

# EARLY AND LATE RECURRENCE PATTERNS OF PANCREATIC DUCTAL CARCINOMA AFTER PANCREATICODUODENECTOMY

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## OBJECTIVE

- Pancreaticoduodenectomy is the standard treatment for resectable periampullary and pancreatic tumors.
- Identifying temporal patterns and statistically validated risk factors is essential for guiding surveillance and adjuvant therapy.

## METHODS

- A retrospective cohort of 120 patients undergoing PD procedure was analyzed.
- Early recurrence was defined as ≤12 months post-surgery; late recurrence as >12 months
- Associations were tested using Chi-square tests for parametric variables and Spearman-Kendall test for non-parametric variables. Significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ .

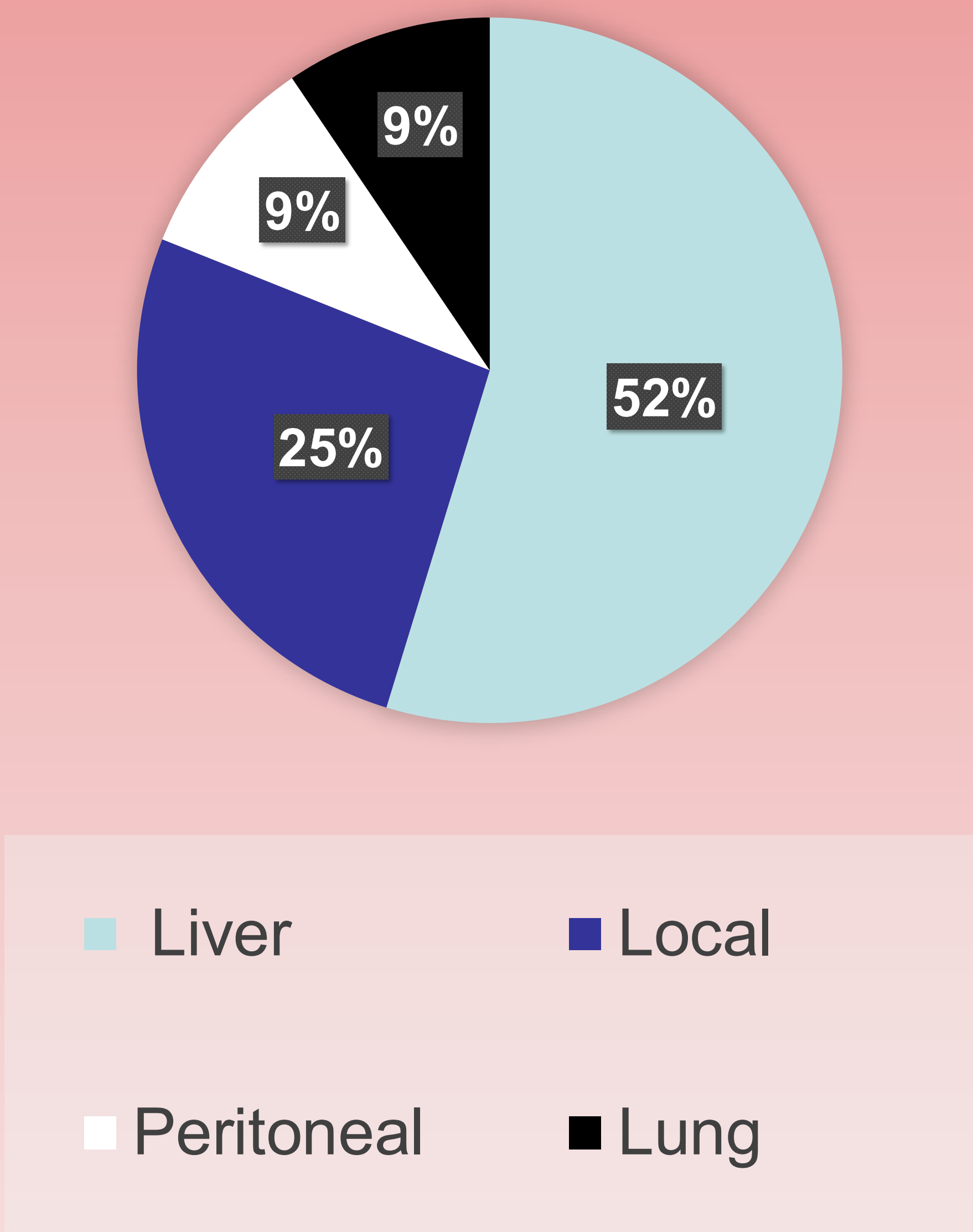
## TREATMENT

<i>Treatment Modality</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Surgery alone	37	30.9
Surgery + adjuvant chemotherapy	83	69.1

## RESULTS

- Among 120 cases, recurrence occurred in 35 (29 %).
- Early recurrence accounted for 19 cases (median 8.4 months), late for 16 (median 20.6 months) with a median time to recurrence was 10.3 months (IQR 8.2–19.0).
- Positive lymph nodes strongly correlated with recurrence (40.3% vs 9.3%;  $p = 0.006$ ).
- N-stage demonstrated a stepwise increase in recurrence (N0 10.6%, N1 36.2%, N2 48.1%; overall  $p = 0.11$ ).
- Continuous variables (CA19-9 & tumor size) showed no significant difference (CA19-9  $p = 0.66$ , tumor size  $p = 0.67$ ).

## Pattern of recurrence



## HISTOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION

<i>Subtype</i>	<i>%age</i>	<i>%age R</i>
Adenocarcinoma	89.1	29
Neuroendocrine	6.6	25
Mixed	4.3	0

## CONCLUSION

- Recurrence after PD is frequent, with early hepatic metastasis predominating.
- LN positivity is the most significant predictor ( $p < 0.006$ ), while vascular invasion trends toward significance.
- These findings support intensified surveillance and tailored adjuvant therapy for high-risk subsets.

