

# Incidence and clinical characteristics of patients with LAPC and mesenteric vein thrombosis and current treatment paradigm

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## BACKGROUND

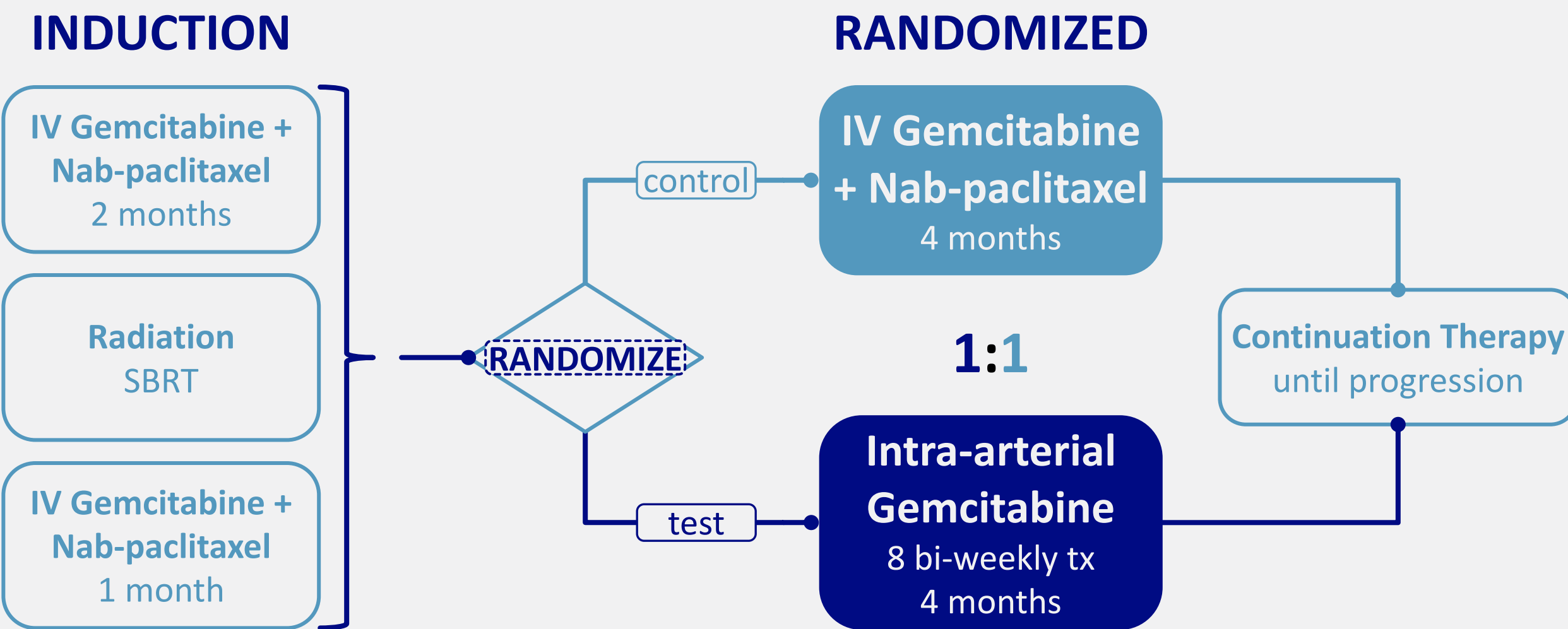
Mesenteric vein thrombosis (MVT) is incidentally identified in patients with locally advanced pancreatic cancer (LAPC). MVT can be identified by computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging and is defined as the complete occlusion of either:

- Superior mesenteric vein (SMV) or
- Main portal vein (MPV)

TIGeR-PaC<sup>i</sup> is a phase III clinical trial investigating the efficacy of intra-arterial chemotherapy treatment utilizing a novel dual-balloon catheter compared to the standard of care. Prior to randomization, patients undergo an **induction** phase. Using clinical data from induction, we seek to establish the **incidence** and **treatment response** of MVT in LAPC patients

## METHODS

LAPC patients with a 0-1 ECOG and diagnosis within 6 weeks begin induction with chemo (IV gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel) and radiation therapy (SBRT or IMRT) per the study schema:

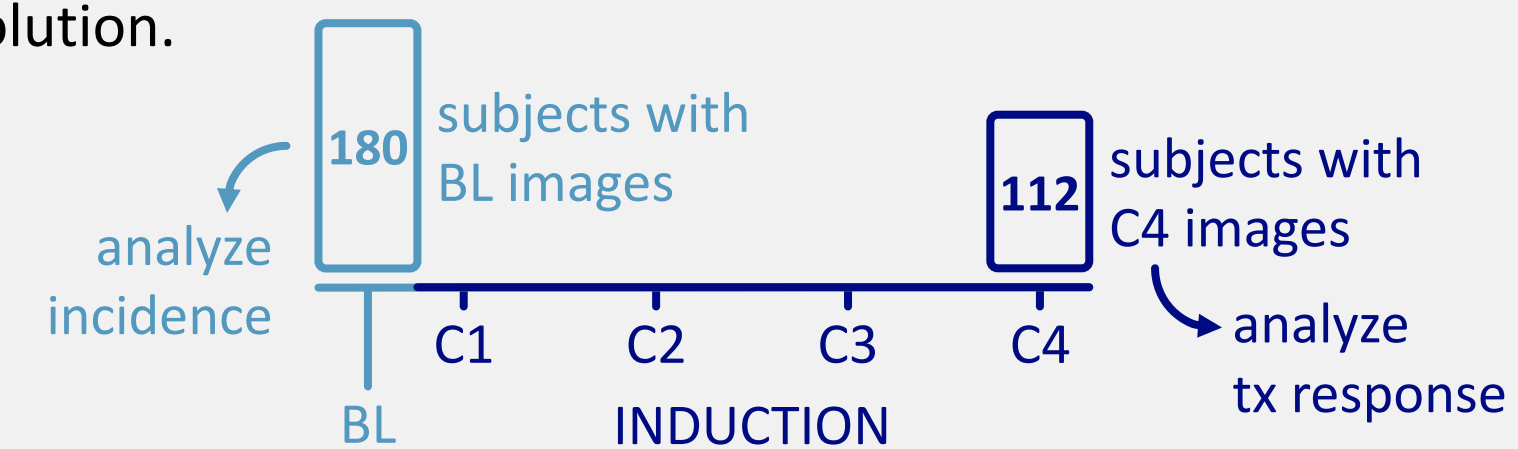


## COHORT ANALYSIS

We analyzed **180** patients with interpretable baseline (BL) images. Of those, **112** had interpretable images and completed induction (C4) to assess MVT treatment response (tx response) from BL. Of those with improved MVT outcome at C4, we analyzed C2 images to assess chemo and radiation's role in resolution.

Incidence demographics:

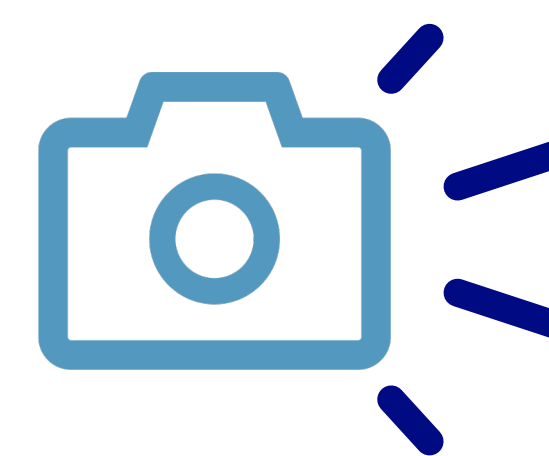
- Sex<sup>ii</sup>
- Mean age<sup>iii</sup>
- Tumor location<sup>ii</sup>



## CONCLUSION

### 28% of patients had improved MVT outcome with standard chemoradiation therapy

- Severe MVT is more prevalent in patients with LAPC than previously reported
- Sex, Age, and Tumor location are not significantly related to MVT incidence
- Patients' MVT mostly resolved at Cycle 2
- Anticoagulation is not significantly related to improved MVT outcome



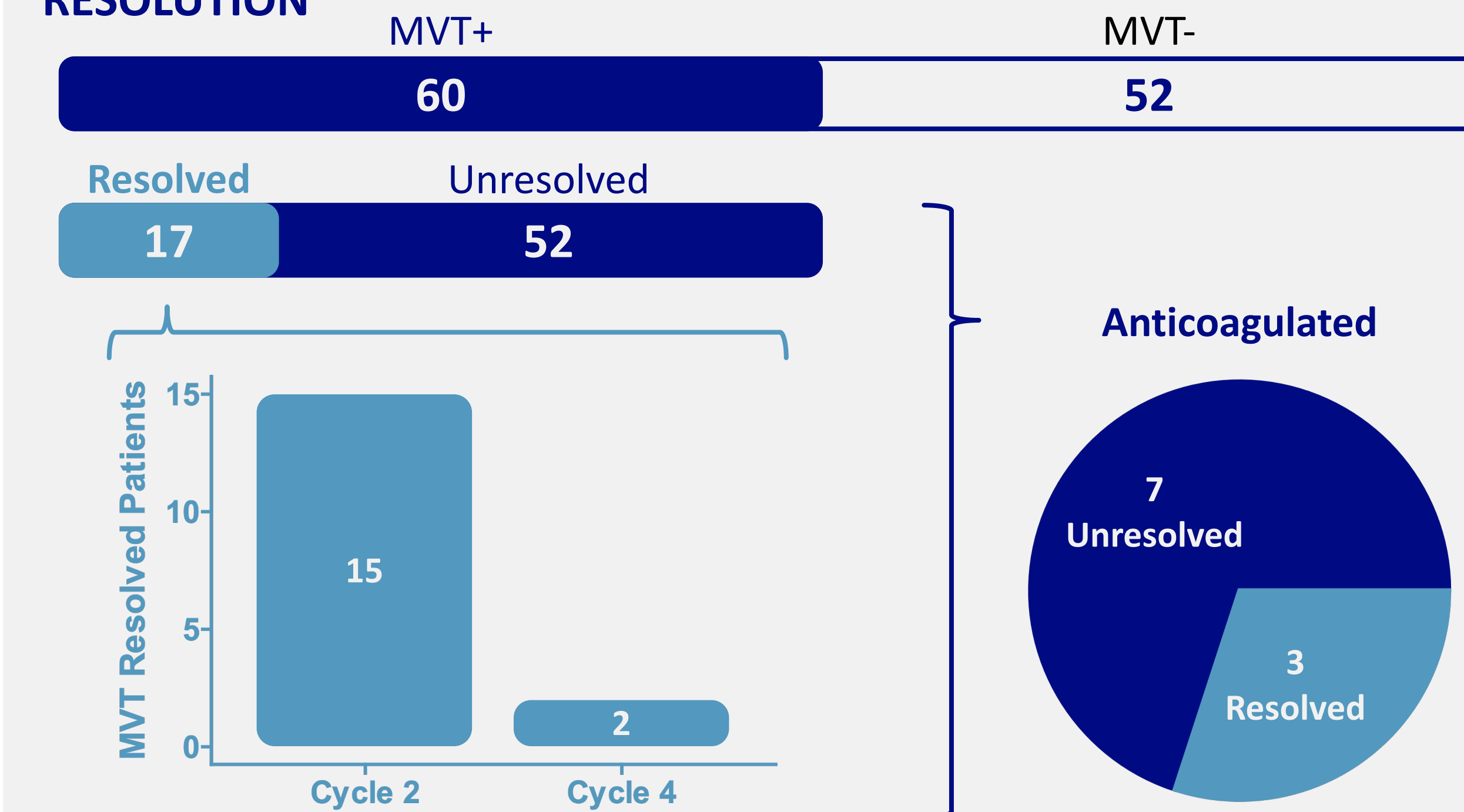
## RESULTS

### INCIDENCE

	MVT+	MVT-	p-value
Baseline; N=180	91 (50.6%)	89 (49.4%)	
Males	40 (44.0)	35 (39.3)	0.549 <sup>ii</sup>
Mean Age (yr.)	66.9	68.7	0.163 <sup>iii</sup>
Tumor Location	—	—	0.521 <sup>ii</sup>
Head	65 (71.4)	59 (66.3)	
Body/Tail	26 (28.6)	30 (33.7)	

<sup>ii</sup>Calculated using Fisher's exact test and <sup>iii</sup>independent samples t-test

### RESOLUTION



## FUTURE

The role of MVT in patients' survival outcome is being investigated as part of TIGeR-PaC.

The relationship between visceral pain, a common symptom in this patient population, and MVT presence needs further investigation.