Prognostic impact of venous and lymphatic invasion of pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm in patients undergoing resection

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Background

- Lymphovascular invasion (LVI) is the major prerequisite in various cancers
- Venous invasion and lymphatic invasion were seldom dealt with as prognostic factors
- Aim: To investigate oncological impact of venous invasion and lymphatic invasion, respectively

Methods

- A retrospective study
- A total of 89 patients undergoing resection of histologically proven pNEN between January 2000 and December 2018

Results

A total of 89 patients undergoing resection of histologically proven pNEN between January 2000 and December 2018

Venous invasion and lymphatic invasion were seldom dealt with as prognostic factors

OS by LVI

RFS by LVI

Discussions

- Venous invasion and lymphatic invasion independently contributed to the biological behavior of PNNs
- The cumulative liver and lymph node metastasis rates of LVI 2 group were greater than those of LVI 0 and 1 groups
- Multivariable analysis revealed that lymphatic invasion and Ki67 index (≥ 3.0%) were independent prognostic factors of RFS

Conclusion

Venous invasion and lymphatic invasion may both play independent roles in stratifying the postoperative prognosis of patients with PNNs. Patient management after curative-intent surgery for PNNs may be determined on the basis of this new classification.