patients. We analyzed the clinicopathological characteristics and survival of these 17 patients in comparison with those of patients with AC of the pancreas.

### **Results**

The operative procedures performed were pancreaticoduodenectomy (n=6) and distal pancreatectomy (n=11). Seven (41.2%) of the 17 patients underwent combined organ resection. R0 resection was achieved in 16 (94.1%) patients. The 5-year overall survival (OS) rate and MST were 40.3% and 20.9 months, respectively. A squamous component of 60% (P=0.001) and R1 resection (P<0.001) were significantly associated with poor OS for patients with ASC.

### **Conclusion**

This study revealed longer survival and a higher R0 resection rate after aggressive combined resection in our ASC patients than those in previous studies. Although this was only a small series, our findings suggest that local control with aggressive resection may be an effective treatment protocol for ASC patients.