

# THE ROLE OF DAY 1 SERUM AMYLASE IN PREDICTING CLINICALLY RELEVANT POST OPERATIVE PANCREATIC FISTULA

S.S Aziz<sup>1</sup>, A.A. Khan,<sup>1</sup> M.A. Khan<sup>1</sup>, S.I. Kabir<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Surgical Oncology, Peshawar, Pakistan.

## INTRODUCTION

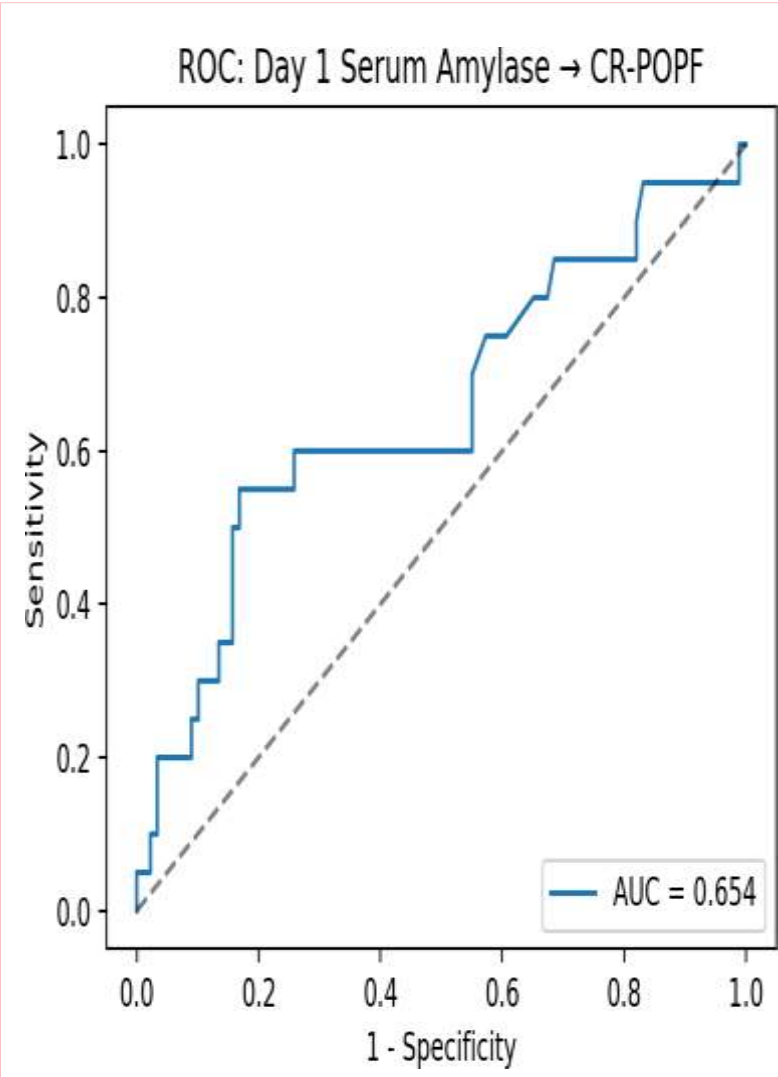
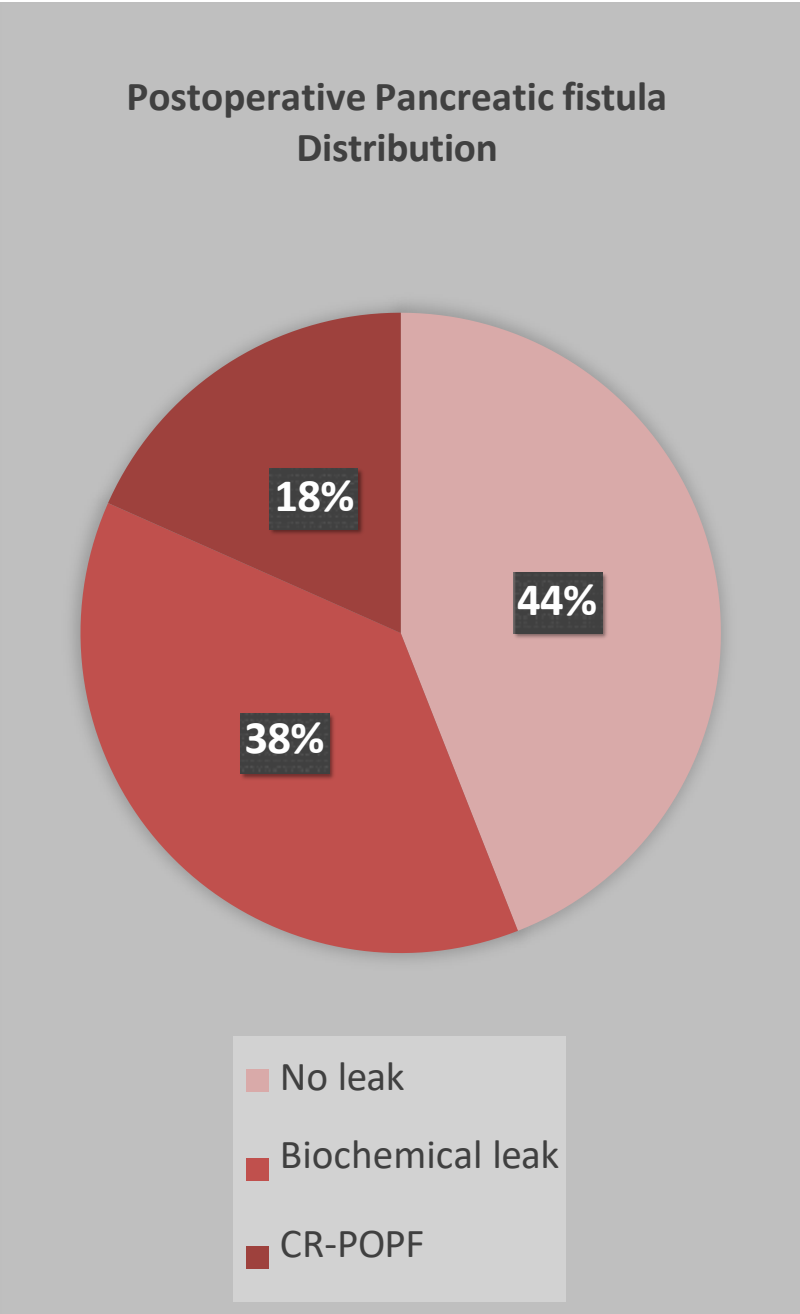
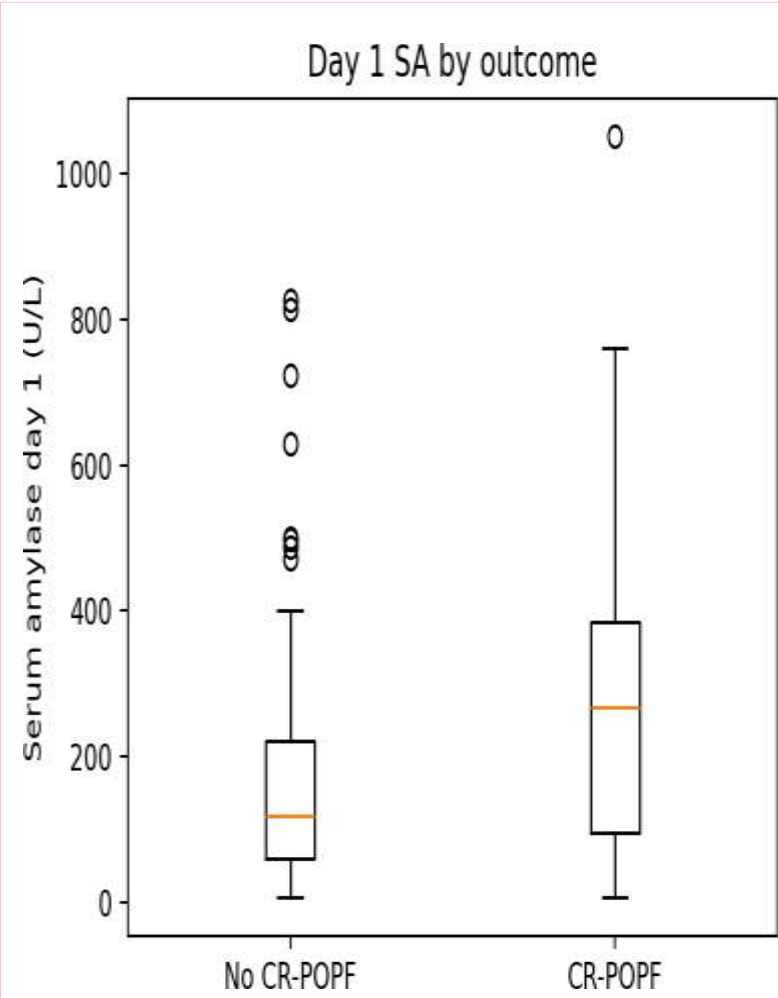
- Clinically relevant postoperative pancreatic fistula (CR-POPF) remains a major source of morbidity after pancreaticoduodenectomy.
- Early biomarkers for risk stratification are essential to guide postoperative management.
- This study evaluated the predictive value of postoperative day-1 (POD1) serum amylase for CR-POPF.

## METHODS

- A retrospective review of 109 patients undergoing pancreaticoduodenectomy
- CR-POPF was defined according to ISGPS criteria (Grade B or C). POD1 serum amylase values were analyzed
- Statistical analysis included Mann–Whitney U test, ROC curve analysis, and logistic regression

## CLINICAL INTERPRETATION

- Serum amylase  $\geq 266$  U/L on POD 1 suggests increased risk of CR-POPF
- This can be used to:Stratify patients into risk categories.
- Guide drain management and monitoring.
- Trigger early interventions (e.g imaging and antibiotics).



## RESULTS

- Total of 109 patients were evaluated; CR-POPF occurred in 20 (18.3%).
- Median POD1 serum amylase was significantly higher in patients with CR-POPF (267 U/L [IQR 96–385]) compared to those without (118 U/L [IQR 60–222],  $p = 0.032$ ).
- ROC analysis demonstrated modest discrimination (AUC 0.654). The optimal cut-off by Youden’s index was 266 U/L (sensitivity 55%, specificity 83% ,PPV 42%, NPV 89%).
- Univariable logistic regression showed serum amylase (log-transformed) was associated with CR-POPF (OR 1.4,  $p = 0.042$ )

## CONCLUSION

- POD1 serum amylase is significantly associated with CR-POPF and demonstrates moderate predictive ability.
- A threshold around 250–300 U/L offers reasonable specificity for risk stratification, while values  $<150$  U/L may help rule out CR-POPF.
- Incorporating POD1 serum amylase into multimodal risk models may enhance early postoperative decision-making

