Urinary Biomarkers for Predicting Pancreatic Cancer

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Preface

Abstract

List of Abbreviations

- **PDAC**: Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma
- **SN**: sensitivity
- **SP**: specificity

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1 Introduction

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/cancer-survival-in-england-for-patients-diagnosed-between-2014-and-2018-and-followed-up-until-2019/cancer-survival-in-england-for-patients-diagnosed-between-2014-and-2018-and-followed-up-to-2019

2 Methods

3 Results

3.1 Demographics

The patients were divided by diagnosis and the PDAC patients are further seperated by the stage of the disease. The number of samples per diagnosis and stage are shown below.

Table 1: Demographic of the samples

	Control	Benign	PDAC
Female total	115	101	83
Male total	68	107	116
Female blood	58	57	64
Male blood	34	51	86

Table 2: PDAC patients per stage

I	IA	IB	II	IIA	IIB	III	IV
1	3	12	7	11	68	76	21

3.2 REG1B outperforms REG1A

Though the performance of REG1A and REG1B are very similar, REG1B outperformed REG1A when control samples were compared to stage I-IIA PDAC samples (Kruskal-Wallis test; $p < 0.0003$). [1]

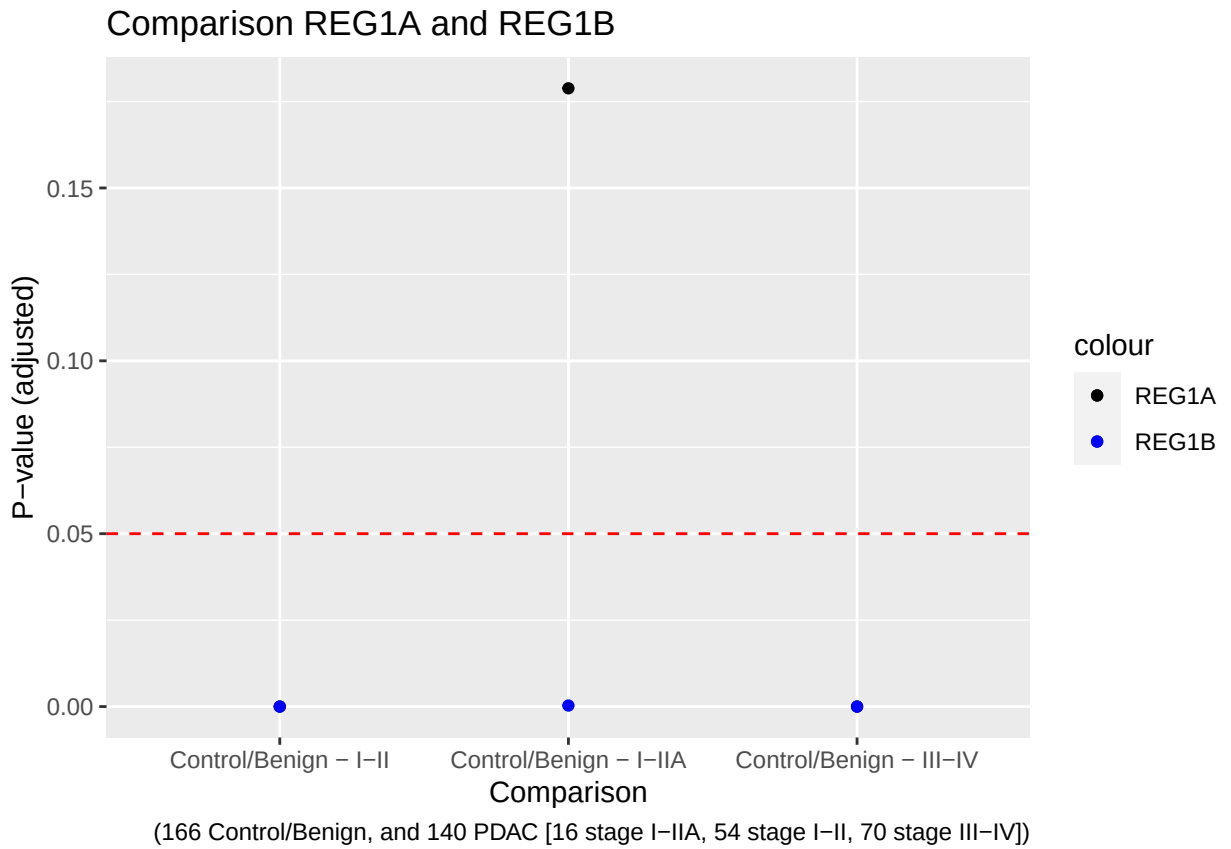
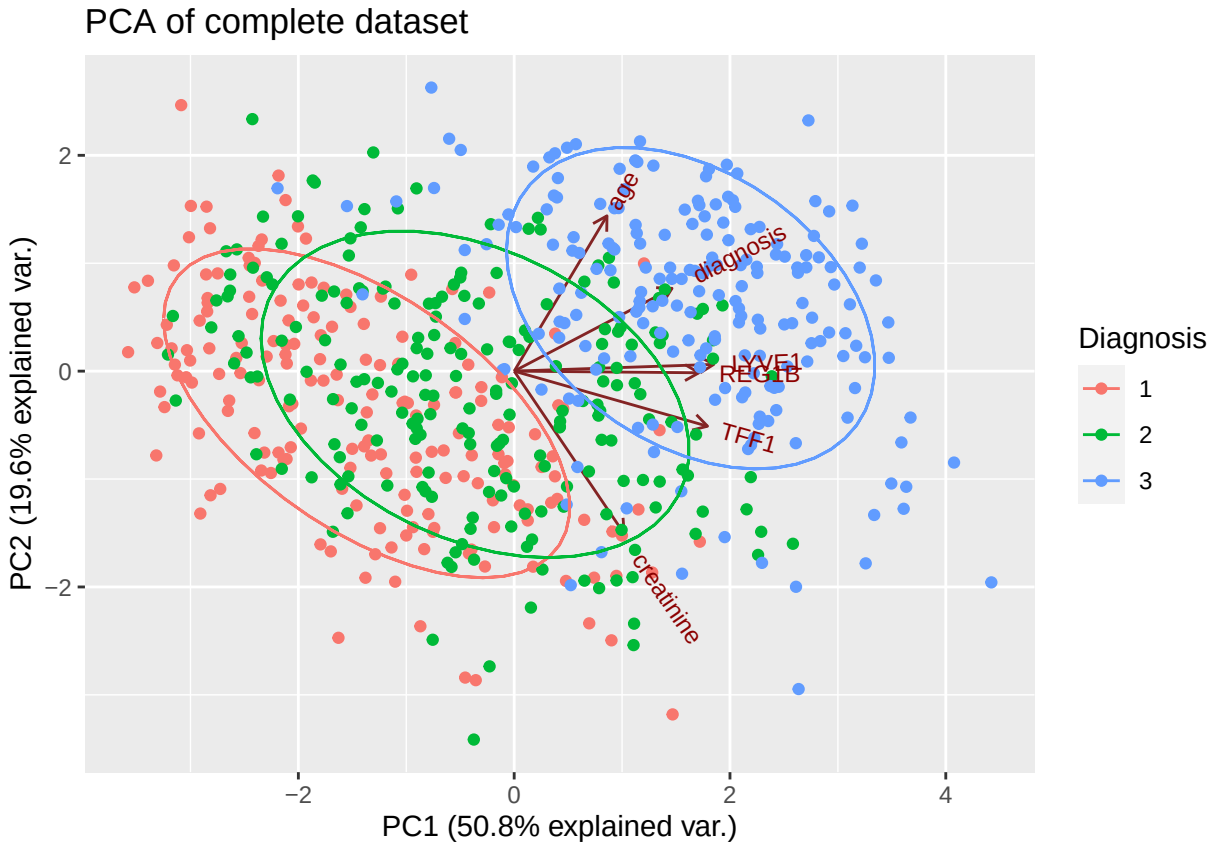


Figure 1: P-values of Kruskal-Wallis test, Dunn's multiple comparisons over 306 urine samples

3.3 Correlation in urine biomarkers for different diagnosis groups



4 Conclusion

5 Discussion

6 References