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Single Institution, MR Based, Screening Program for Individuals at Risk for Pancreas Cancer

Marco Del Chiaro, Caroline Verbeke, Roberto Pozzi Mucelli, Nils Albiin, Nikolaos Kartalis, Stephen L Haas, Ralf Segersvärd, Åke Andren-Sandberg, Matthias Löhr

Division of Surgery (CLINTEC), Karolinska Institutet. Stockholm, Sweden

Context Ten percent of all pancreatic cancers can be hereditary. A screening program for the individuals at risk (IAR) is recommended, but no defined surveillance modalities are available. **Objective** To analyze the frequency of findings in IAR. **Methods** From 2010 to 2013, all the patients with a "genetic risk" to develop pancreas cancer and referred to the Karolinska University Hospital, were included in a MR based surveillance program. All patients were investigated for the most common genetic mutation associated with pancreas cancer. **Results** Forty patients were enrolled. There were 24 female and 16 man. The mean age was 49.9 years. The mean length of follow-up was 12.9 months. The number of relatives affected by pancreas cancer was 5 in 2 patients (5%), 4 in 5 patients (12.5%), 3 in 17 patients (42.5%), 2 in 14 patients (35%) and 1 in 2 patients (5%). In 4 patients (10%) a p16 mutation was found, in 3 patients a BRCA 2 mutation (7.5%), in 1 patient a BRCA 1 mutation (2.5%). In 16 patients (40%) a suspect lesion was found in the pancreas with MR. Fourteen patients (35%) had an IPMN and 2 patients (5%) had a pancreas cancer. Five patients (12.5%) required surgery (3 for PDCA and 2 for IPMN) and the remaining 35 patients continue with the surveillance program. **Conclusions** During a median follow-up of just about one year, we detected pancreatic lesions in about 40% of our patients, of which three patients underwent surgery. Despite the relatively short time, the surveillance program in IAR seems to be effective.