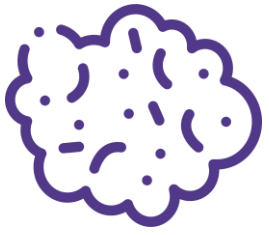


SOLID PSEUDOPAPILLARY NEOPLASMS OF THE PANCREAS: SINGLE-CENTER CASE SERIES

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INTRODUCTION



Solid pseudopapillary tumors (SPTs) are rare tumors of the pancreas (1-2%) with low malignant potential and usually affect young females.

In Chile, 29 cases were reported from 2008 to 2014. This study aims to describe our experience in a university center.

METHODS

We reported eleven SPTs cases from 2014 to 2021, all confirmed with the biopsy and by immunohistochemistry. The clinical records were retrospectively reviewed, and results were reported using descriptive statistics.

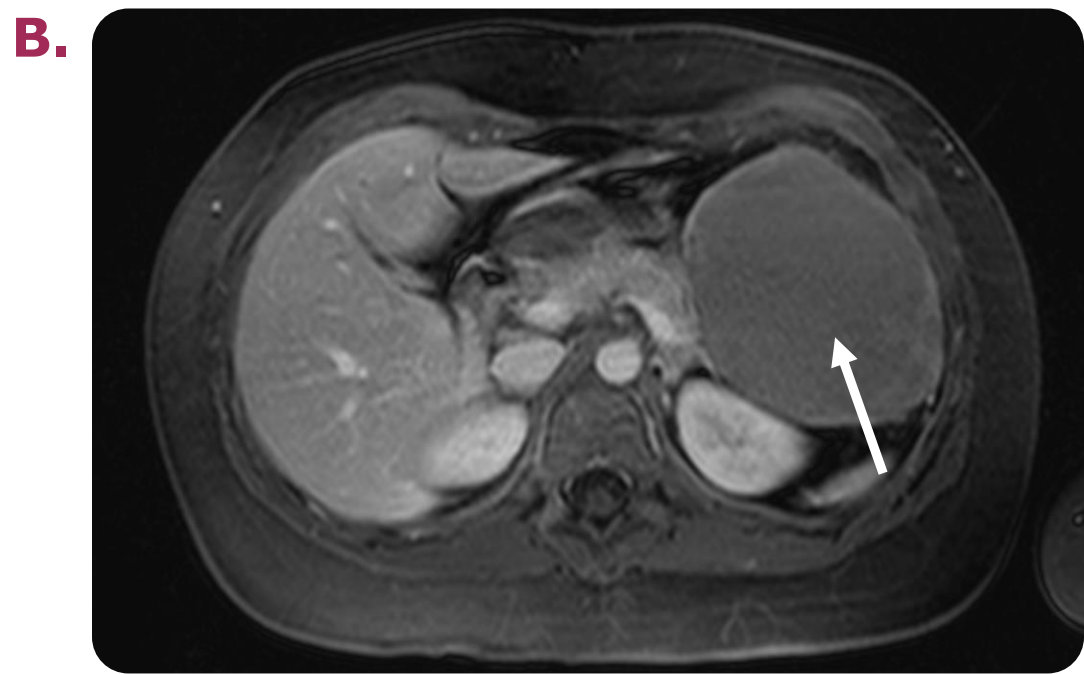
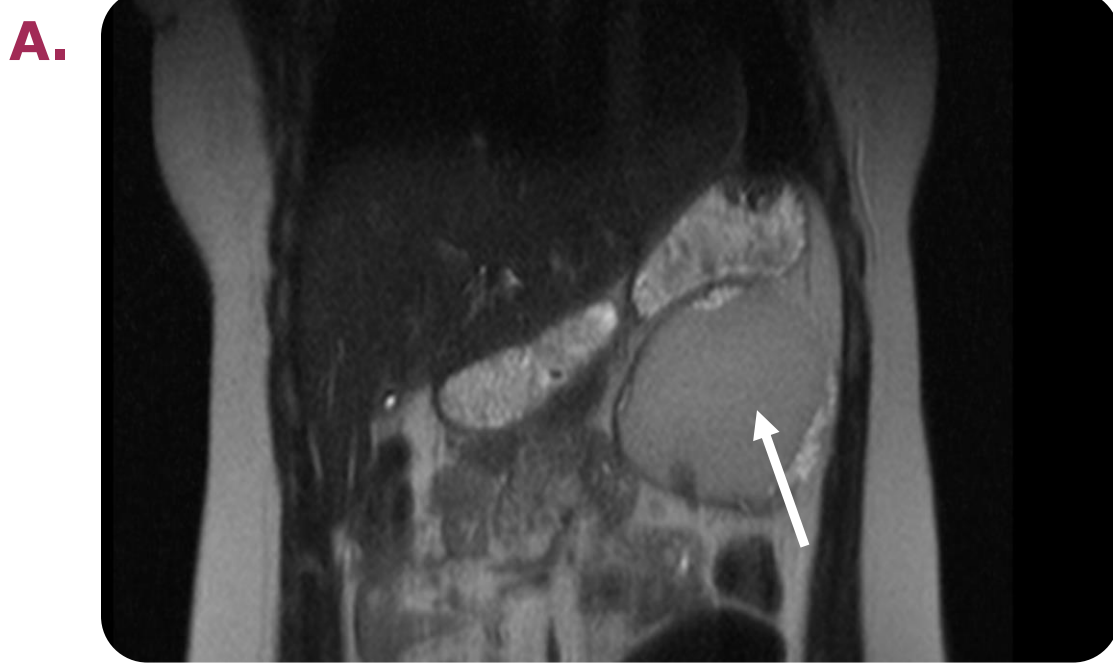
CONCLUSION

The general characteristics of STP in our center are like what is currently known with a good prognosis

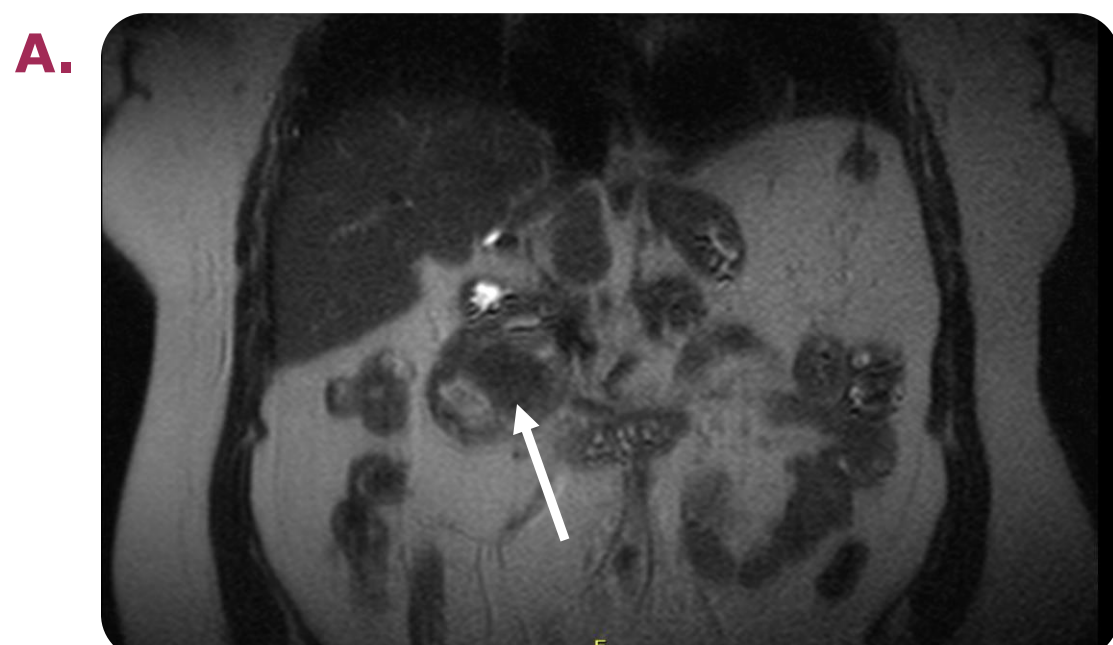
RESULTS

Most of the patients were women (91%). Their median age was 32 (range 16 - 50). Only six of the patients (55%) reported symptoms, which were mainly abdominal pain, vomiting, and nausea.

All cases were examined using computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging, but the radiologist diagnosed only 5 (45%). The tumors were located in the body, tail, and head of the pancreas, accounting for 9%, 36%, and 54.5%, respectively. One patient underwent a distal pancreatectomy alone, while two underwent the surgery with concomitant splenectomy. Four patients underwent pancreatoduodenectomy, while the remaining patients underwent enucleation (2) and a body/tail pancreatectomy (2). The laparoscopic approach was used in 63.6% of the cases. The median diameter of the tumors was 65 mm, and their size ranged from 20-105 mm. No metastatic disease was detected in any of the patients. There were no deaths within 90 days of the surgery, and all patients were alive and free of disease. The median follow-up period was 70 months (range 33 -109).



Case number 1. A 21-year-old woman presented with abdominal pain due to a solid pseudopapillary tumor. MRI of the abdomen. A. Coronal section T2 sequence. B. Axial section Portal Phase. The white arrow shows a heterogeneous mass in relation to the tail of the pancreas of 8.5 x 10.7 x 9.4 cm on its main axes.



Case number 5. A 41-year-old woman presented with abdominal pain and was diagnosed with a solid pseudopapillary tumor. MRI of the abdomen. A. Coronal section T2 sequence. B. Axial section Portal Phase. The white arrow shows a heterogeneous lesion in the pancreatic head of 66 x 63 x 52 mm.