

## **Pancreatic cancer. Multicentre prospective data collection and analysis by the Hungarian Pancreatic Study Group.**

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**Background:** Pancreatic cancer is a devastating disease with poor prognosis. There is very limited information available about the epidemiology and treatment strategies of pancreatic cancer in Central Europe.

**Aim:** The purpose of the study was to prospectively collect and analyse data regarding pancreatic cancer in the Hungarian population.

**Patients@methods:** Patients were enrolled from 14 Hungarian centres, data collection was performed through the National Pancreas Registry (OPR).

**Results:** Data from 354 patients were registered in the database. Chronic pancreatitis was present in 3.7% of the cases, while 33.7% of the patients had diabetes. Family history for pancreatic cancer was positive in 4.8%. The most frequent presenting symptoms included pain (63.8%), weight loss (63%) and jaundice (52.5%). The reported frequency of tobacco use and alcohol consumption was lower than expected (28.5% and 27.4%). The majority of patients (75.6%) had advanced disease. Most patients (83.6%) had a primary tumor located in the pancreatic head. The histological diagnosis was ductal adenocarcinoma in 91.5% of the cases, neuroendocrine carcinoma was present in 5.3%. Biliary stent implantation was performed in 166 patients, 59.2% of them received a metallic stent. Primary tumor resection was performed in 64 patients. Enteral or biliary bypass was done in 35 and 49 patients.

Median overall survival time was 8.7 month. Patients with a resected primary tumor, and those who received chemotherapy had a better prognosis.

**Conclusion:** We report the first data from a large cohort of Hungarian pancreatic cancer patients. Future plans include prospective clinical trials and extension of the database to other Central and Eastern European countries.