Pancreatic Adenosquamous Carcinoma

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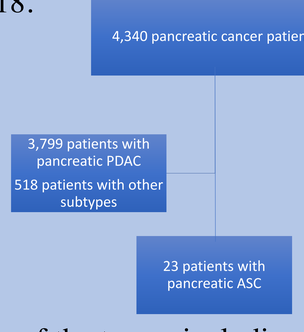
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BACKGROUND

- While there is a paucity of literature given the rare tumor type, it has been suggested that adenosquamous carcinoma (ASC) of the pancreas portends a worse prognosis than pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC).
- We report our observational case series in an integrated health care system.

METHODS

- An institutional review board approved review of all pancreatic cancer between February 2010 and December 2018.



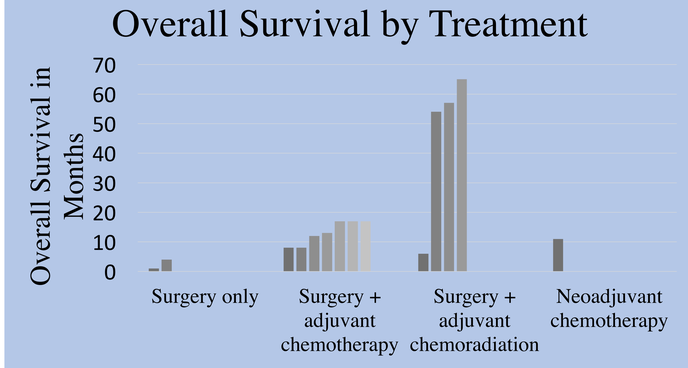
- Characteristics of the tumor including size and location in addition to treatment modalities and median survival were identified.

RESULTS

- Patient characteristics
  - Median age: 67 years
  - No gender bias
- Tumor characteristics
  - Most frequently in tail
  - Mean size: 5 cm



- Treatment
  - Upfront surgery (13 patients)
    - 8 of 13 patients with positive surgical margins
    - 7 of 13 patients lymph node metastases
    - 13 of 13 patients neurovascular invasion
    - 8 of 13 patients lymphovascular invasion
  - Adjuvant therapy
    - Chemotherapy only (7 patients)
    - Chemoradiation (4 patients)
  - Neoadjuvant chemotherapy (1 patient 6 months into treatment without evidence of metastases)
- Survival
  - Median overall survival: 8 months
  - Median survival for surgery only: 2.5 months
  - Median survival for multimodal treatment: 57 months



CONCLUSIONS

- Adenosquamous carcinoma of the pancreas is an extremely aggressive malignancy with poor prognosis.
- The high proportion of positive surgical margins and large size argue for downstaging of the primary tumor.
- Studies evaluating the benefit of neoadjuvant treatment in PDAC have promising initial results which could be broadened to treatment of ASC patients.