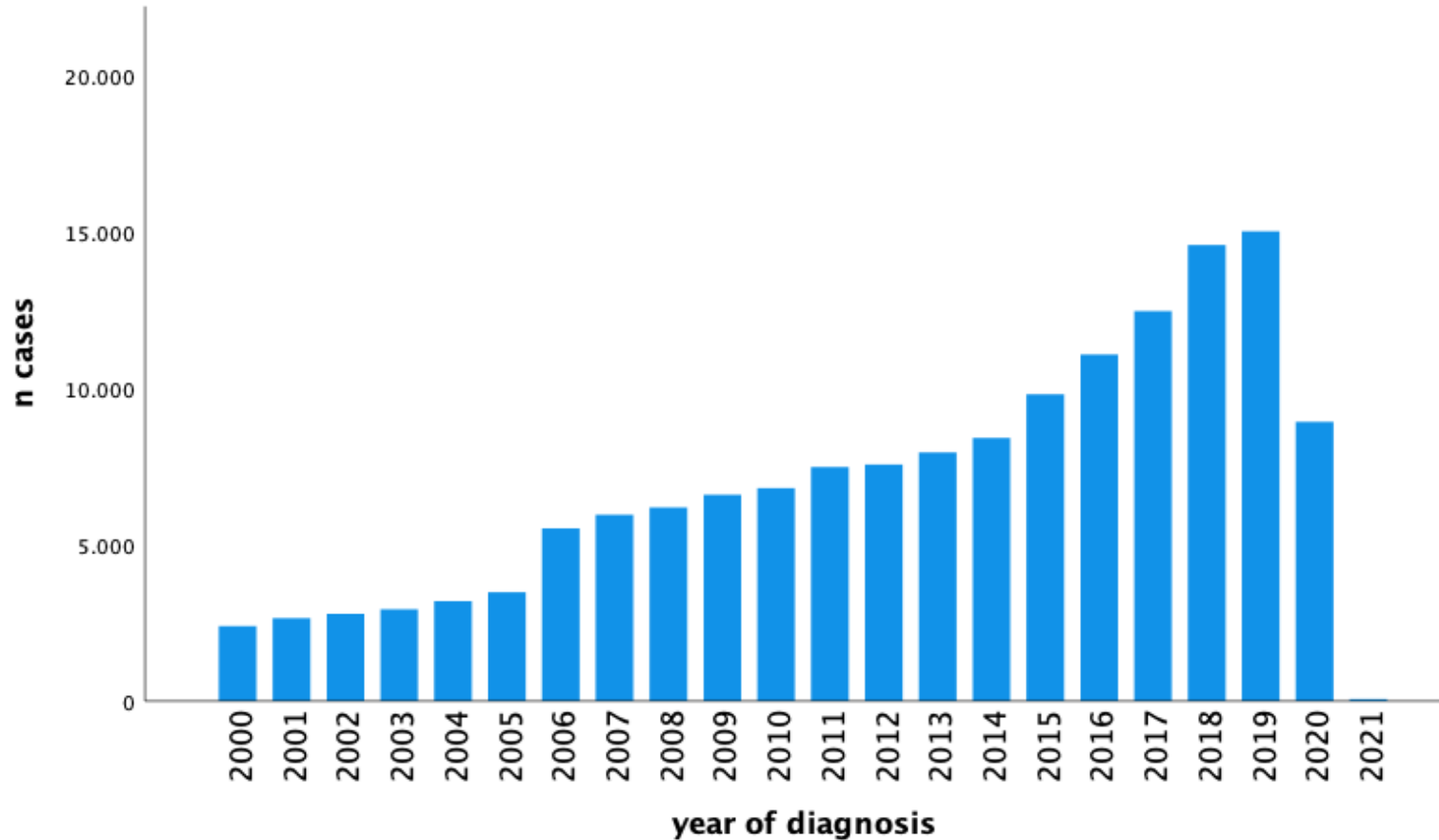


Möglichkeiten und Perspektiven registerbasierter Forschung am Beispiel des Pankreaskarzinoms

Prof. Dr. med. Ulrich Wellner
Klinik für Chirurgie, UKSH Campus Lübeck

Next generation clinical evidence – klinische Evidenz aus versorgungsnahen Daten der Krebsregister
9. Bundesweite Onkologische Qualitätskonferenz 2022

Zeitraum und Fallzahlen: periampulläre Tumore

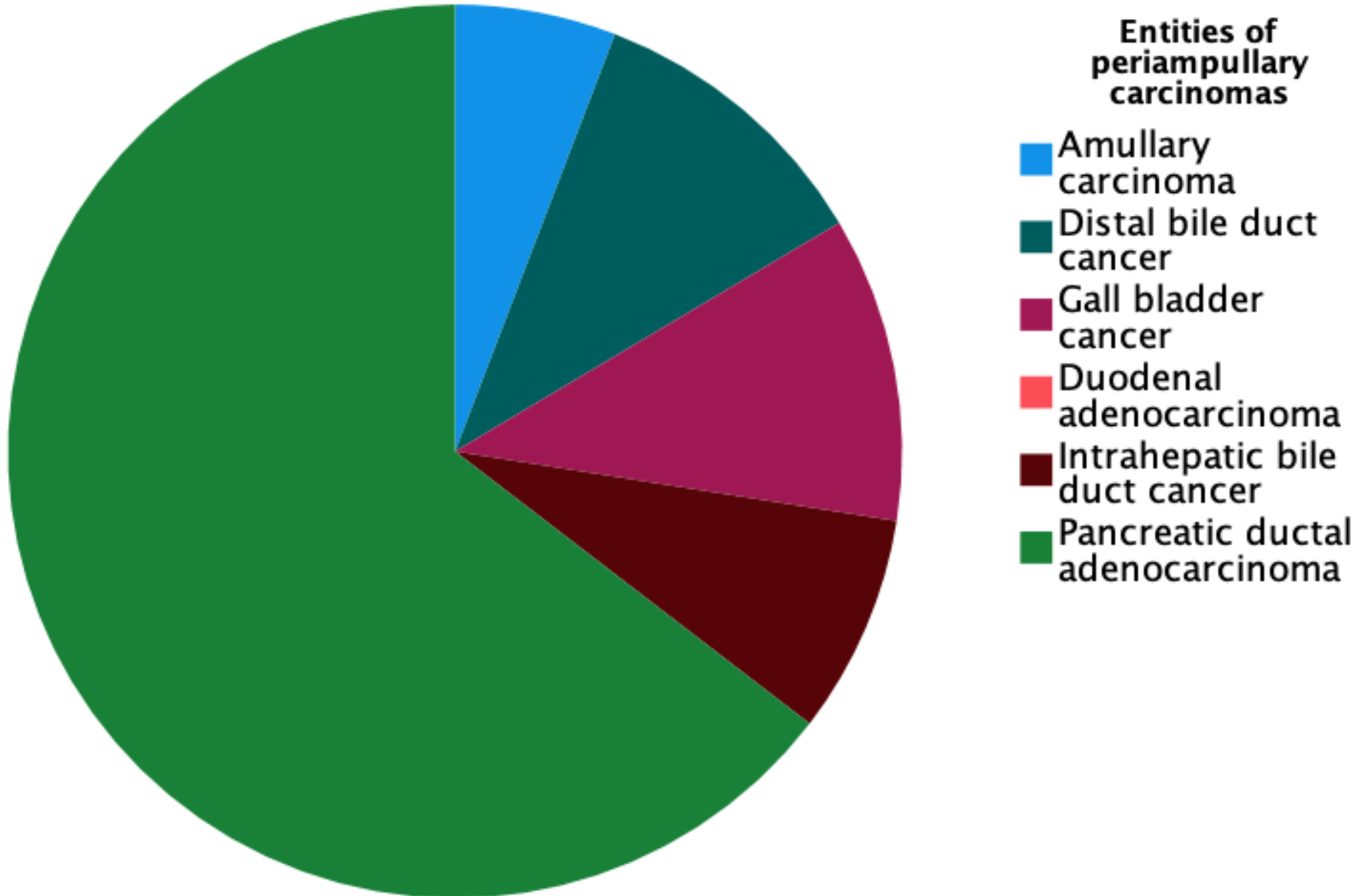


Pankreas, Gallengang,
Ampulle

Zeitraum 2000-2021

Fallzahl insgesamt:
151,948 Patienten

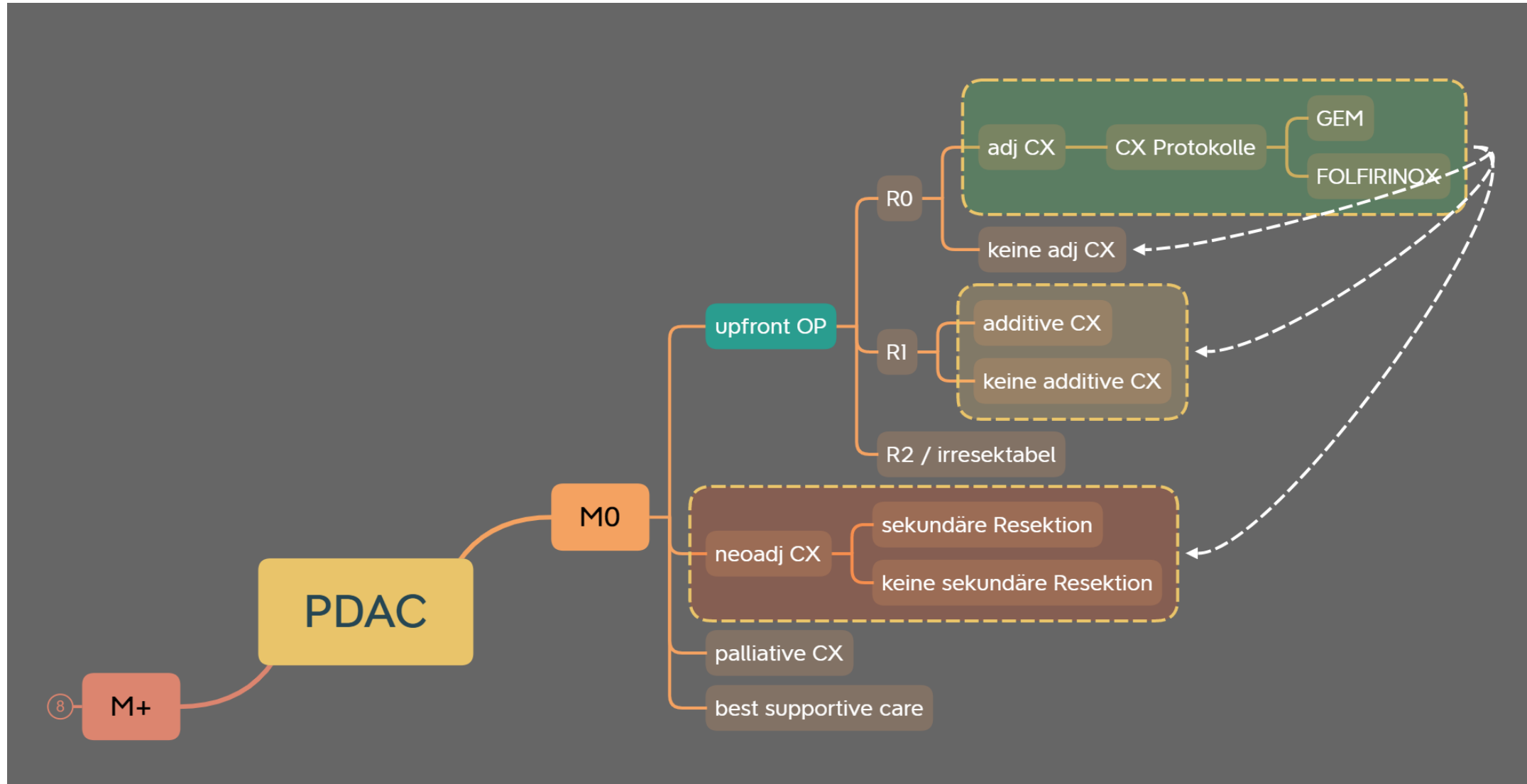
Überblick – Entitäten



Fallzahlen

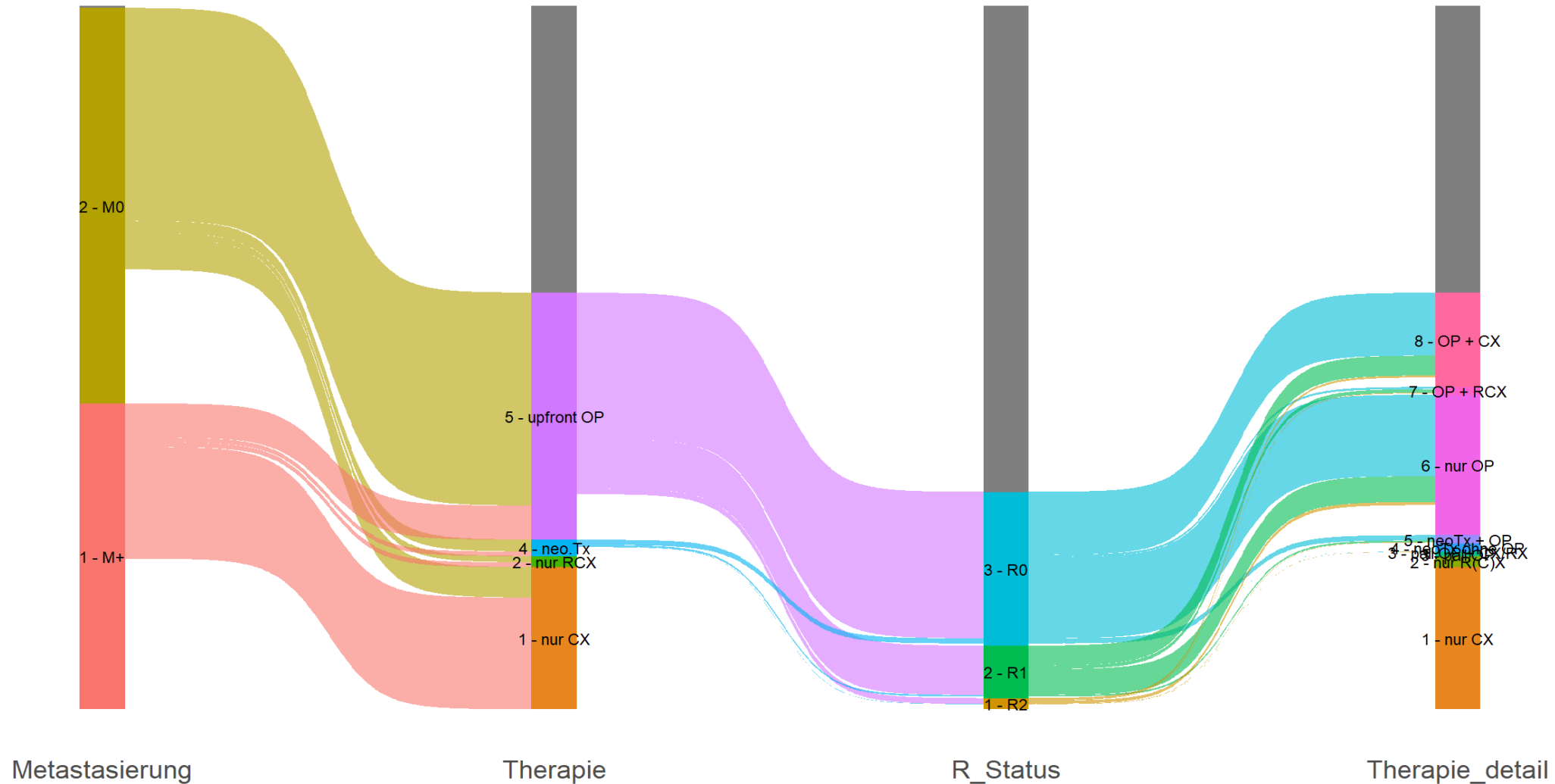
Ampulla Vateri:	7 k
Distaler Gallengang:	16 k
Gallenblase:	13 k
Intrahepatische Gallengänge:	10 k
Pankreas:	100 k
Andere seltene Entitäten:	1 k

Pankreaskarzinom : Therapieschemata

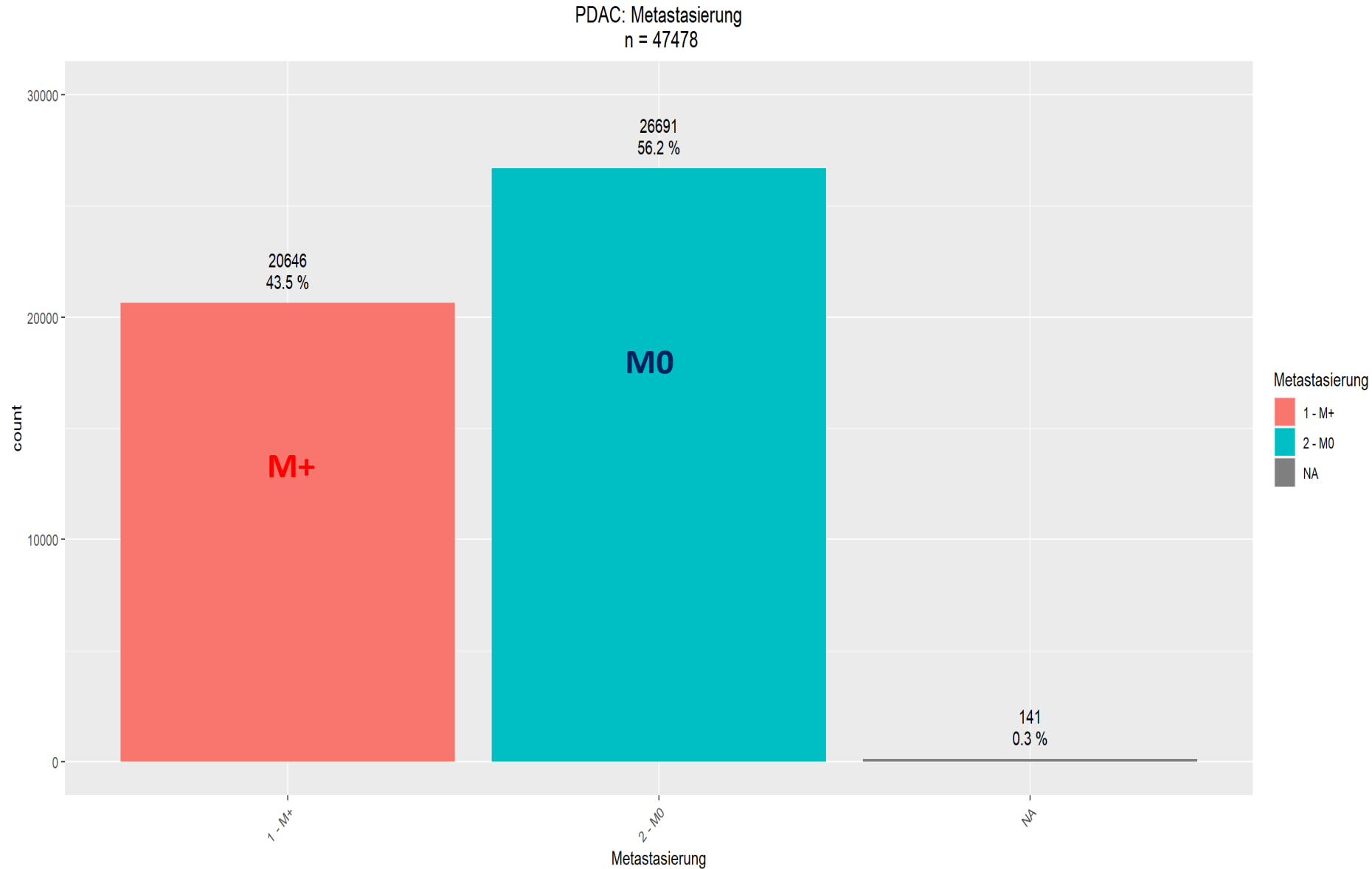


PankreasCA : Therapieschemata

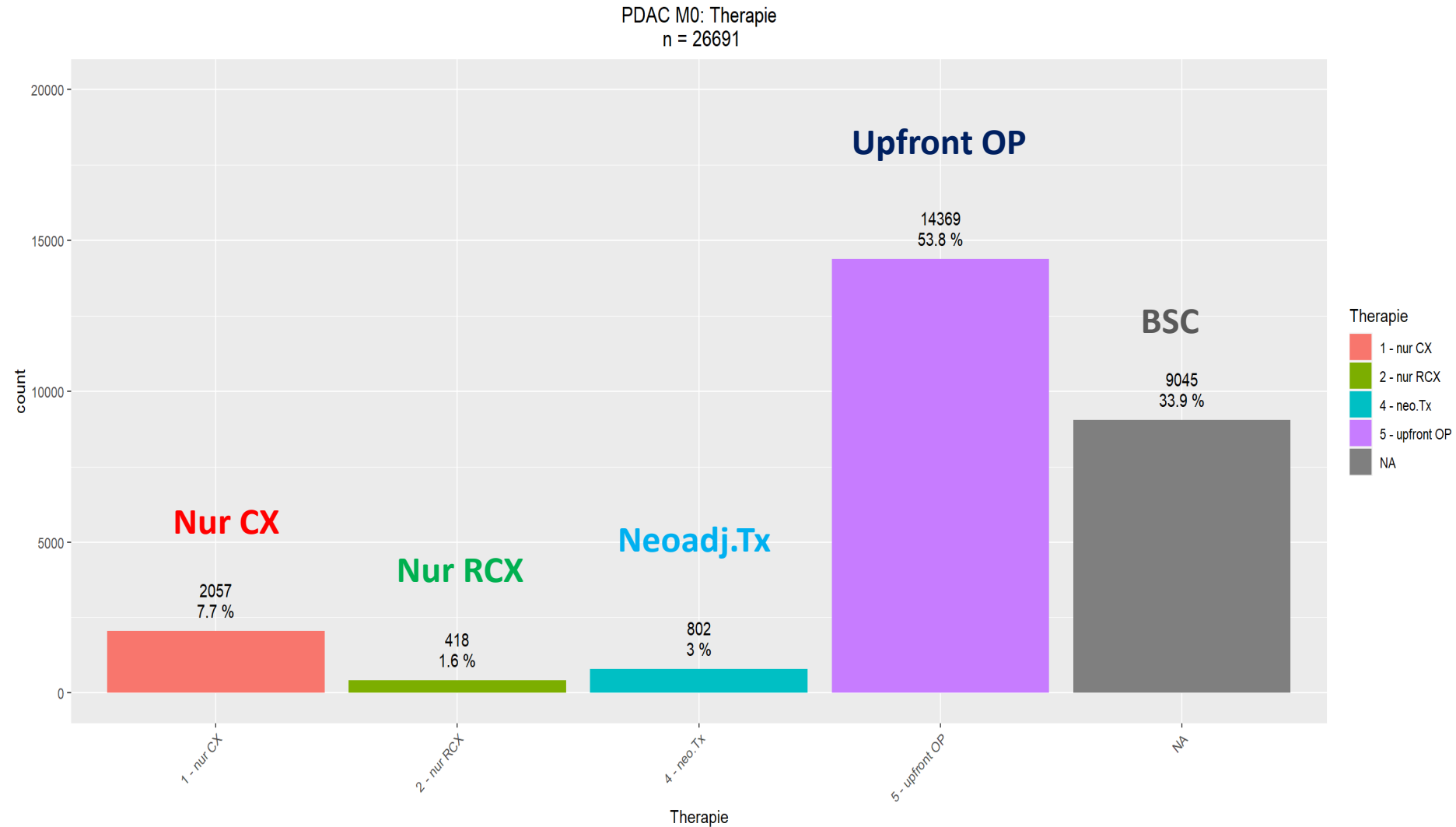
PDAC 2000-21



PDAC: primäre Metastasierung

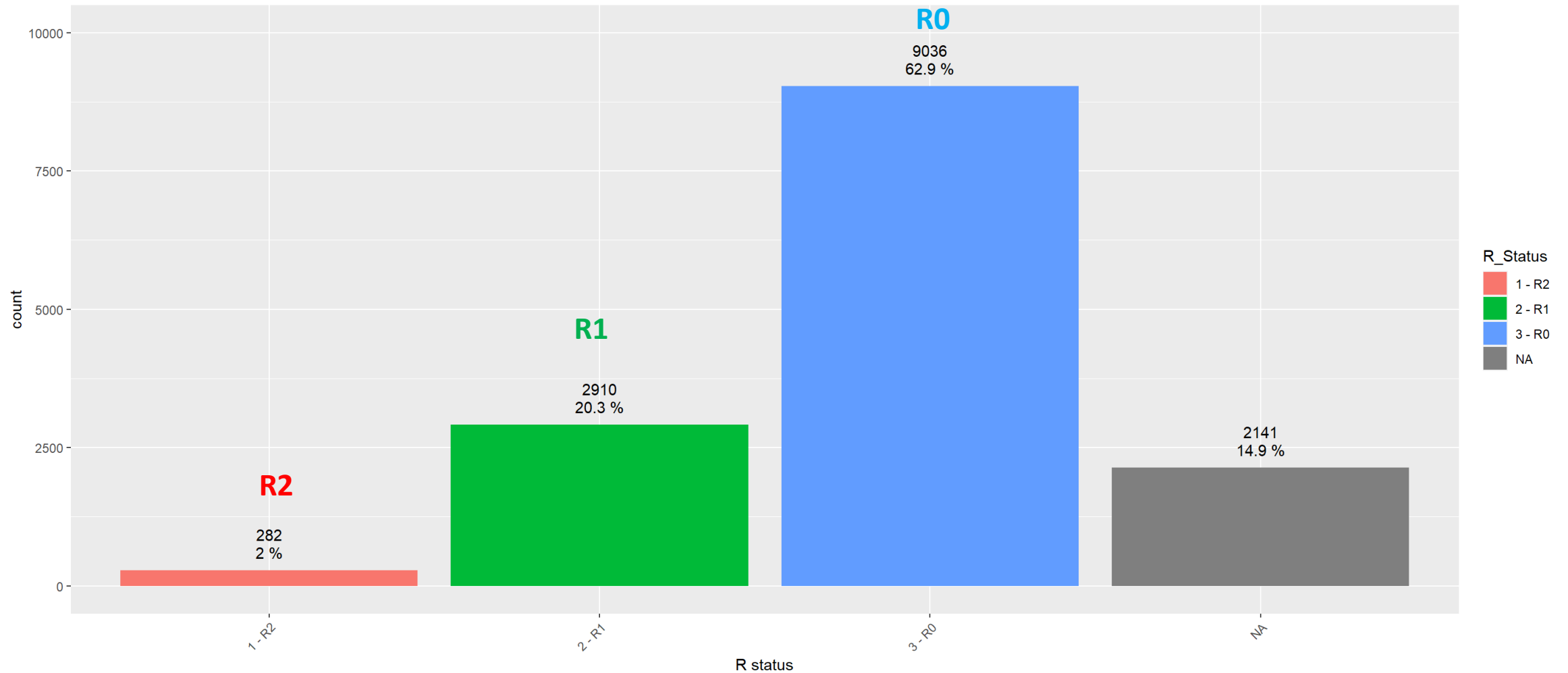


PDAC M0: Therapie

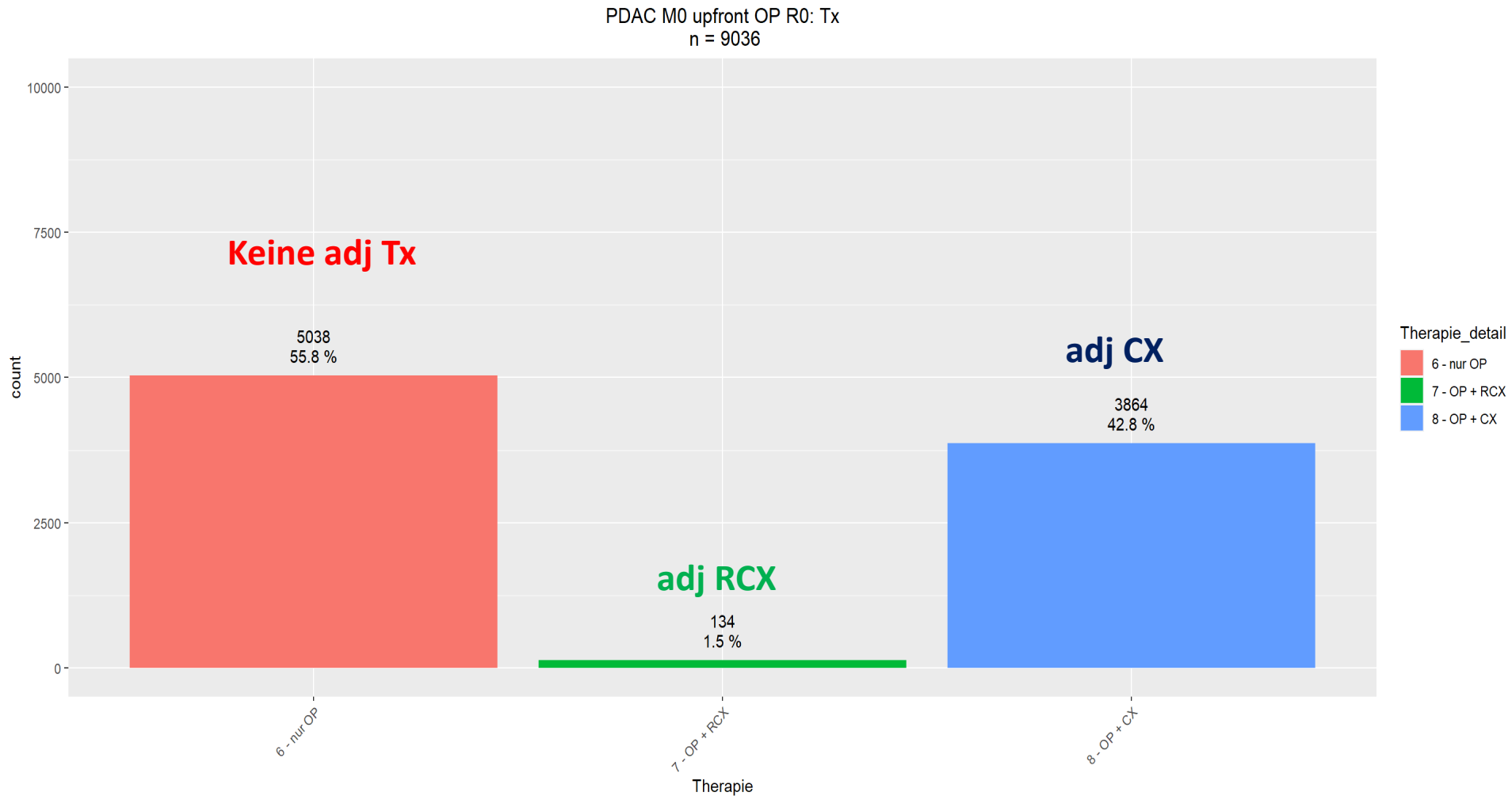


PDAC M0 upfront OP: R-Status

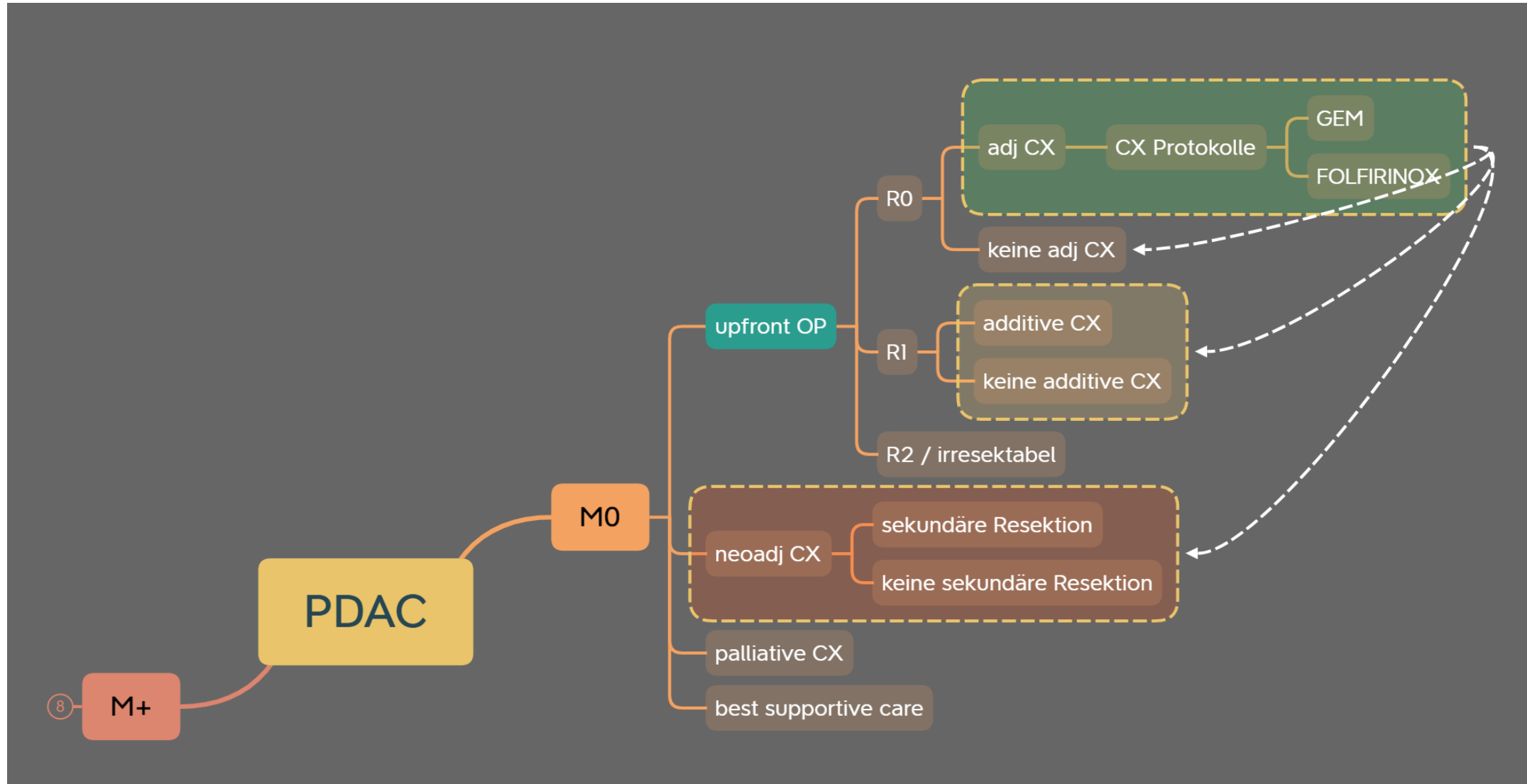
PDAC M0 upfront OP: R
n = 14369



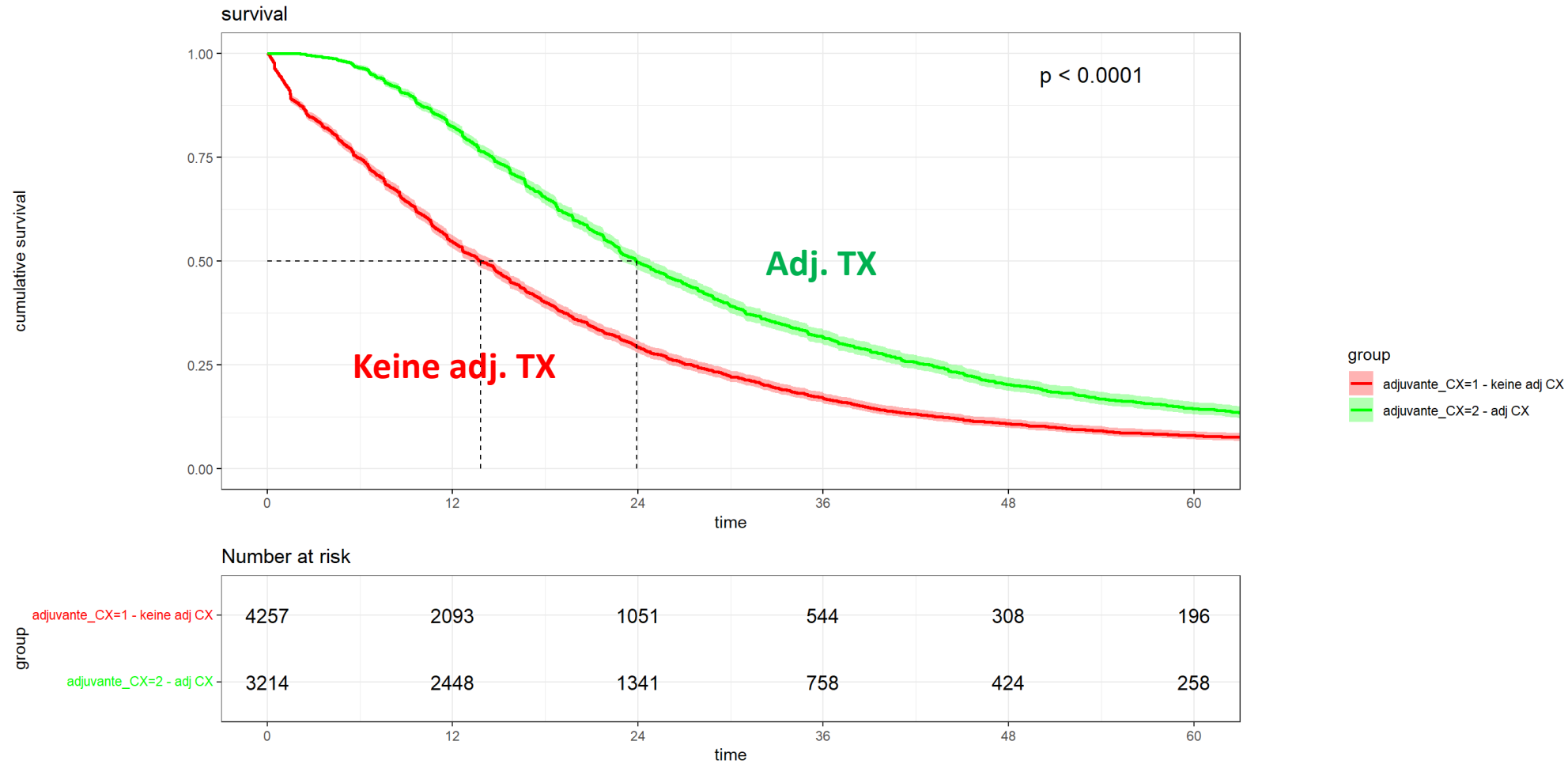
PDAC M0 upfront R0: adj. Therapie



Pankreaskarzinom : Therapieschemata

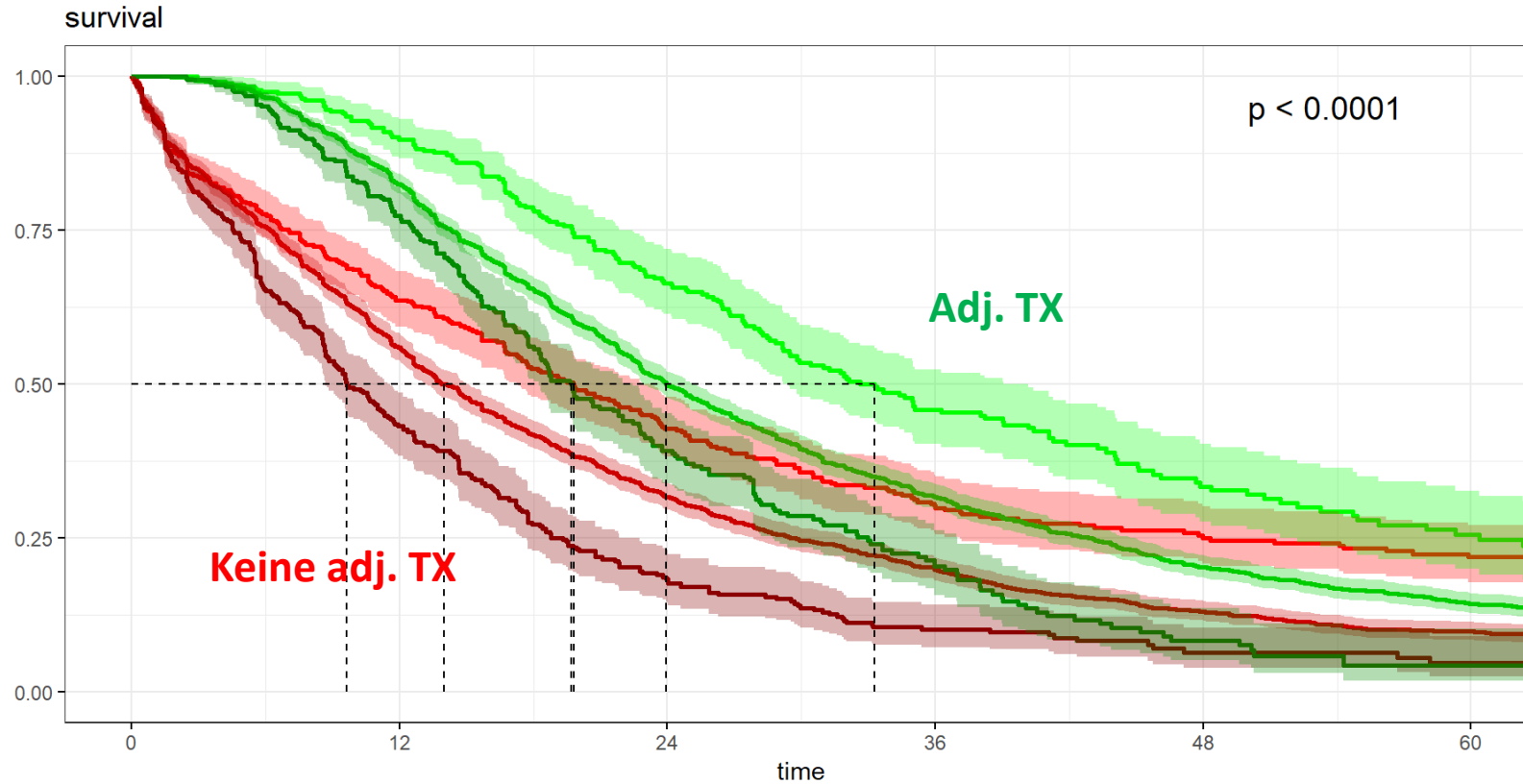


PDAC M0 upfront R0: adjuvante Therapie



PDAC M0 upfront R0: adjuvante Therapie

cumulative survival



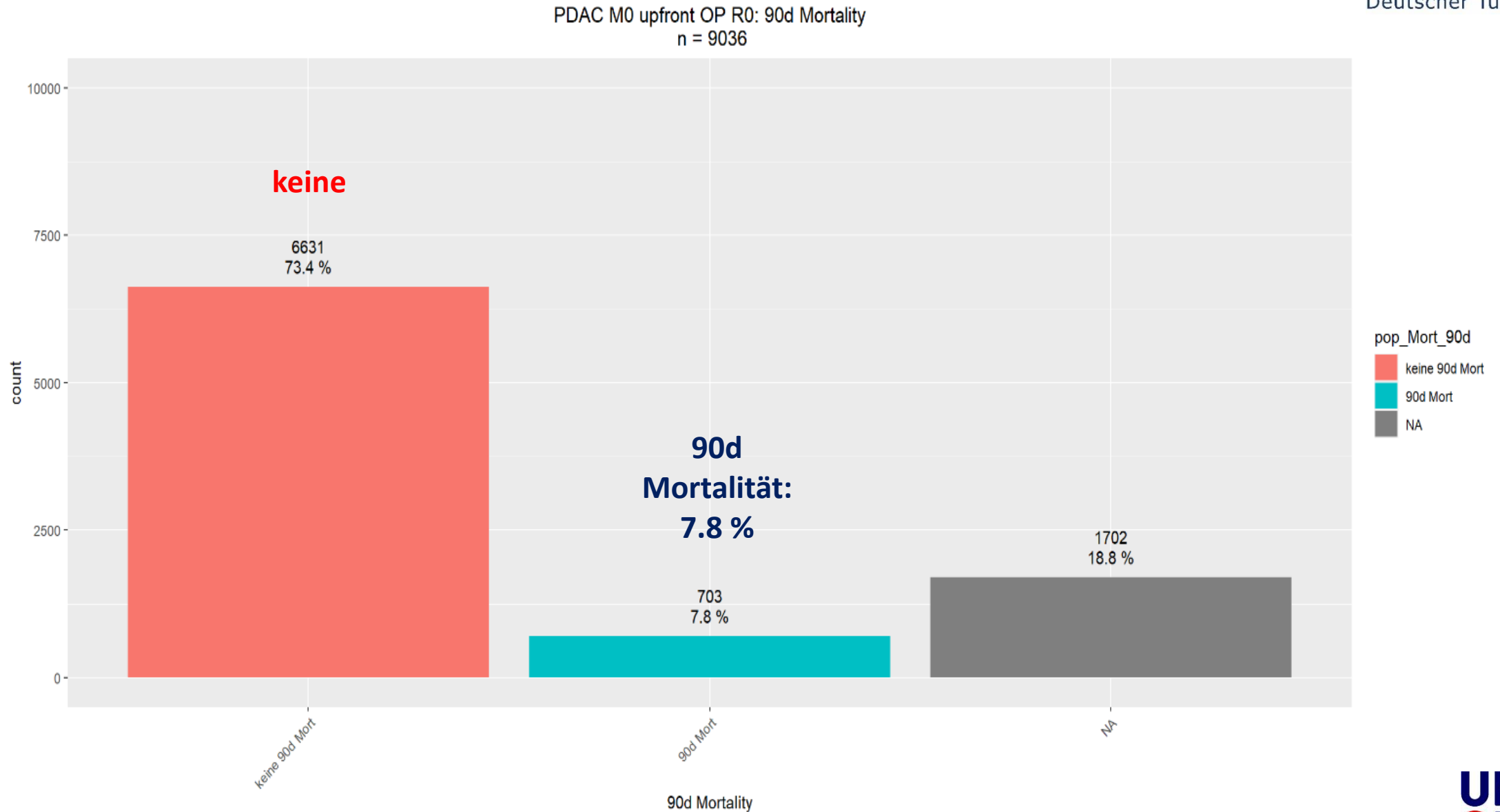
group

- stage_adj=1 - keine adj CX stage I
- stage_adj=1 - keine adj CX stage II
- stage_adj=1 - keine adj CX stage III
- stage_adj=2 - adj CX stage I
- stage_adj=2 - adj CX stage II
- stage_adj=2 - adj CX stage III

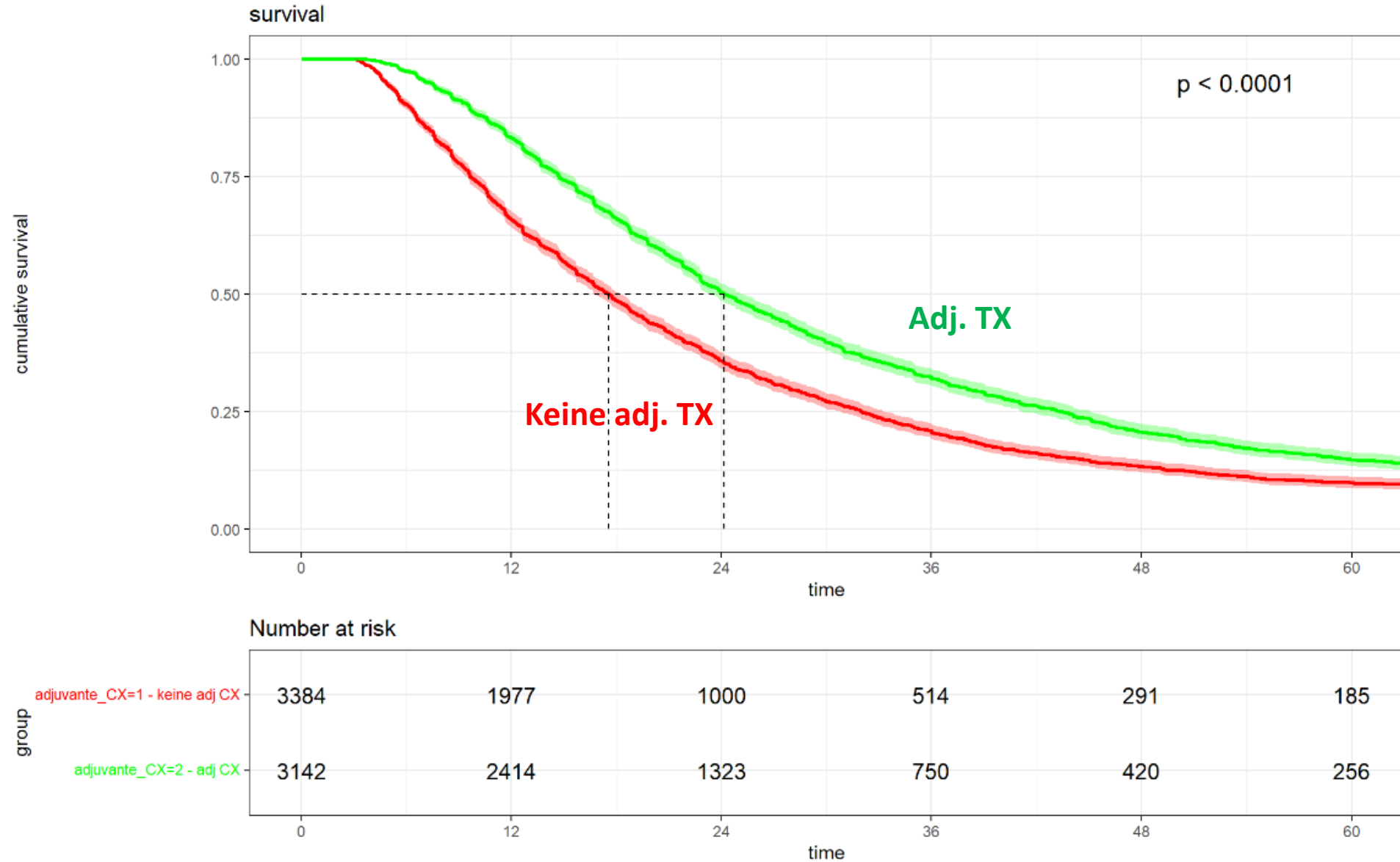
Number at risk

stage_adj=1 - keine adj CX stage I	511	261	155	89	62	49
stage_adj=1 - keine adj CX stage II	2040	1053	565	327	198	127
stage_adj=1 - keine adj CX stage III	416	149	57	27	9	6
stage_adj=2 - adj CX stage I	381	290	180	96	51	32
stage_adj=2 - adj CX stage II	2257	1764	1000	591	344	211
stage_adj=2 - adj CX stage III	358	242	94	37	11	3
	0	12	24	36	48	60
	time					

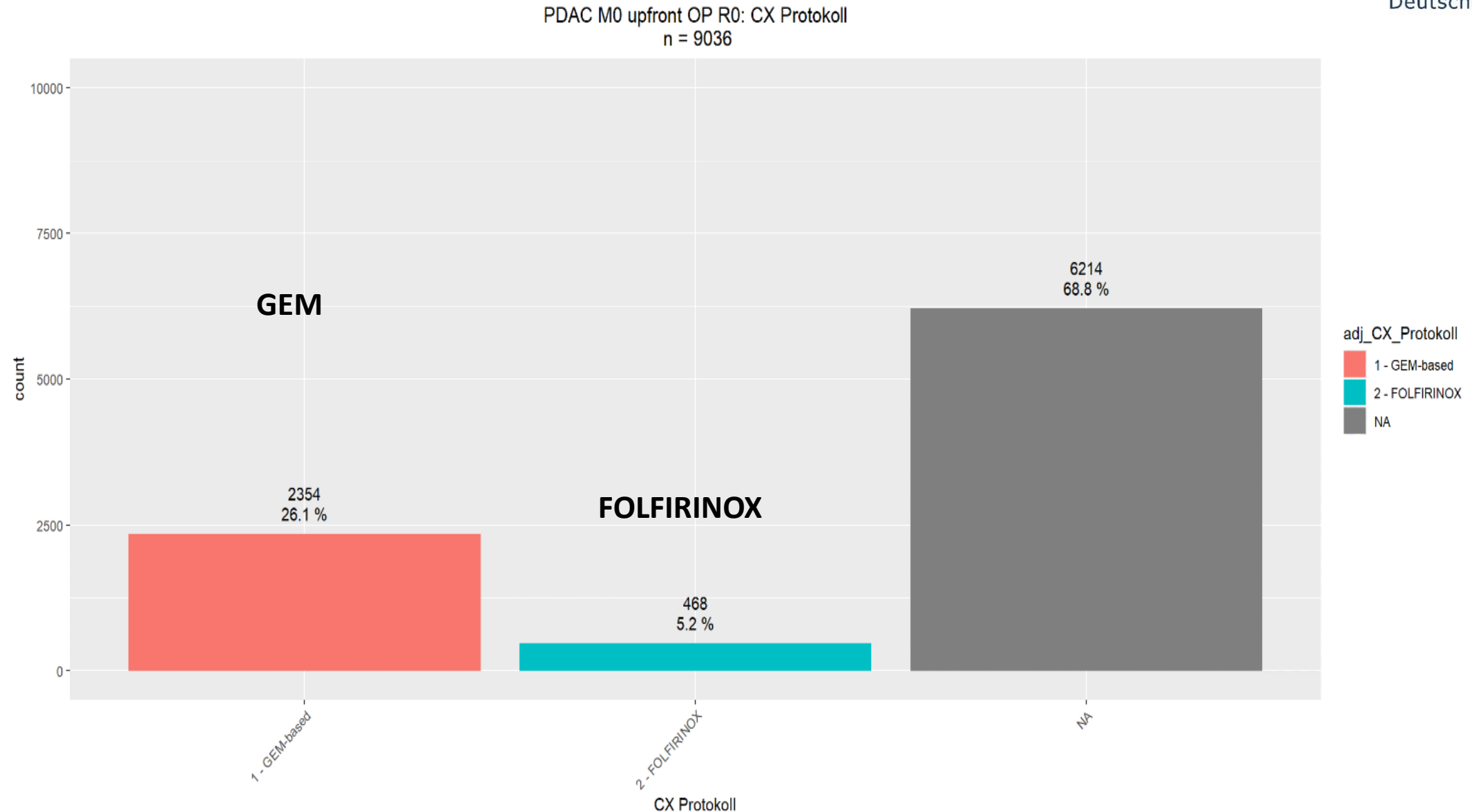
PDAC M0 upfront OP R0: 90d Mortalität



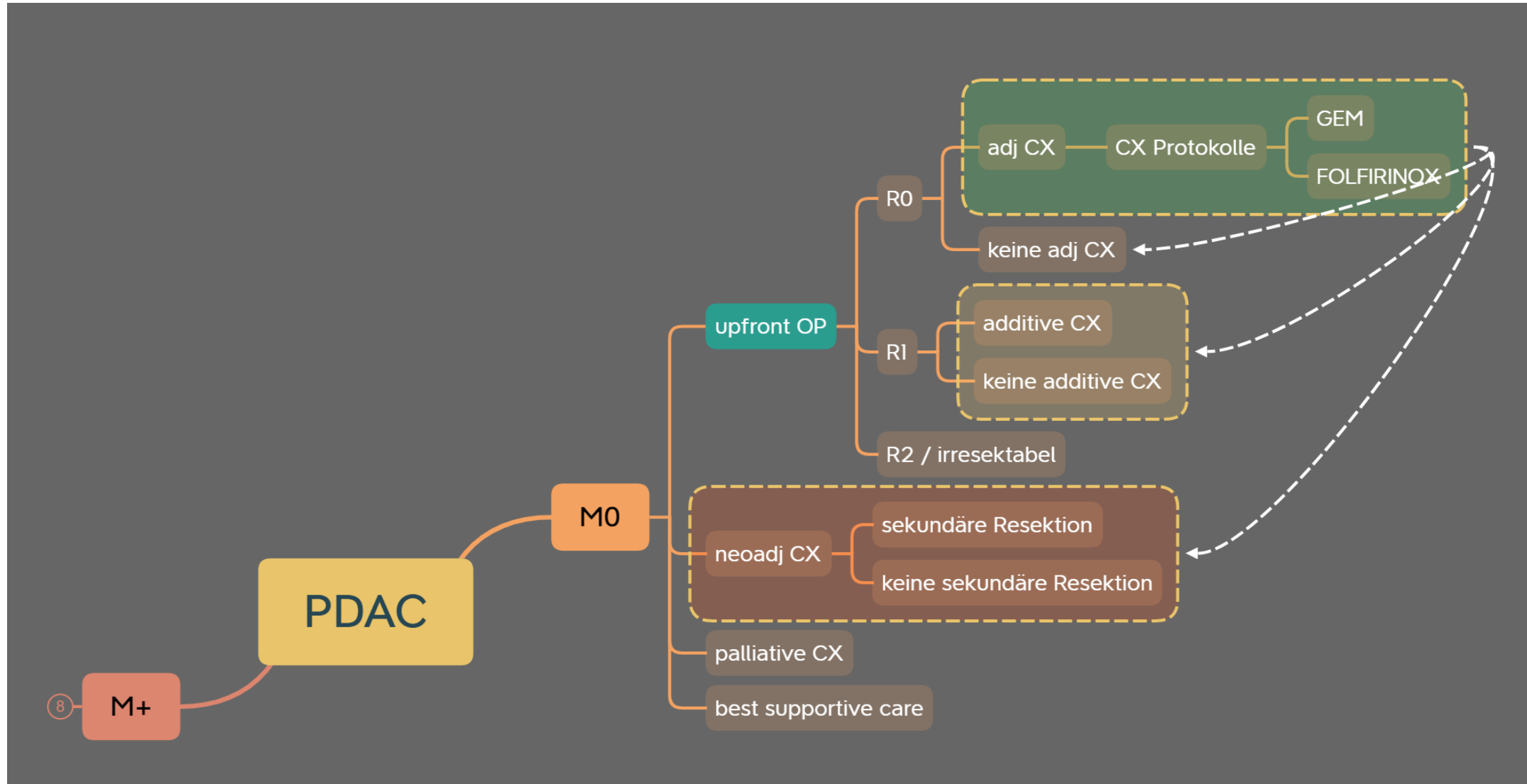
PDAC M0 upfront OP R0: Tx ohne 90d Mortalität



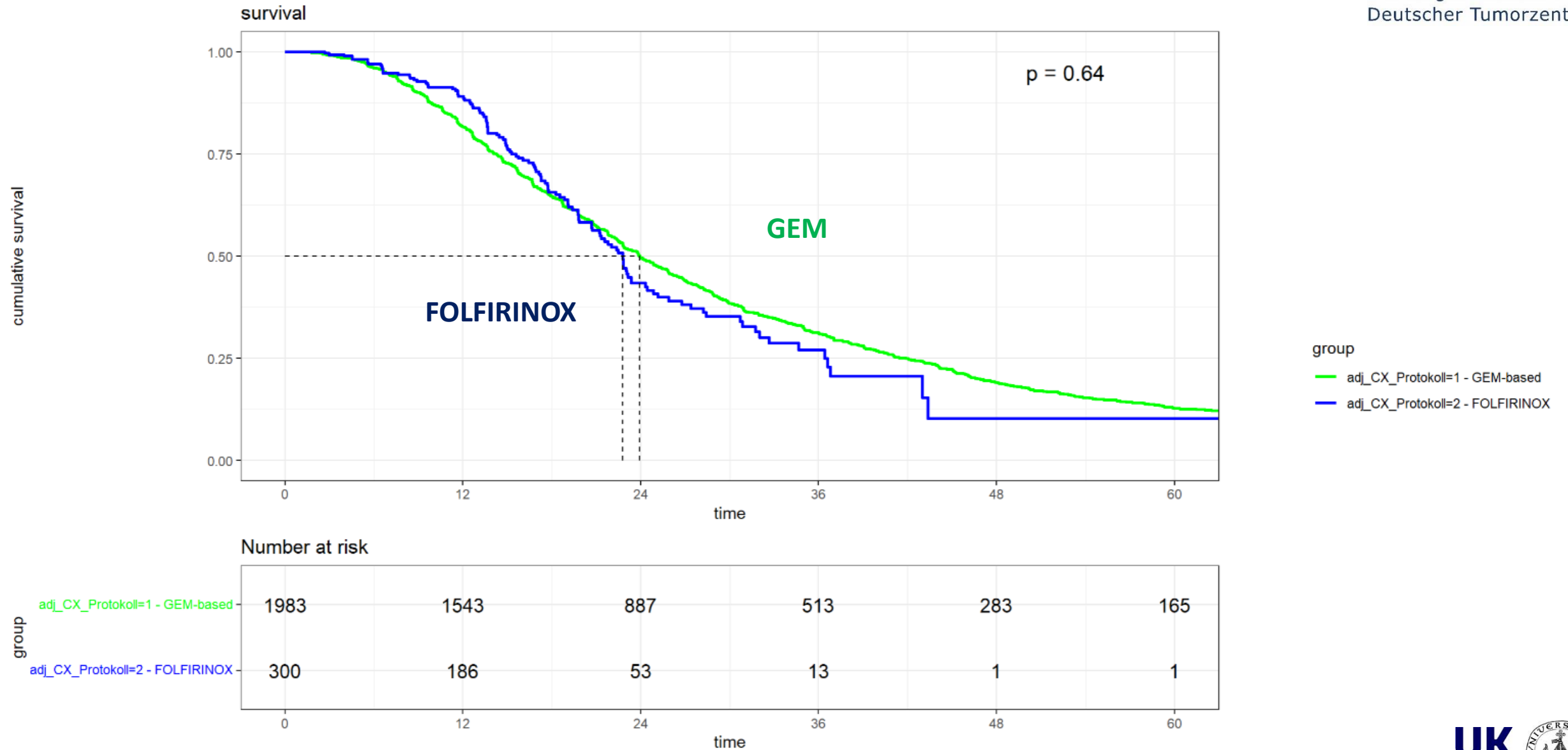
PDAC M0 upfront R0: adj. Protokolle



Pankreaskarzinom : Therapieschemata

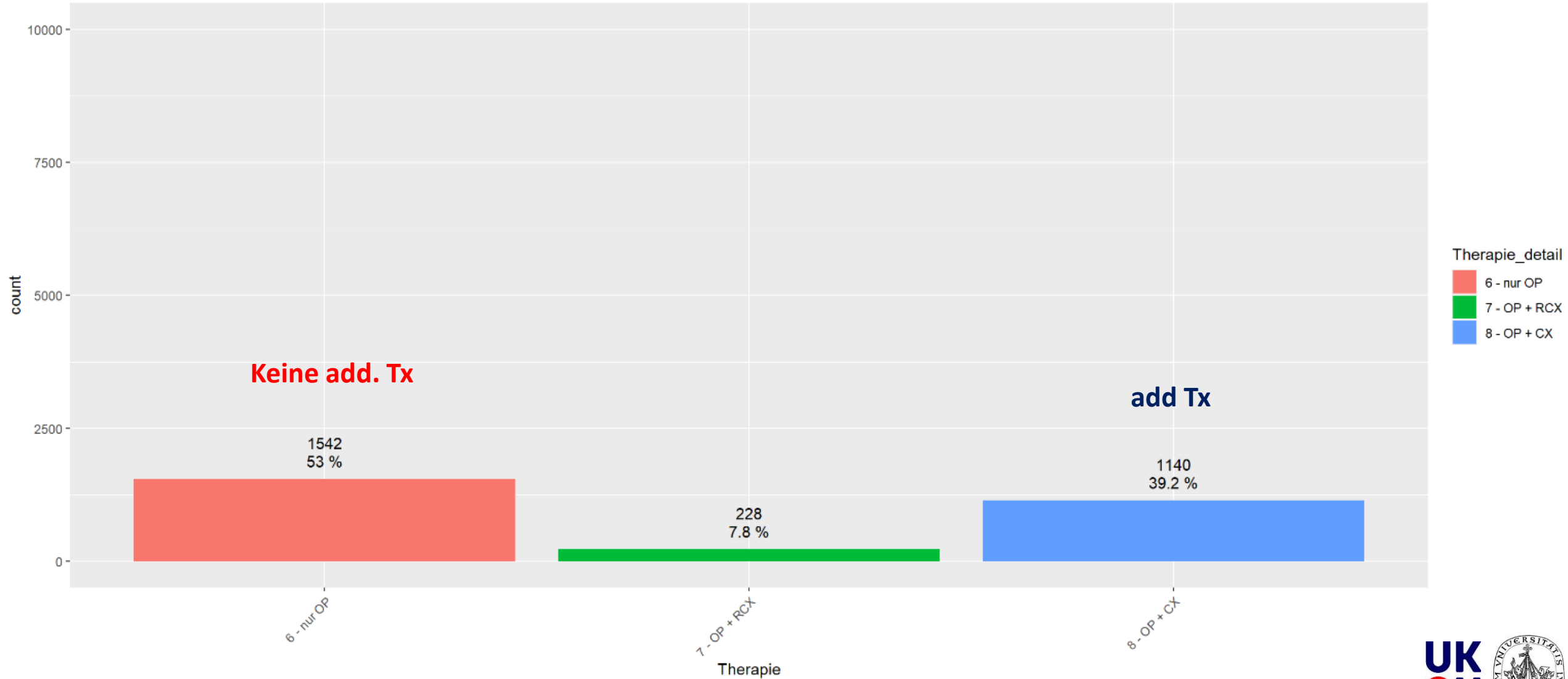


PDAC M0 upfront R0: adj. Therapie

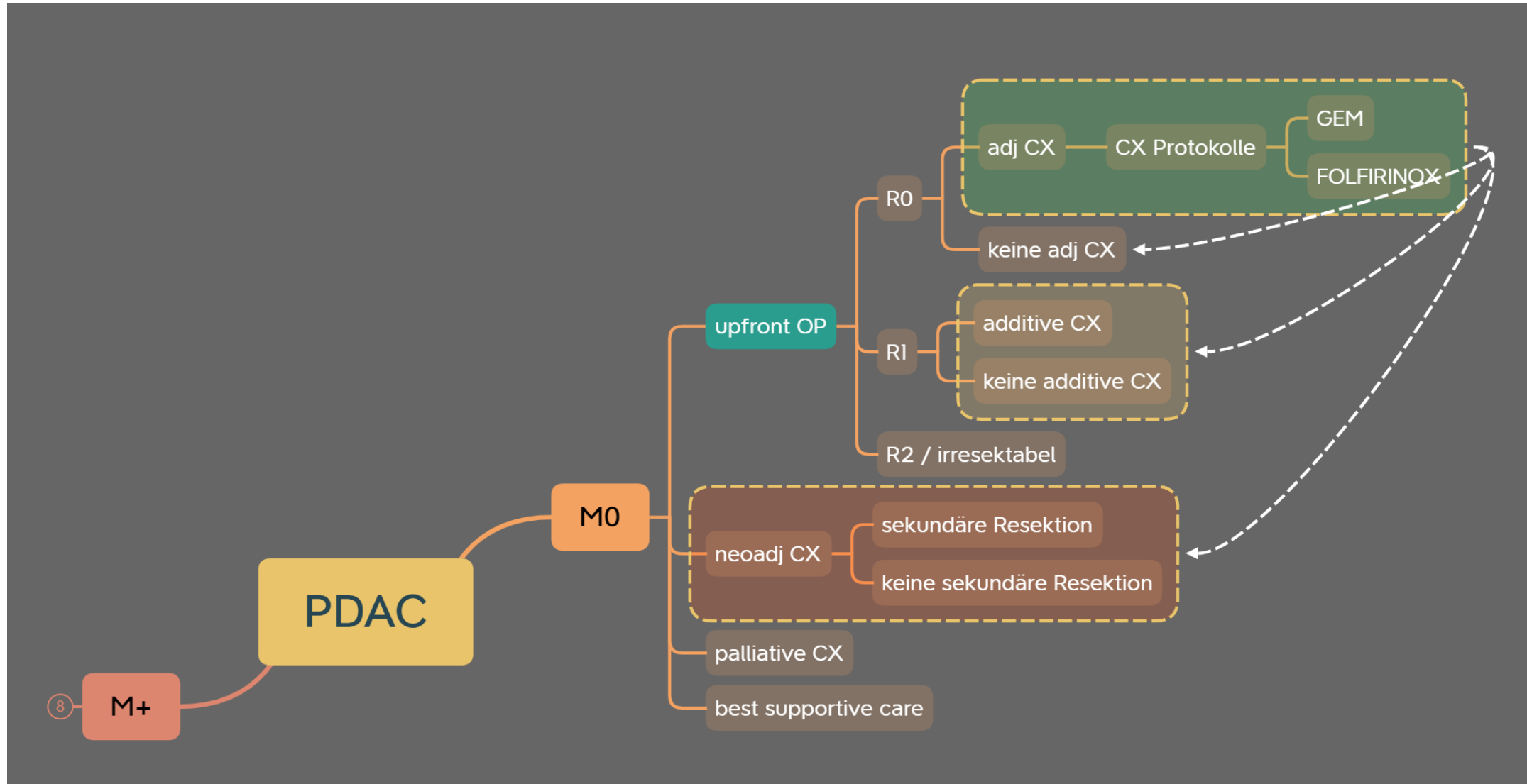


PDAC M0 upfront R1: additive Therapie

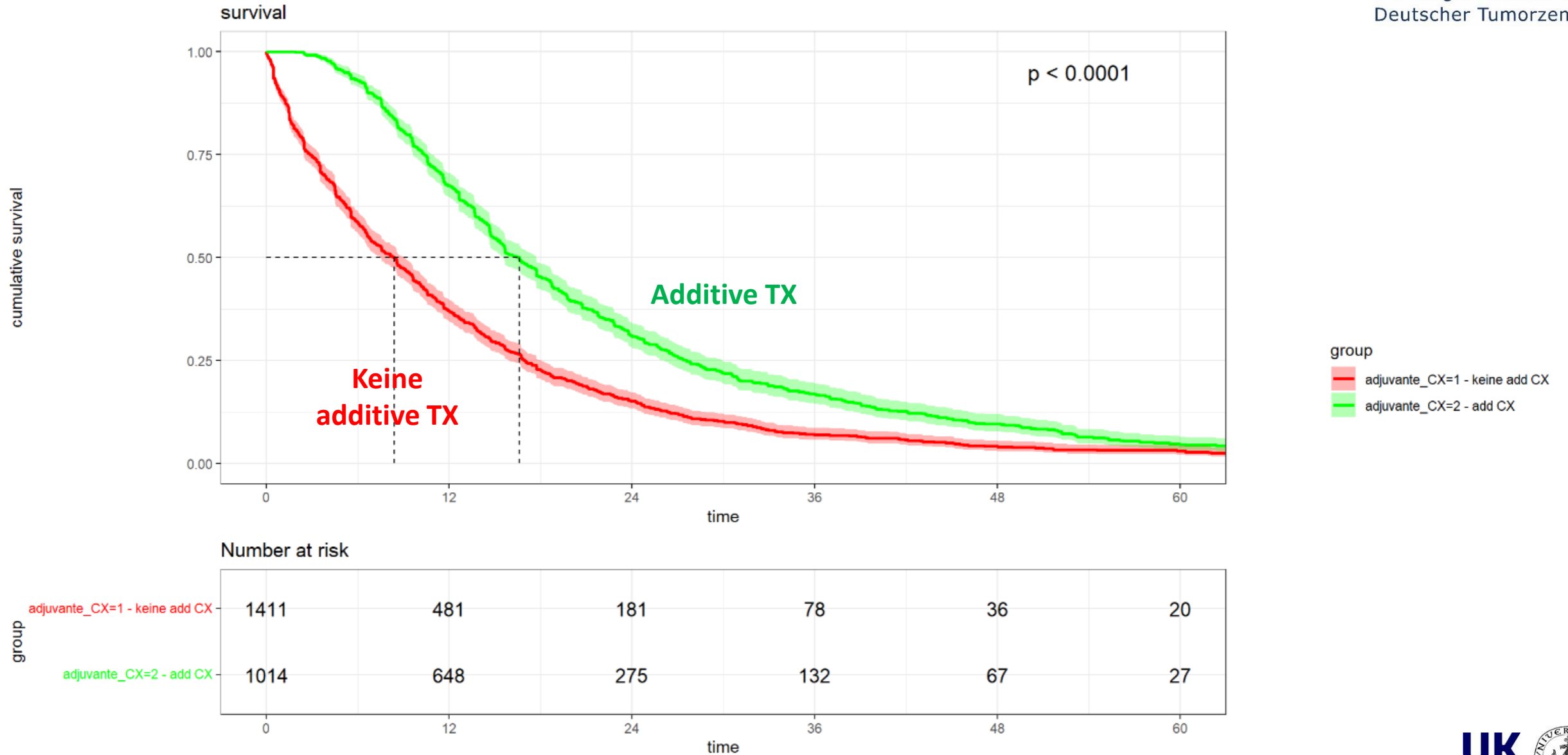
PDAC M0 upfront OP R1: Tx
n = 2910



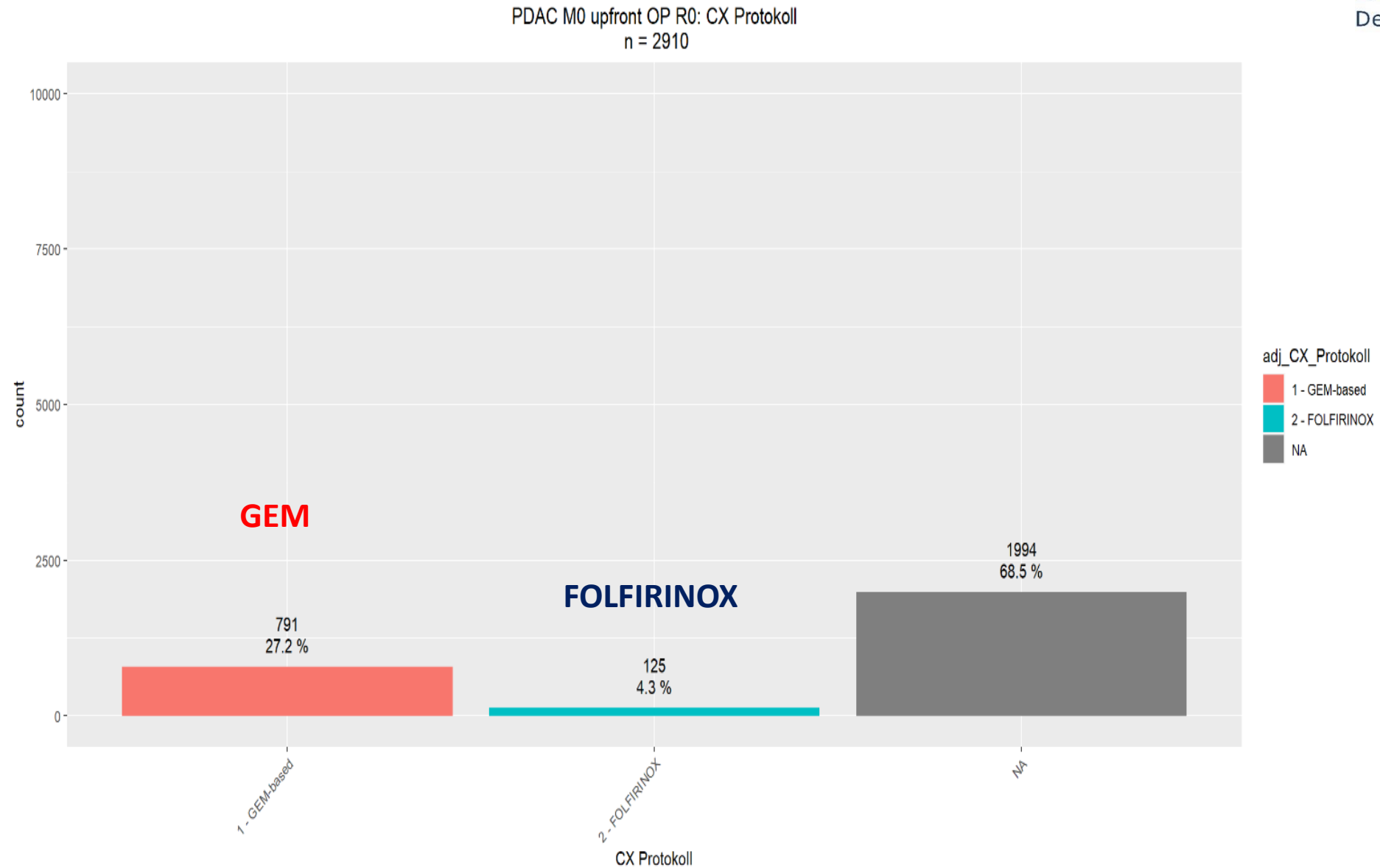
Pankreaskarzinom : Therapieschemata



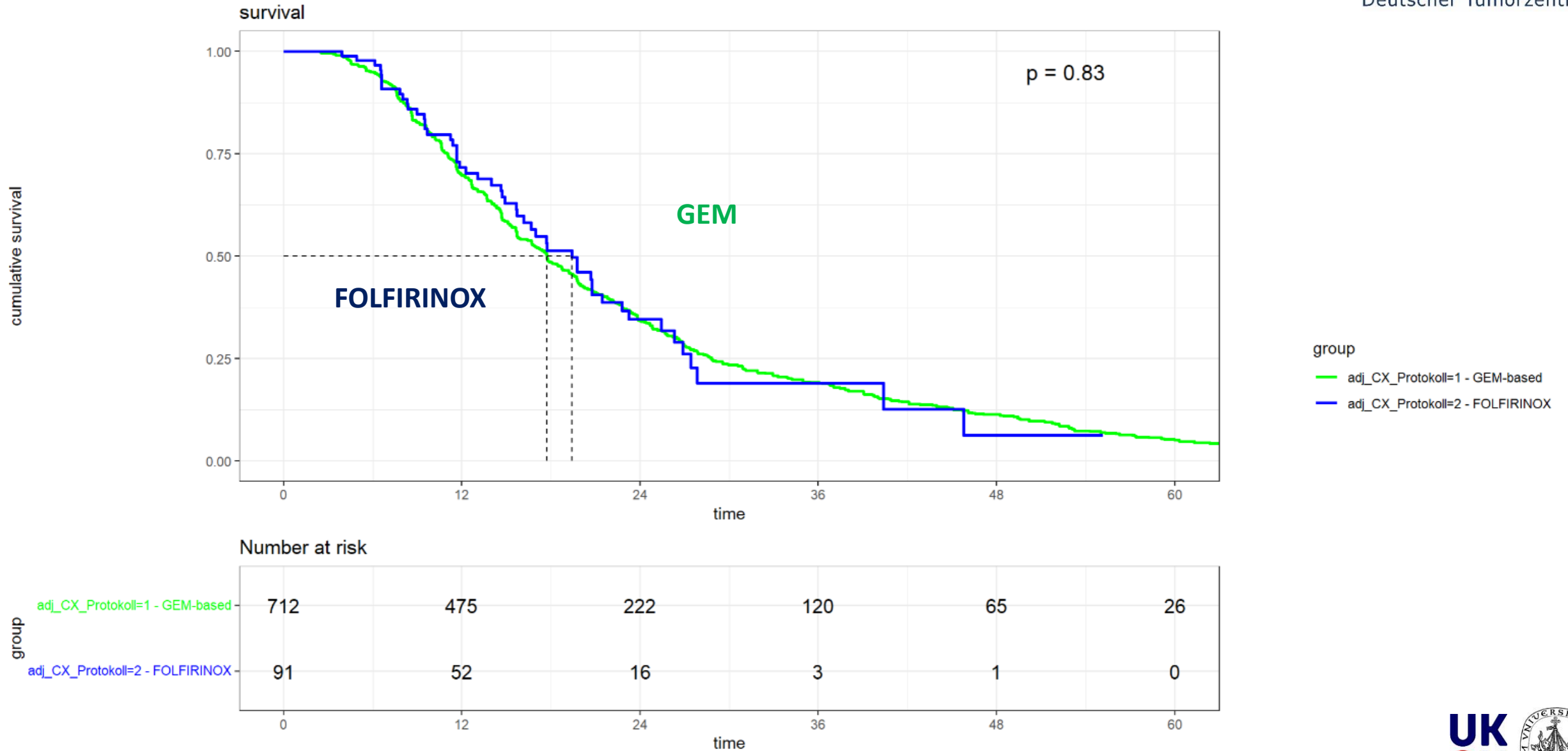
PDAC M0 upfront R1: additive Therapie



PDAC M0 upfront R1: additive Therapie

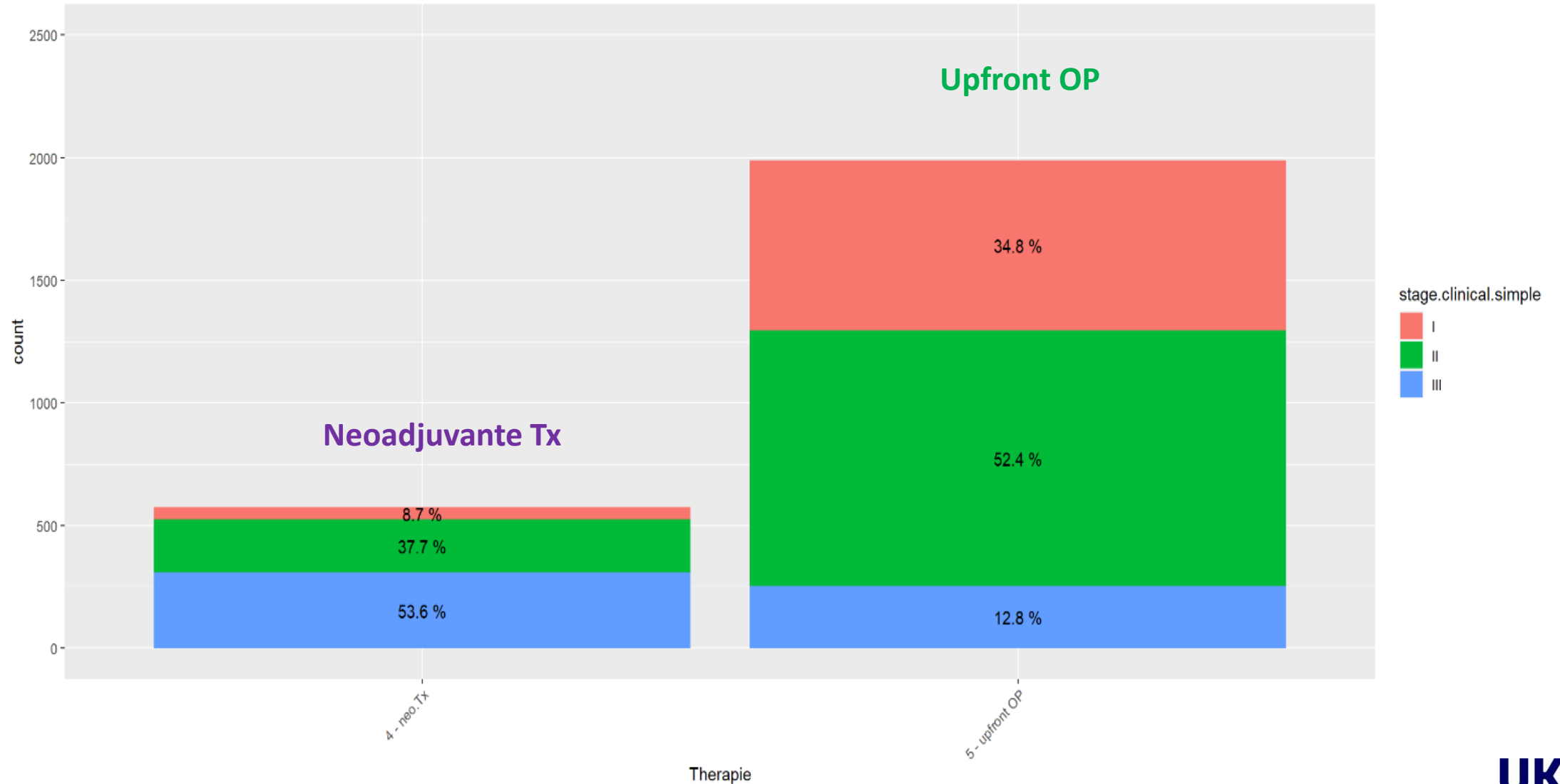


PDAC M0 upfront R1: additive Therapie

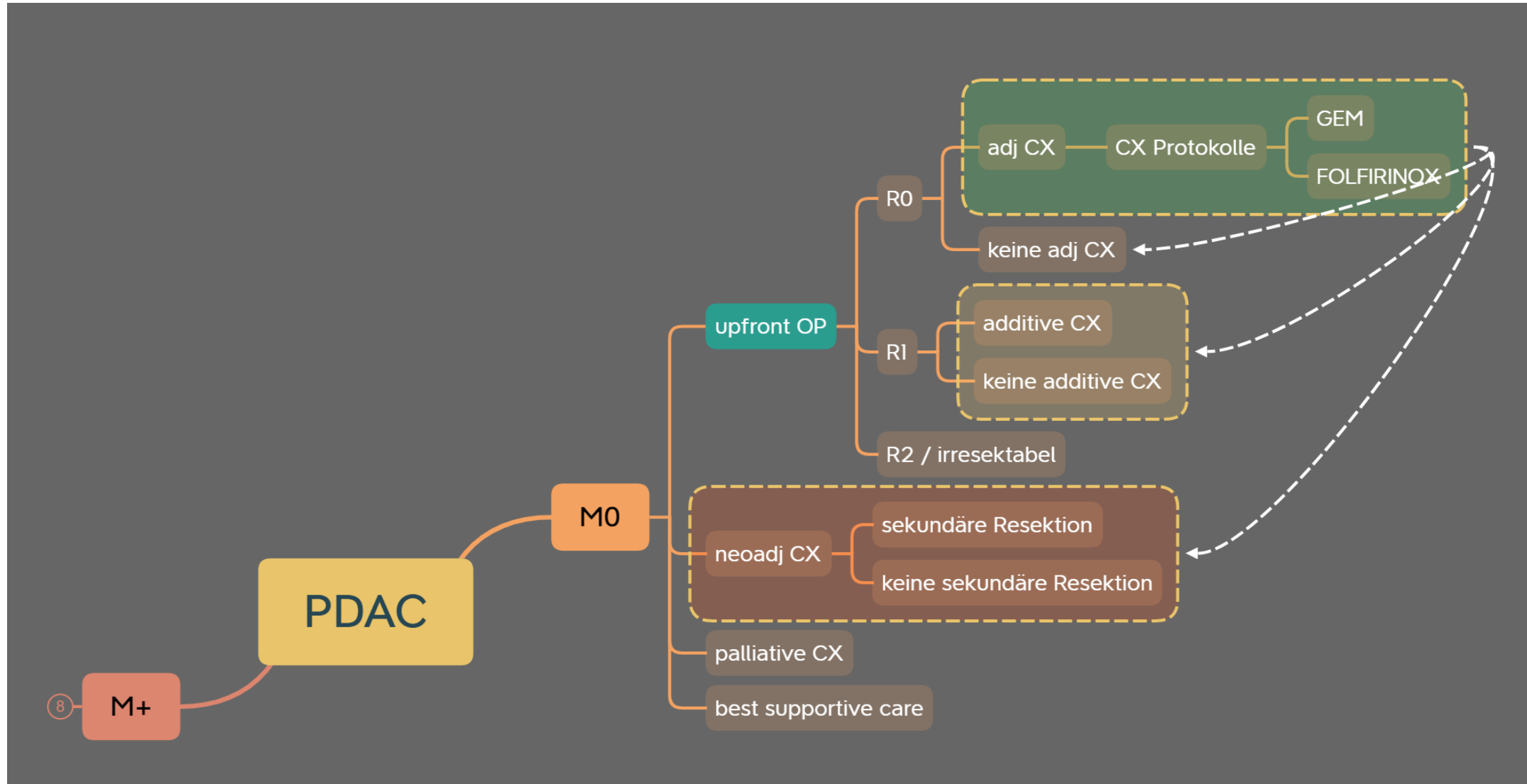


PDAC M0: neoadjuvant vs upfront OP

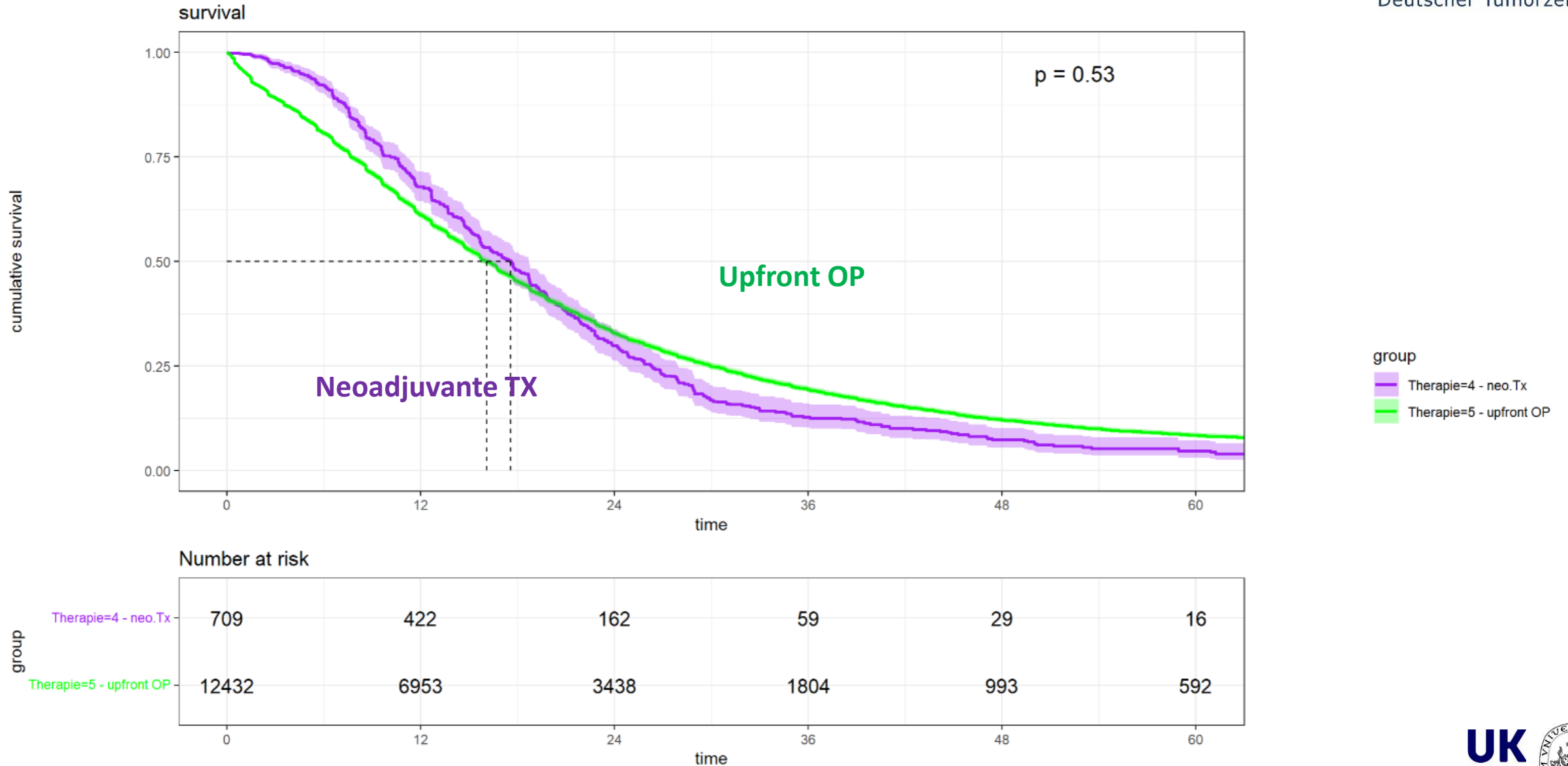
PDAC M0 upfront OP vs neoadj
n = 2564



PankreasCA : Therapieschemata

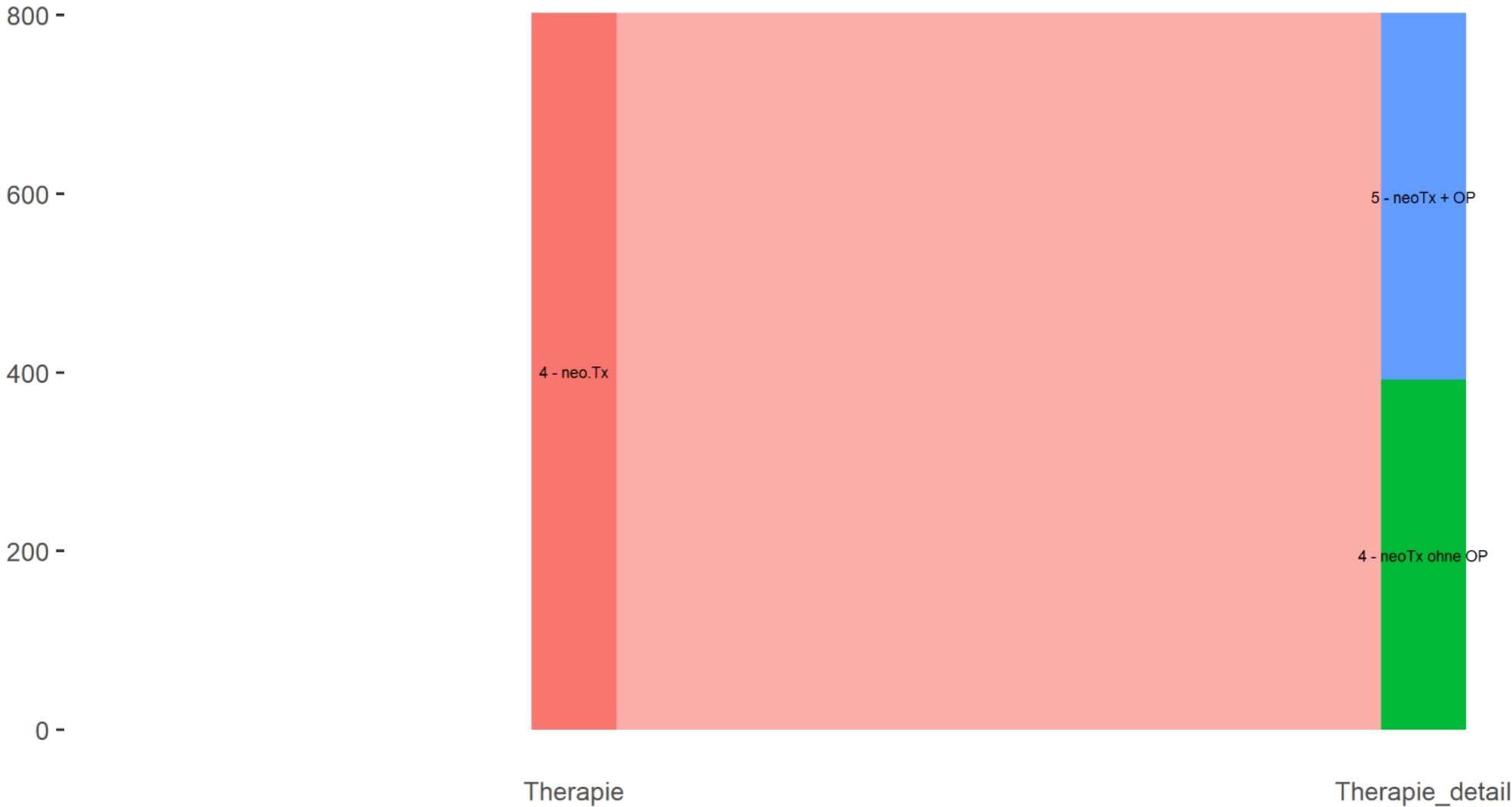


PDAC M0: neoadjuvant vs upfront OP

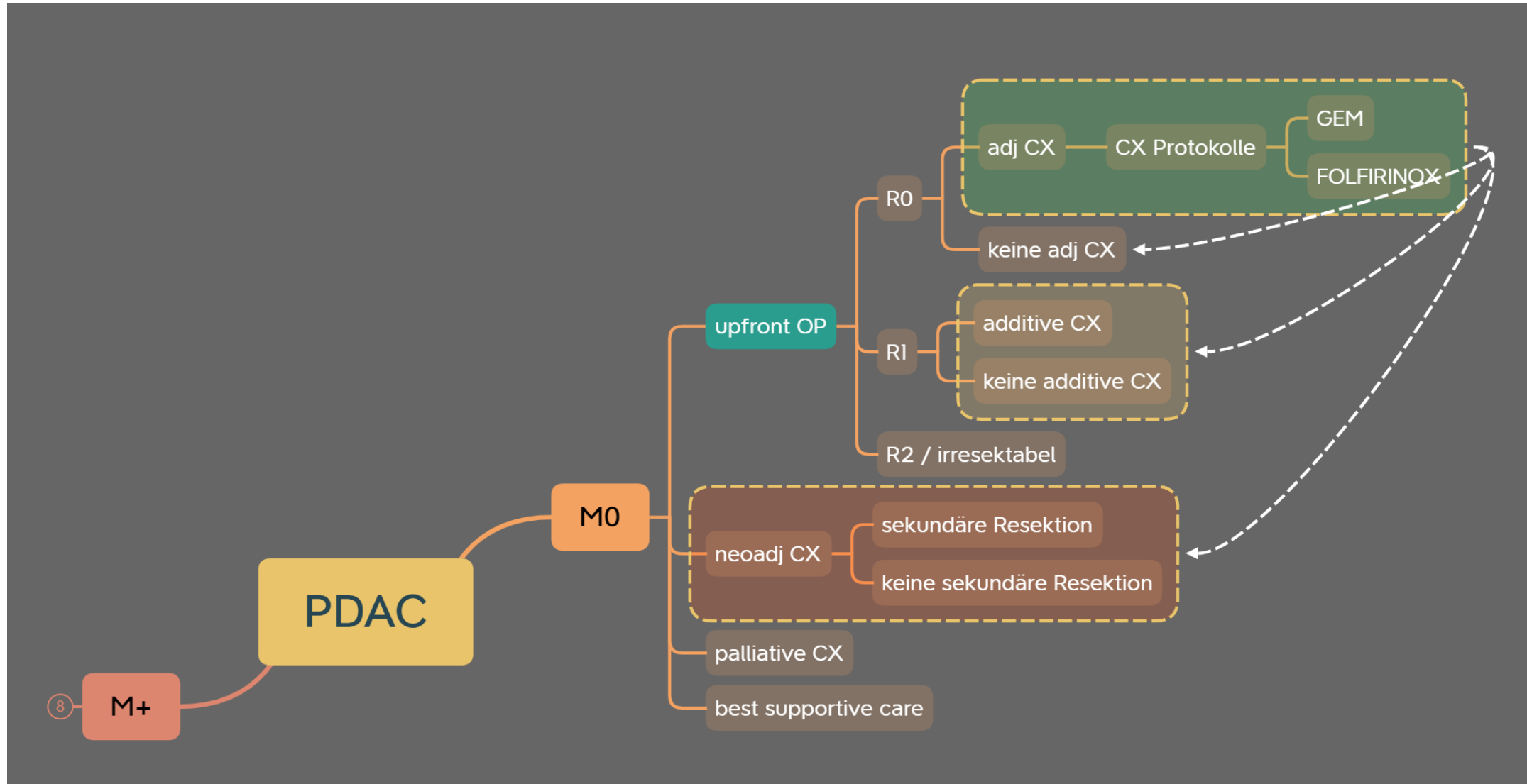


PDAC M0: neoadjuvant vs upfront OP

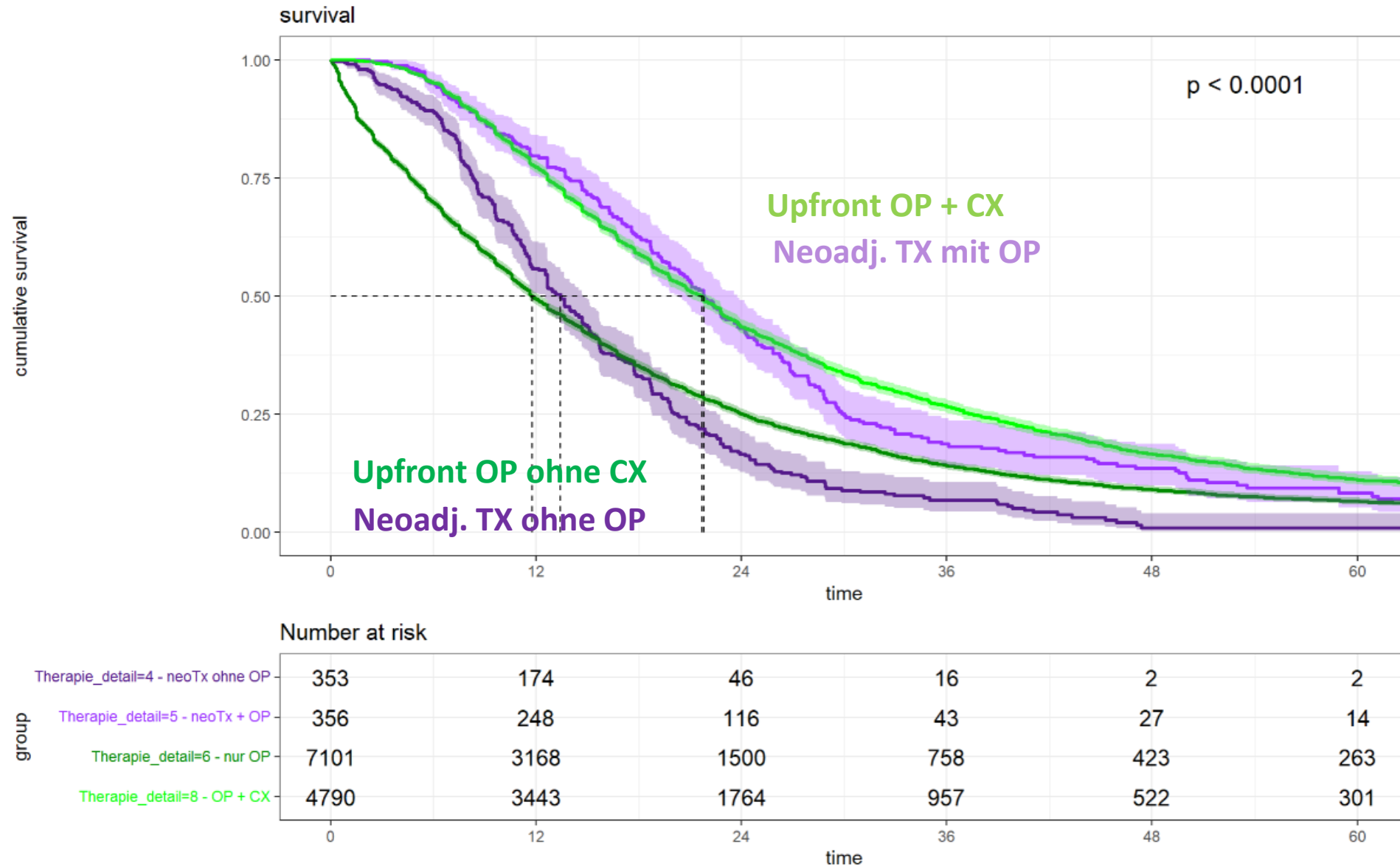
PDAC M0 2000-21



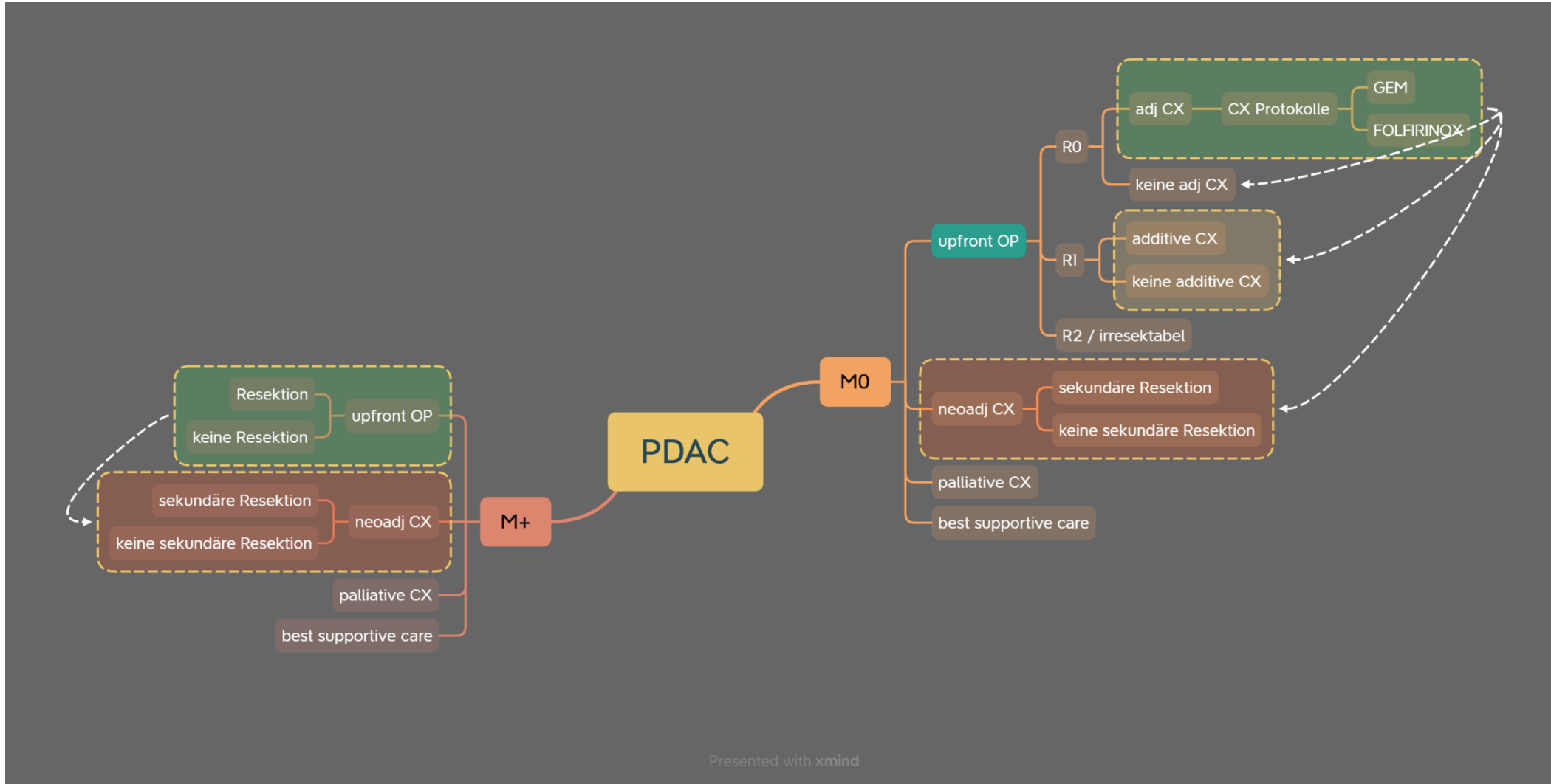
PankreasCA : Therapieschemata



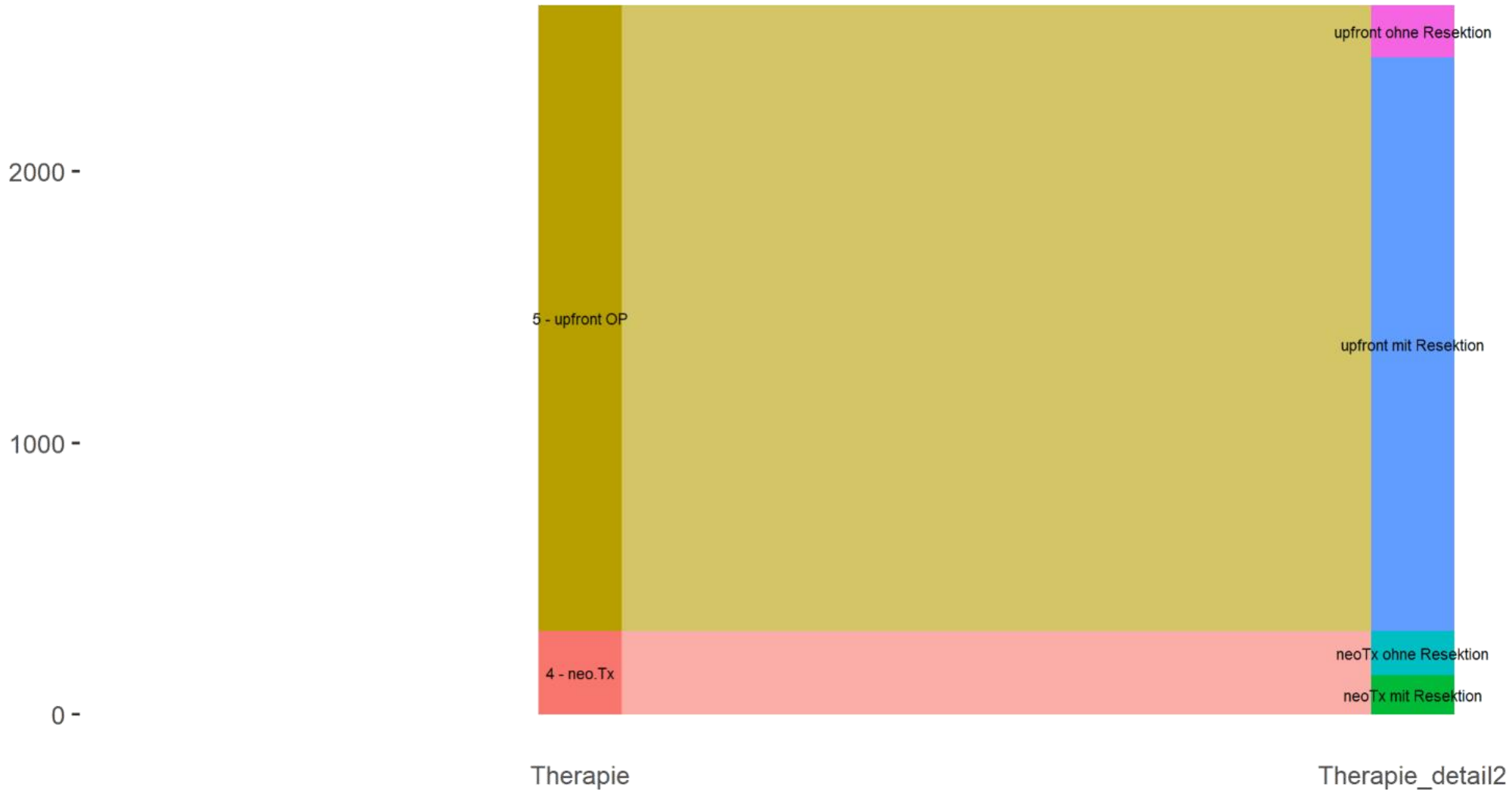
PDAC M0: neoadjuvant vs upfront OP



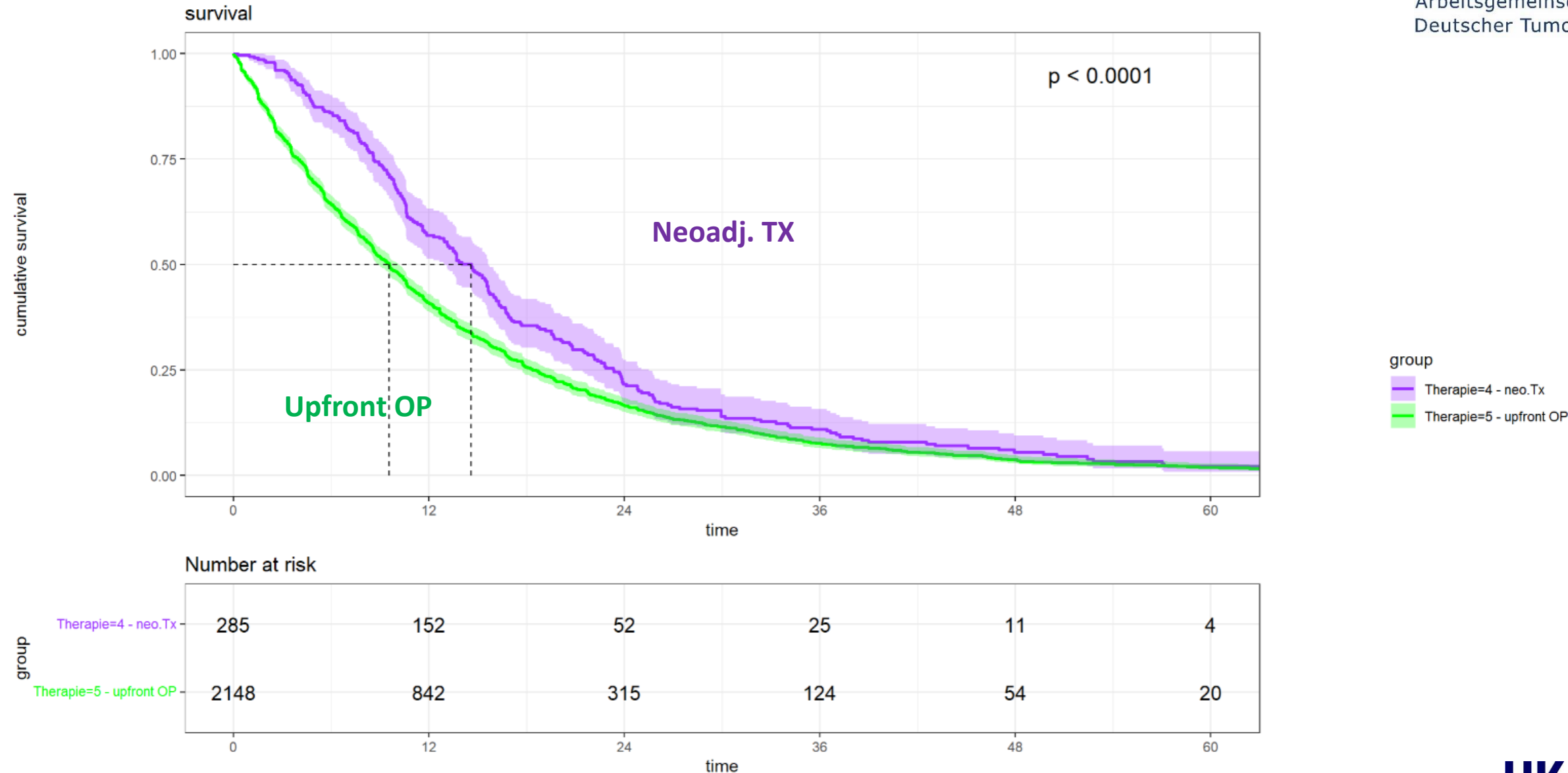
PDAC M+



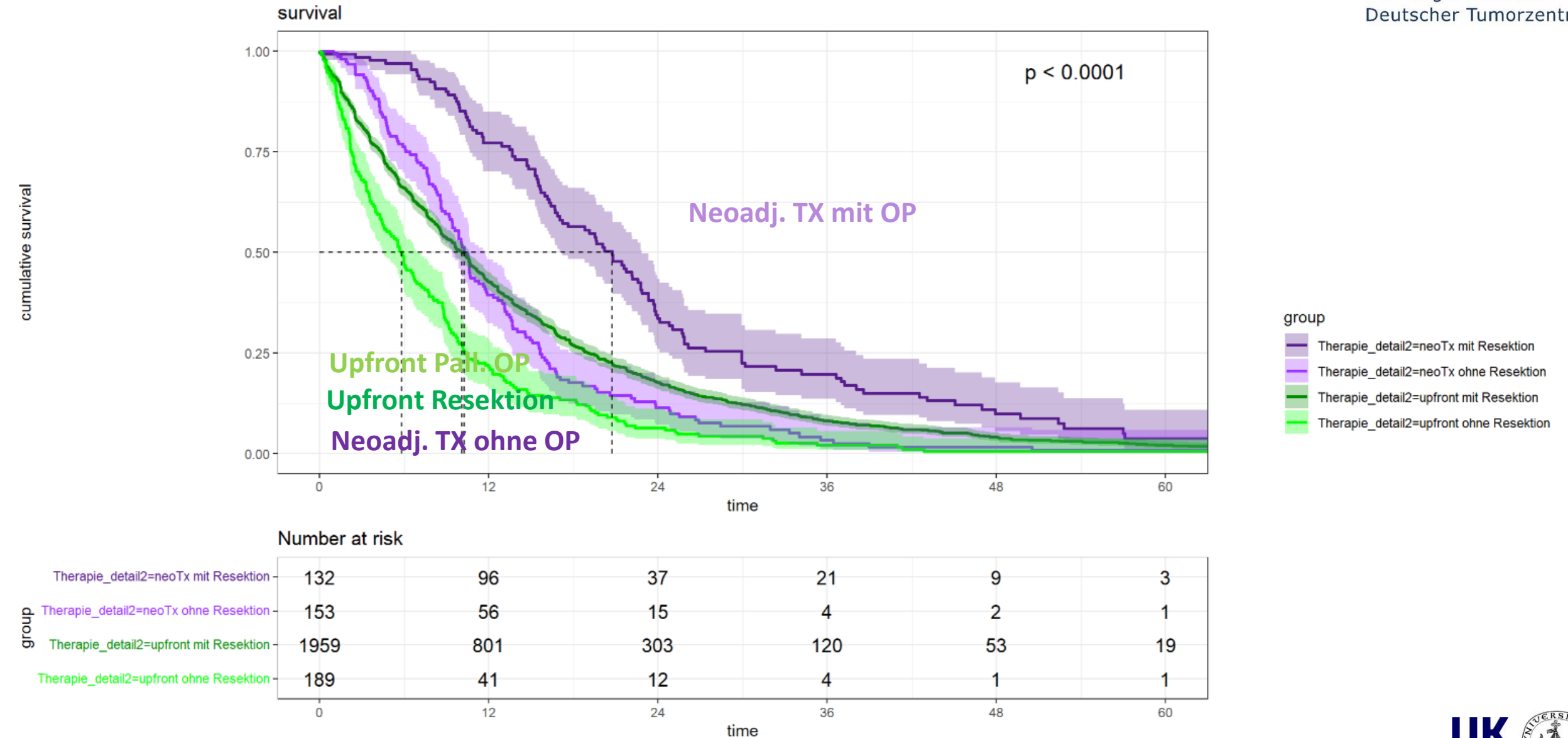
PDAC M+



PDAC M+: neoadjuvant vs upfront OP

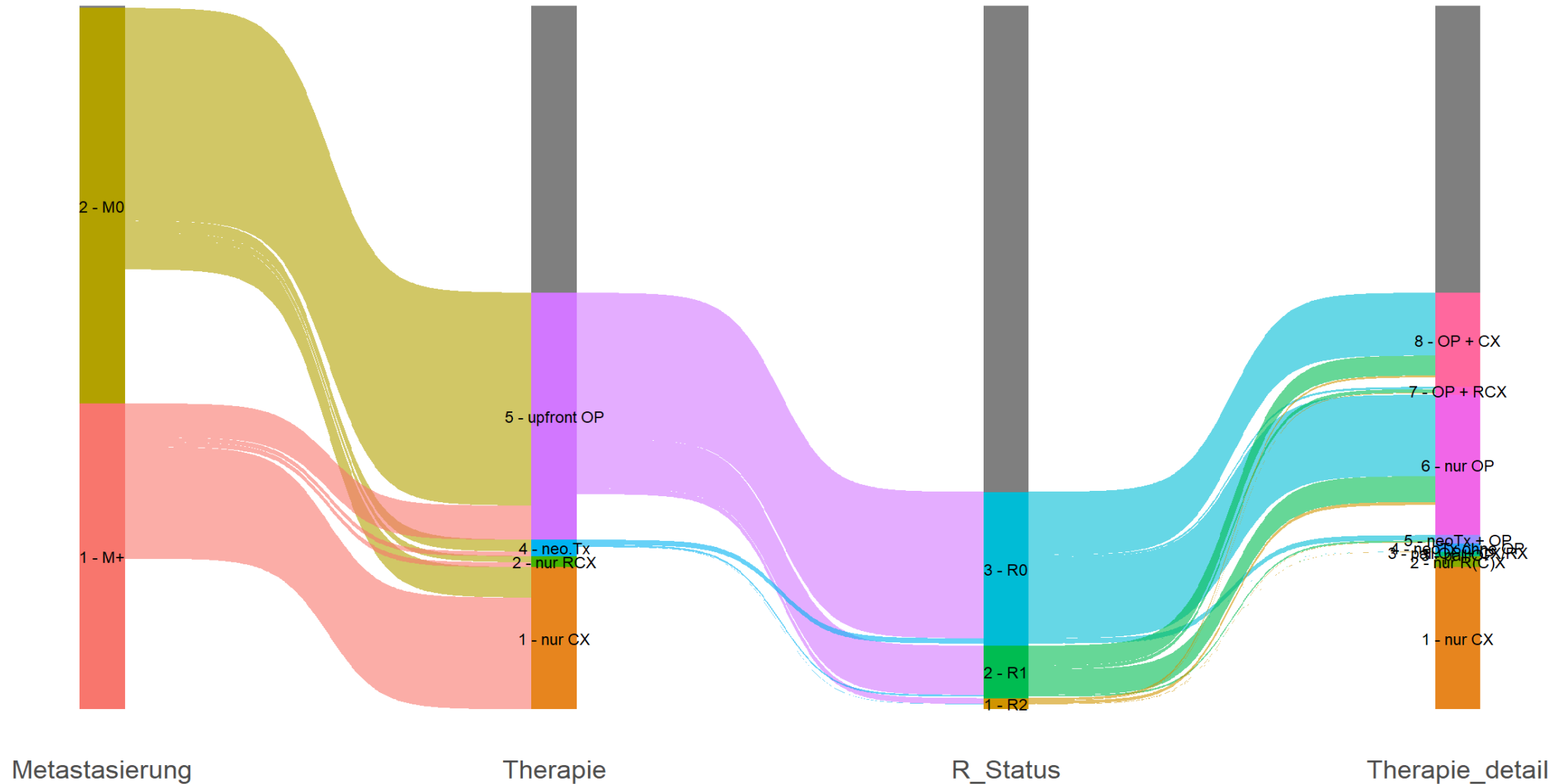


PDAC M+: neoadjuvant vs upfront OP



PankreasCA : Therapieschemata

PDAC 2000-21



Interpretation für Pankreaskarzinom:

- die beste Therapie ist **multimodal**: Resektion UND Chemotherapie
nur **ca. 40%** der Patienten erhalten adjuvante / additive Tx
-> periOP 90-Tages Mortalität (>5%) als Surrogat für periOP Komplikationen
-> neoadjuvant als Alternative ?
- **neoadjuvante Tx**: mindestens gleichwertig zur adjuvanten Tx
beim lokal fortgeschrittenen PankreasCA sinnvoll
biologische Selektion für Resektion im Stadium IV

Vorteile

- „Real World Data“

Nachteile

- retrospektive Daten
- Selection Bias (z.B. bei Vergleich von Therapieschemata)
- Reporting Bias (?)

Validierung

- Vergleich mit prospektiven Daten (Literatur, andere Register)

Ausblick / Potential beim Pankreaskarzinom

klinische Untersuchung

- multimodaler Therapie
- Second / Third line Therapieschemata
- palliativer Therapie / natürlicher Verlauf
- seltener Entitäten (z.B. Tumorsubtypen)

translational

- Verknüpfung (z.B. biologische Daten)
- Precision Medicine: z.B. Selektionskriterien gemäß DTE

Herzlichen Dank

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Dr. Steffen Deichmann
PD Dr. Kim Honselmann
Prof. Dr. Richard Hummel

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Prof. Dr. Sylke R. Zeissig

*Institut für klinische Epidemiologie und Biometrie,
Universität Würzburg*