

Clinical Characteristics and Risk Factors Associated with Early-Onset Pancreatic Cancer

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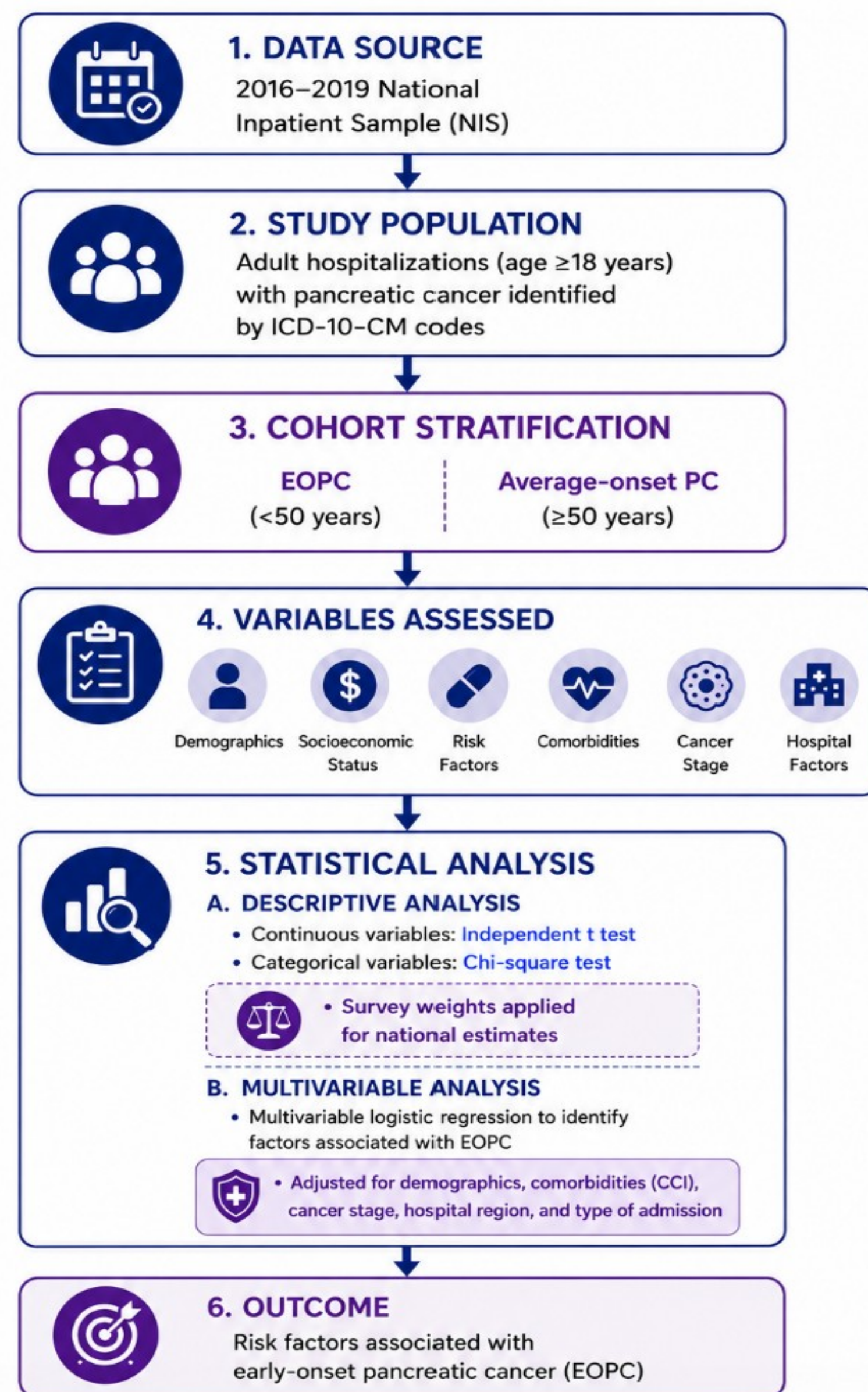
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Background

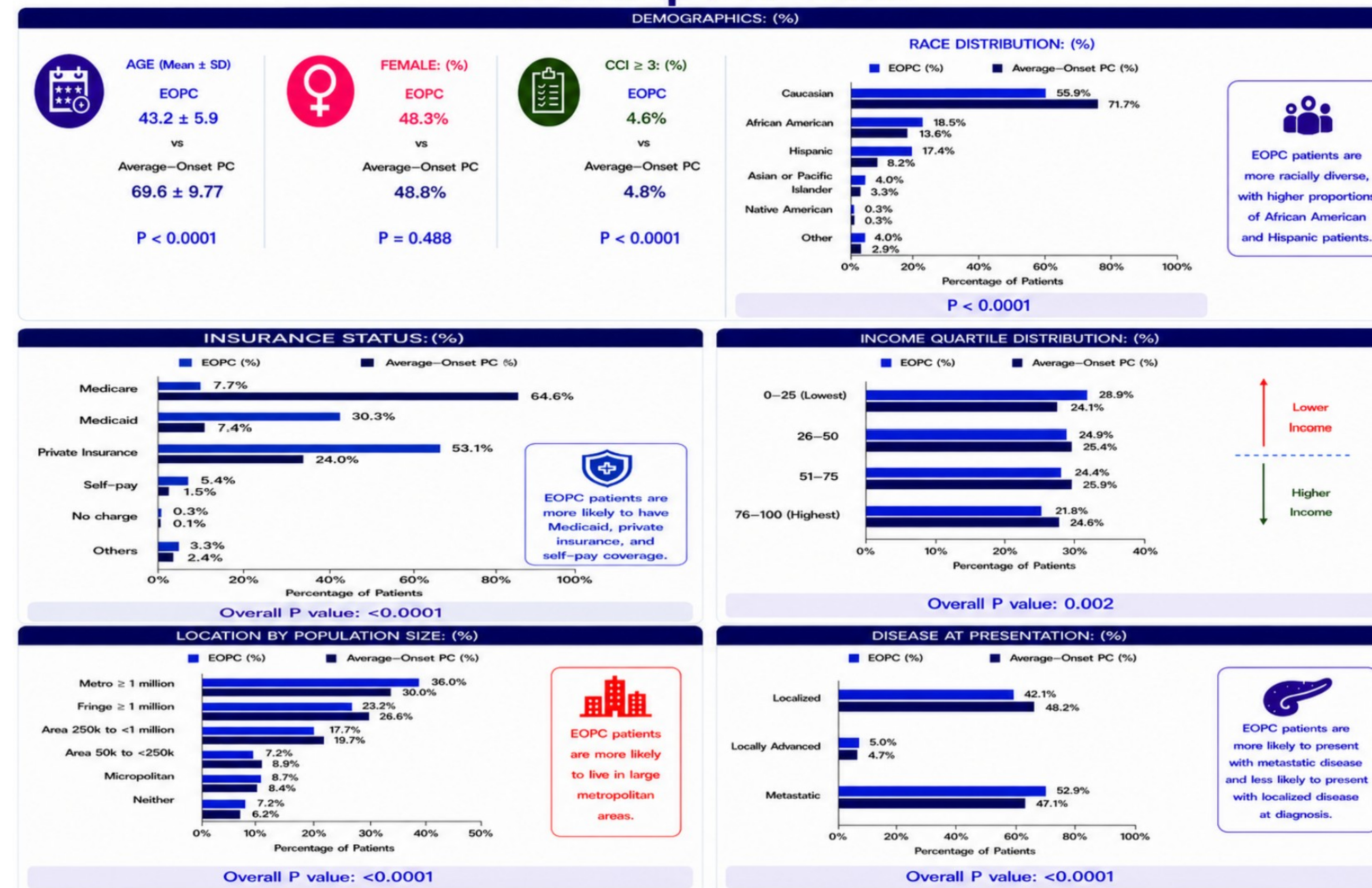
- Pancreatic cancer (PC) is projected to be the second cause of cancer-related deaths within the next few years¹
- There is an increased incidence of PC in patients younger than 50 years old, called early-onset pancreatic (EOPC)^{2,3}
- EOPC harbors unique biological features compared to non-EOPC, such as a higher frequency of KRAS-wild type mutations and increased cytotoxic immune cell infiltration^{4,5}
- Because EOPC is both increasing in incidence and has molecular differences compared to average onset PC, it is especially important to characterize its risk factors to aid in prevention and screening

Methods and Materials

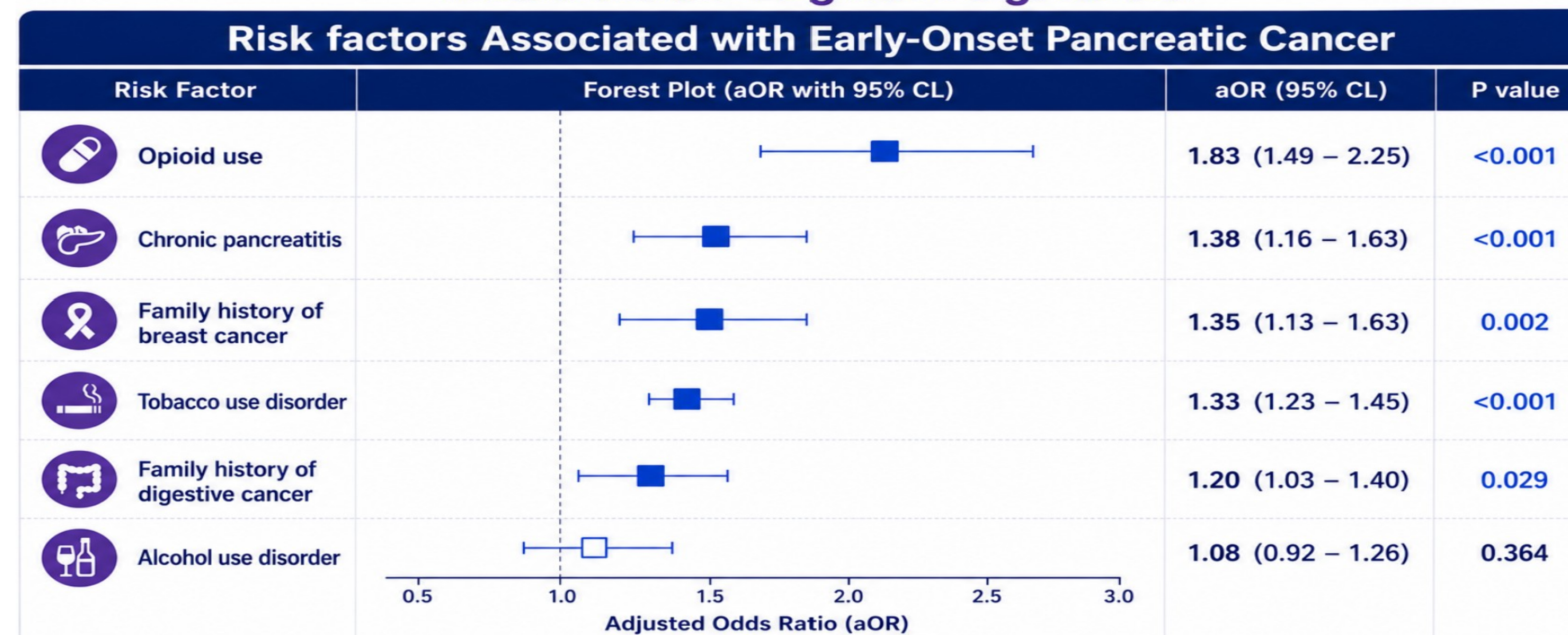


Results

Descriptive Data



Multivariable Logistic Regression



Conclusion

- EOPC patients have higher rates of minority representation, lower socioeconomic status, and advanced disease at presentation
- EOPC was independently associated with several modifiable risk factors, especially opioid use disorder, with a nearly 2-fold increased odds
- Highlights the need for heightened clinical awareness of pancreatic cancer risk in young patients with substance use disorders
- Supports future studies integrating risk factors with germline testing to refine screening strategies for this high-risk group

Limitations

- Retrospective cross-sectional study and therefore causal relationships cannot be established
- Risk factors and clinical characteristics were identified using ICD-10-CM coding and may be subject to coding inaccuracies or underreporting.
- Lack of detailed outpatient, biomarker, or germline genetic testing data
- The database captures hospitalizations rather than individual patients

References

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