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Multiple solid pancreatic lesions: prevalence and features of non-malignancies on dynamic enhanced CT

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Abstract

Objective: To determine the prevalence of multiple solid pancreatic lesions on dynamic enhanced CT performed for suspected pancreatic diseases, and to identify CT features of non-malignancies.

Methods: We investigated 8,096 consecutive patients who underwent dynamic enhanced CT pancreas protocol at a tertiary center over 40 months. The final clinical /pathological diagnosis served as reference standard. The diagnostic accuracy of dynamic enhanced CT for non-malignancies was calculated. A univariate and multivariate analysis was conducted to identify features that predict non-malignancies.

Results: Multiple solid pancreatic lesions were identified in 121 patients. The prevalence of non-malignancies was 19.8% (24/121). The most common non-malignancy was autoimmune pancreatitis (n=21; 17.4%). Common lesions with malignant potential included neuroendocrine neoplasia (n=62; 51.2%), ductal adenocarcinoma (n=15; 12.4%), metastasis (n=9; 7.4%), and lymphoma (n=7; 5.8%).