Pancreaticoduodenectomy for Pancreatic and Periampullary Lesions in the Young

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OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study was to clarify surgical outcomes and to assess the biological behavior of periampullary malignancy after pancreaticoduodenectomy (PD) in the young. PD remains a formidable challenge to many pancreatic surgeons. There is no literature report regarding PD in the young.

METHODS

Demographics, disease patterns, clinical presentations, operative findings, surgical risks, tumor pathologic characteristics, and survival outcomes were evaluated in the young patients less than 60 years old and compared with those in the older population.

RESULTS

There were 585 patients in our study. Of them, 172 were patients 60 years or younger. Higher proportions of female patients were found in the young age group compared to old in regards to sex distribution. Young group had more benign tumor compared to the old, ex. neuroendocrine tumor. The surgical mortality rates are significant less in the Young group. However, there was no significant difference in surgical morbidity and pancreatic leakage. As for the initial presentations, young group patients are often asymptomatic (4.7%) when compared to the old (1.5%, P=0.026) but less jaundice and GI upset (P=0.004, P=0.012).

CONCLUSIONS

PD in the young did not carry more surgical morbidity or pancreatic leakage, but had less surgical mortality, as compared to the old. Young group patients after PD had better 5 year survival in periampullary malignancy and pancreatic head adenocarcinoma.