

# Diagnosis & management of metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (mPDAC)

Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is a lethal disease with poor prognosis and is usually diagnosed at an advanced, incurable stage due to non-specific symptoms.



About 80–90% of patients present with unresectable tumours



Only 13% of patients survive for 5 years



3<sup>rd</sup> leading cause of mortality in the US and 7<sup>th</sup> leading cause worldwide

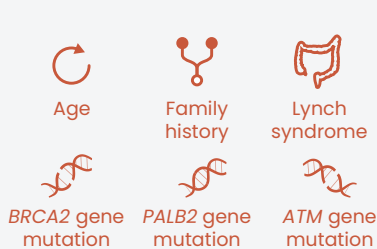
## Diagnosis

1.7% of men and women will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer at some point during their lifetime. Awareness of risk factors and symptoms is vital to aid early diagnosis to improve outcomes.

### Modifiable/clinical risk factors



### Non-modifiable risk factors



### Non-specific symptoms



### Imaging

Imaging techniques, primarily CT and MRI scans, are the main diagnostic tools for PDAC



### Biomarker tests

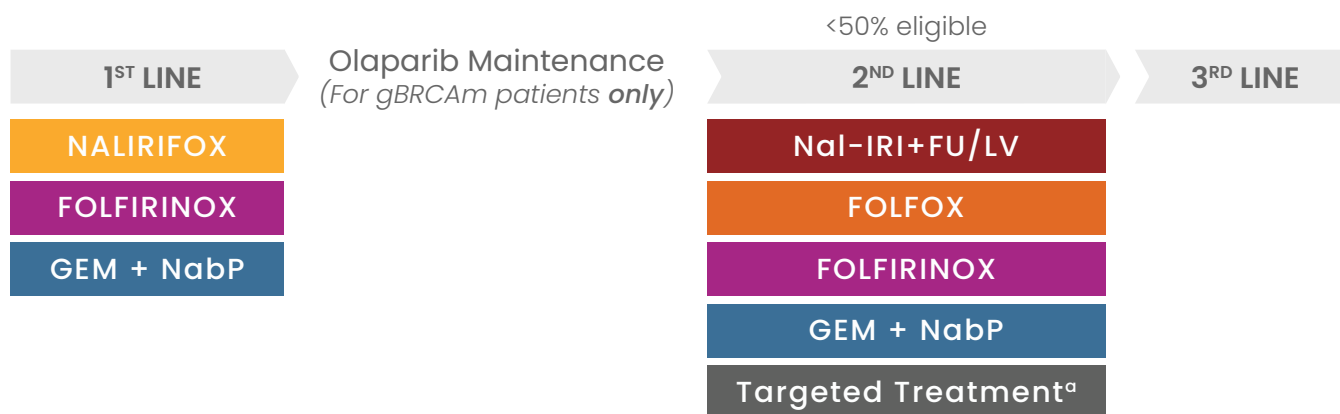
CEA  
CA19-9

### mPDAC DIAGNOSIS



## Treatment

Treatment selection hinges on factors such as performance status, co-morbidities, and molecular profiles, with systemic chemotherapy being the standard for metastatic PDAC.



<sup>a</sup>if molecular alterations identified

CA19-9, carbohydrate antigen 19-9; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CT, computed tomography; FOLFIRINOX, folinic acid (leucovorin calcium), fluorouracil, irinotecan, and oxaliplatin; FOLFOX, folinic acid (leucovorin calcium), fluorouracil, and oxaliplatin; gBRCAm, germline BRCA2 gene mutation; GEM + NabP, gemcitabine + nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel; mPDAC, metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; Nal-IRI, nanoliposomal irinotecan; NALIRIFOX, Nal-IRI, fluorouracil/folinic acid (leucovorin calcium), and oxaliplatin; US, United States

Orth M, et al. *Radiat Oncol.* 2019;14:141; Cancer Stat Facts: Pancreatic Cancer. Available from: <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/pancreas.html>. Accessed October 2024; Park W, et al. *JAMA.* 2021; 326:851-862; Rawla P, et al. *World J Oncol.* 2019;10:10-27; Ushio J, et al. *Diagnostics (Basel)* 2021;11(3): 562. doi: 10.3390/diagnostics11030562; Gupta N, et al. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2021;27:3158-81; Wood L, et al. *Gastroenterology* 2022;163:386-402; Dong-Mei M, et al. *Technol Cancer Res Treat.* 2023; 22: doi: 10.1177/15330338231164875; Copur MS, et al. *Oncology (Williston Park).* 2020;34:196-201; Schawkat K, et al. *Radiographics* 2020; 40:1219-1239; NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2024. Available at: <https://www.nccn.org/guidelines/guidelines-detail?category=1&id=1455>. Accessed October 2024; Bugazia D, et al. *Front Oncol.* 2024;14:1386699; Meng Q, et al. *Onco Targets Ther.* 2017;10:4591-4598; Casolino R, Biankin AV. *Camb Prism Precis Med.* 2023;1:e14

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