National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

Final

Pancreatic cancer in adults:

diagnosis and management

Appendix H

Forest Plots and Summary ROC Curves

February 2018

Final

Developed by the National Guideline Alliance, hosted by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Disclaimer
The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or service users. The recommendations in this guideline are not mandatory and the guideline does not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or their carer or guardian.

Local commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients or service users wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

NICE guidelines cover health and care in England. Decisions on how they apply in other UK countries are made by ministers in the Welsh Government, Scottish Government, and Northern Ireland Executive. All NICE guidance is subject to regular review and may be updated or withdrawn.

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H.1 People with jaundice

Figure 1: Forest plot of CT

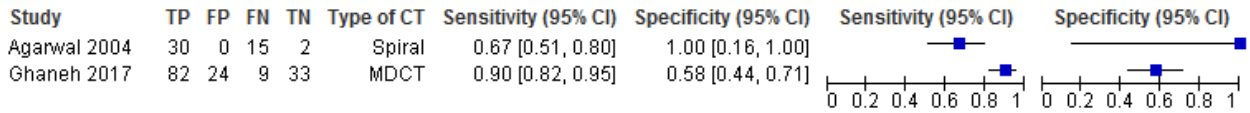


Figure 2: Forest plot of EUS

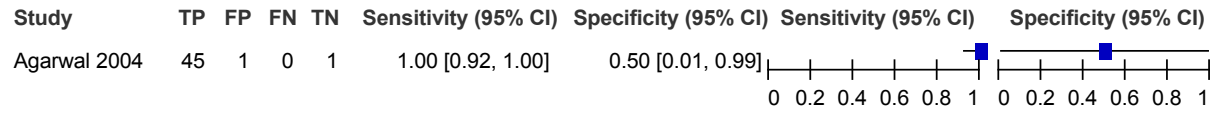


Figure 3: Forest plots for EUS-FNA

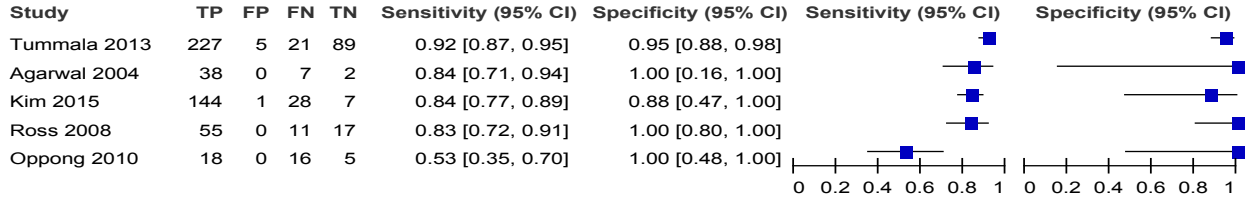


Figure 4: EUS-FNA - Summary ROC curve

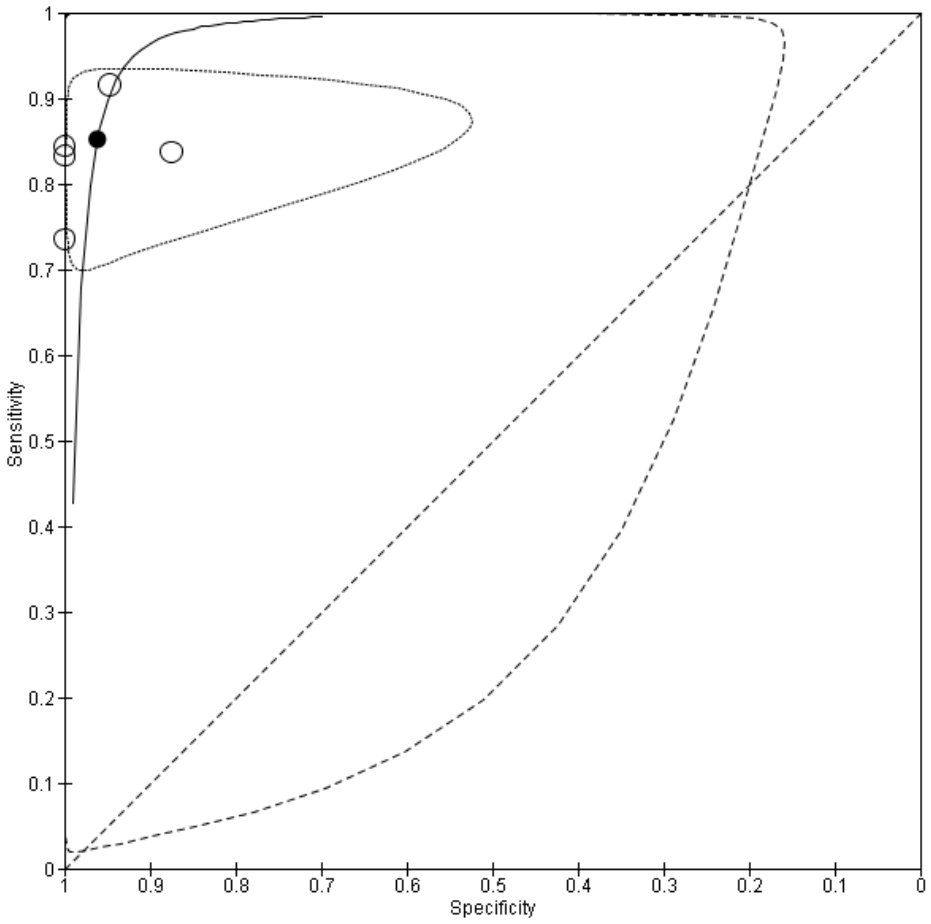


Figure 5: Forest plot of ERCP + BB.

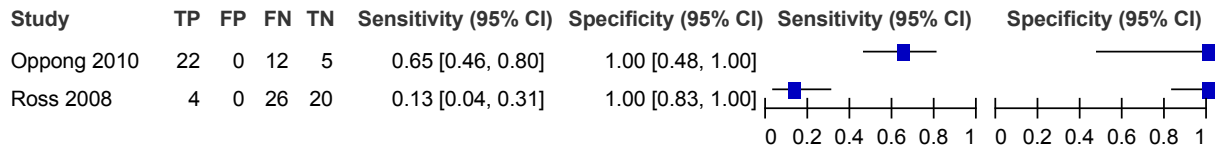
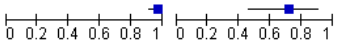


Figure 6: Forest plot of PET/CT

H.21 People without jaundice but with a pancreatic abnormality

2 Figure 7: Forest plot of computer tomography

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Type of observational study	Index test type	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Tamm 2007 CT	96	5	3	13	Retrospective cohort	Not applicable	0.97 [0.91, 0.99]	0.72 [0.47, 0.90]		



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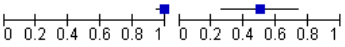
4 Figure 8: Forest plot of EUS

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Type of study	Index test type	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Krishna 2009	110	35	0	68	Prospective cohort	Cytology	1.00 [0.97, 1.00]	0.66 [0.56, 0.75]		
Tamm 2007 EUS	98	9	1	9	Retrospective cohort	Histology	0.99 [0.95, 1.00]	0.50 [0.26, 0.74]		



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6 Figure 9: Forest plot of EUS-FNA

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Type of study	Index test type	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bang 2012	25	0	0	3	RCT	Cytology	1.00 [0.86, 1.00]	1.00 [0.29, 1.00]		
Fabbri 2011	44	0	2	4	Prospective cohort	Cytology	0.96 [0.85, 0.99]	1.00 [0.40, 1.00]		
Ramesh 2015 19-gauge	41	0	2	7	RCT	Cytology	0.95 [0.84, 0.99]	1.00 [0.59, 1.00]		
Lee 2014	53	0	3	2	RCT	Histology + Cytology	0.95 [0.85, 0.99]	1.00 [0.16, 1.00]		
Hikichi 2009 Group 2	27	0	2	6	Retrospective cohort	Cytology	0.93 [0.77, 0.99]	1.00 [0.54, 1.00]		
Wakatsuki 2005	39	0	3	11	Retrospective cohort	Cytology	0.93 [0.81, 0.99]	1.00 [0.72, 1.00]		
Hikichi 2009 Group 1	26	0	2	10	Retrospective cohort	Cytology	0.93 [0.76, 0.99]	1.00 [0.69, 1.00]		
Ramesh 2015 25-gauge	40	0	4	6	RCT	Cytology	0.91 [0.78, 0.97]	1.00 [0.54, 1.00]		
Fritscher-Ravens 2002	99	0	17	84	Retrospective cohort	Cytology	0.85 [0.78, 0.91]	1.00 [0.96, 1.00]		
Mishra 2006	40	0	7	5	Prospective cohort	Cytology	0.85 [0.72, 0.94]	1.00 [0.48, 1.00]		
Iglesias-Garcia 2007	32	0	6	24	Prospective cohort	Cytology	0.84 [0.69, 0.94]	1.00 [0.86, 1.00]		
Yusuf 2009 22-gauge	314	0	60	166	Retrospective cohort	Cytology	0.84 [0.80, 0.88]	1.00 [0.98, 1.00]		
Seicean 2016	89	0	18	11	Prospective cohort	Histology	0.83 [0.75, 0.90]	1.00 [0.72, 1.00]		
Bournet 2009	122	0	29	27	Prospective cohort	Cytology	0.81 [0.74, 0.87]	1.00 [0.87, 1.00]		
Bournet 2015	97	0	29	60	Prospective cohort	Histology + Cytology	0.77 [0.69, 0.84]	1.00 [0.94, 1.00]		
Wittmann 2006	29	0	19	36	Prospective cohort	Histology + Cytology	0.60 [0.45, 0.74]	1.00 [0.90, 1.00]		
Krishna 2009	106	1	4	102	Prospective cohort	Cytology	0.96 [0.91, 0.99]	0.99 [0.95, 1.00]		
Yusuf 2009 25-gauge	180	3	16	103	Retrospective cohort	Cytology	0.92 [0.87, 0.95]	0.97 [0.92, 0.99]		
Tamm 2007 EUS-FNA	81	1	18	17	Retrospective cohort	Unclear	0.82 [0.73, 0.89]	0.94 [0.73, 1.00]		
Kliment 2010	151	5	12	39	Prospective cohort	Cytology	0.93 [0.87, 0.96]	0.89 [0.75, 0.96]		
Touchefeu 2009	62	3	18	8	Prospective cohort	Histology + Cytology	0.78 [0.67, 0.86]	0.73 [0.39, 0.94]		
Harewood 2002	154	6	10	15	Prospective cohort	Cytology	0.94 [0.89, 0.97]	0.71 [0.48, 0.89]		

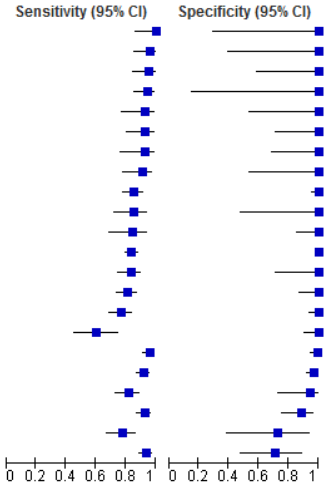

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Figure 10: EUS-FNA - Summary ROC curve

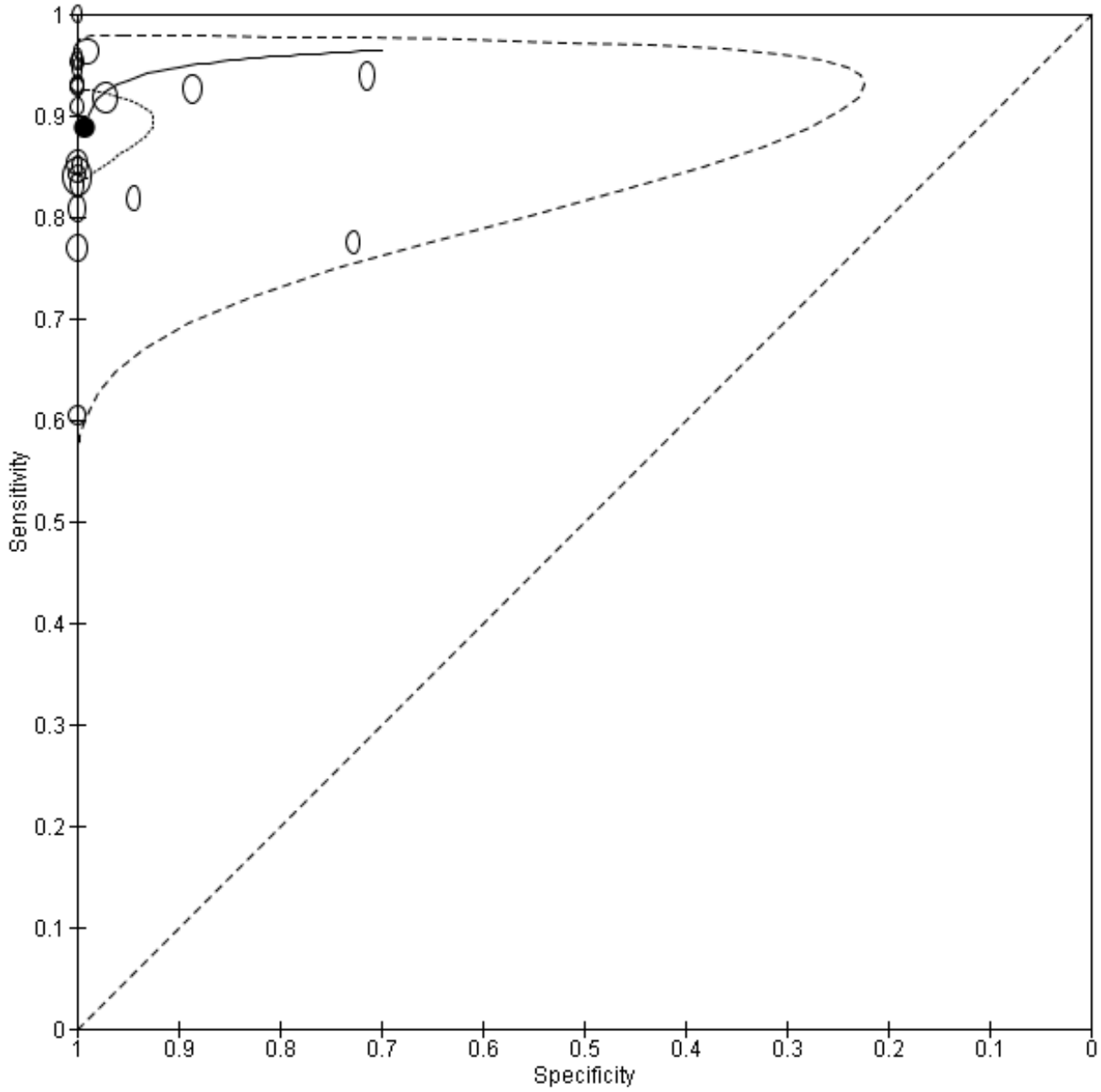
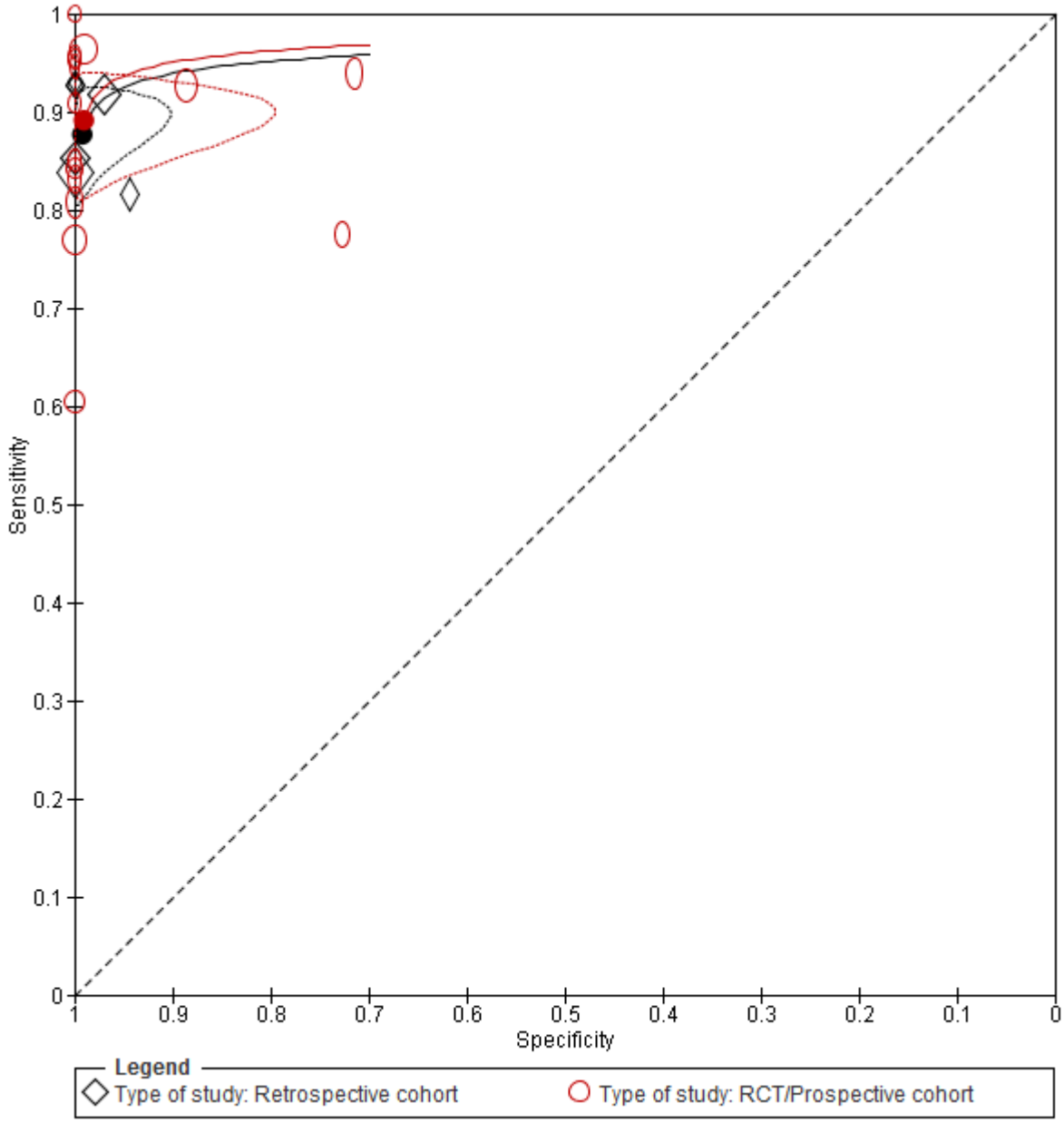
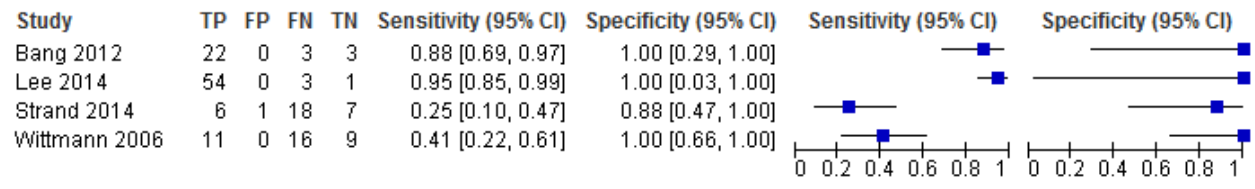


Figure 11: EUS-FNA - Summary ROC curve (subgroup analysis by type of study)



Note: Red and black dotted line represent the 95% confidence region for, respectively, the RCT/prospective cohort and retrospective cohort study groups.

Figure 12: Forest plot of EUS-Core



Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Bang 2012	22	0	3	3	0.88 [0.69, 0.97]	1.00 [0.29, 1.00]
Lee 2014	54	0	3	1	0.95 [0.85, 0.99]	1.00 [0.03, 1.00]
Strand 2014	6	1	18	7	0.25 [0.10, 0.47]	0.88 [0.47, 1.00]
Wittmann 2006	11	0	16	9	0.41 [0.22, 0.61]	1.00 [0.66, 1.00]

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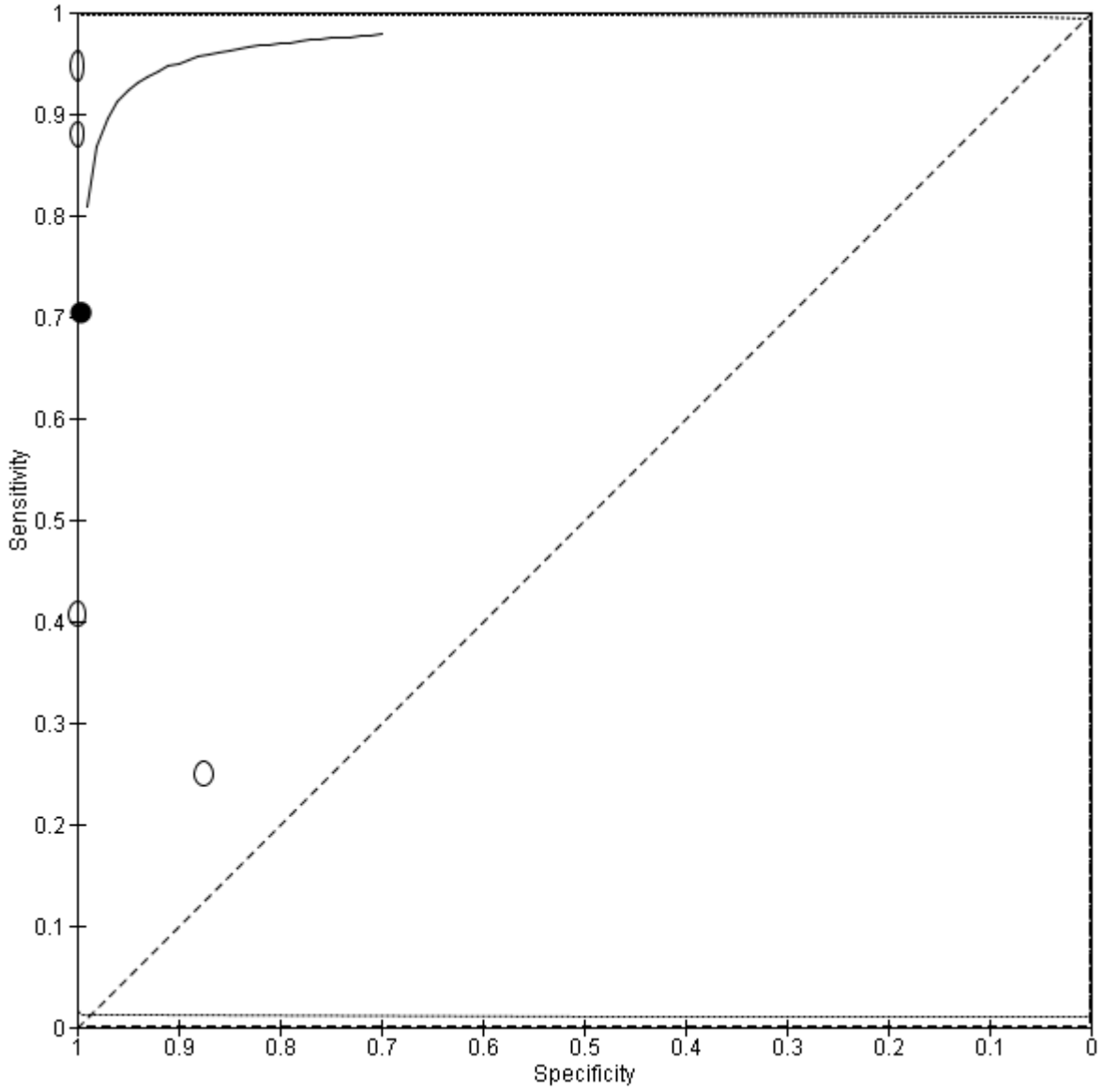
2 **Figure 13: EUS-Core Biopsy - Summary ROC curve**



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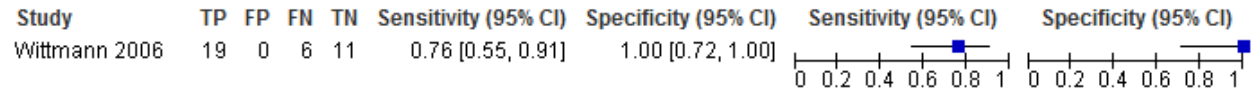
4 **Figure 14: Forest plot of EUS-FNA + Core**



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7 **Figure 15: Forest plot of PUS-Core**

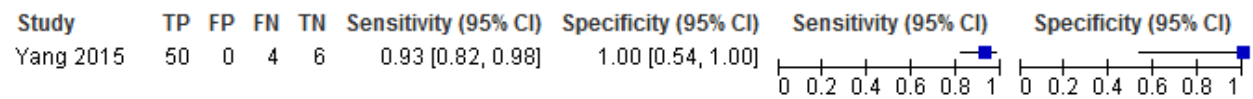

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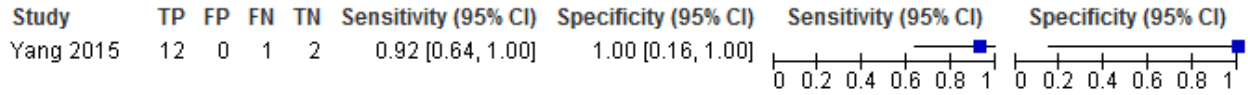
Figure 16: Forest plot of PUS-FNA + Core



H.34 Pancreatic Cysts

Figure 17: Forest plot for Cystic fluid CEA at cut-off level of <30-<70 ng/ml for differentiating between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

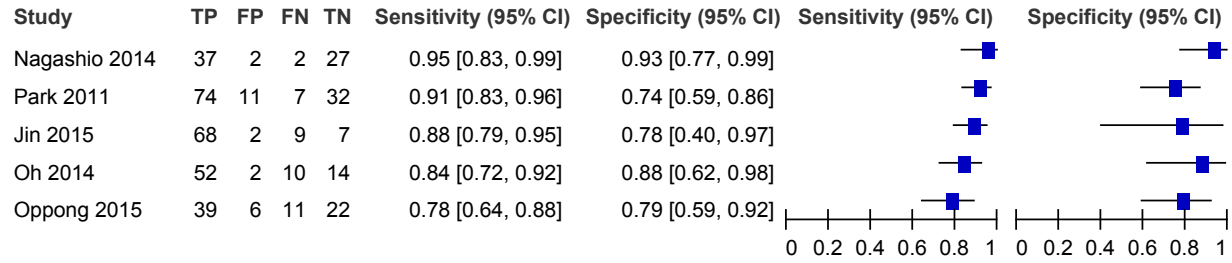


Figure 18: Summary ROC curve of cystic fluid CEA at cut-off level of <30-<70 ng/ml for differentiating between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

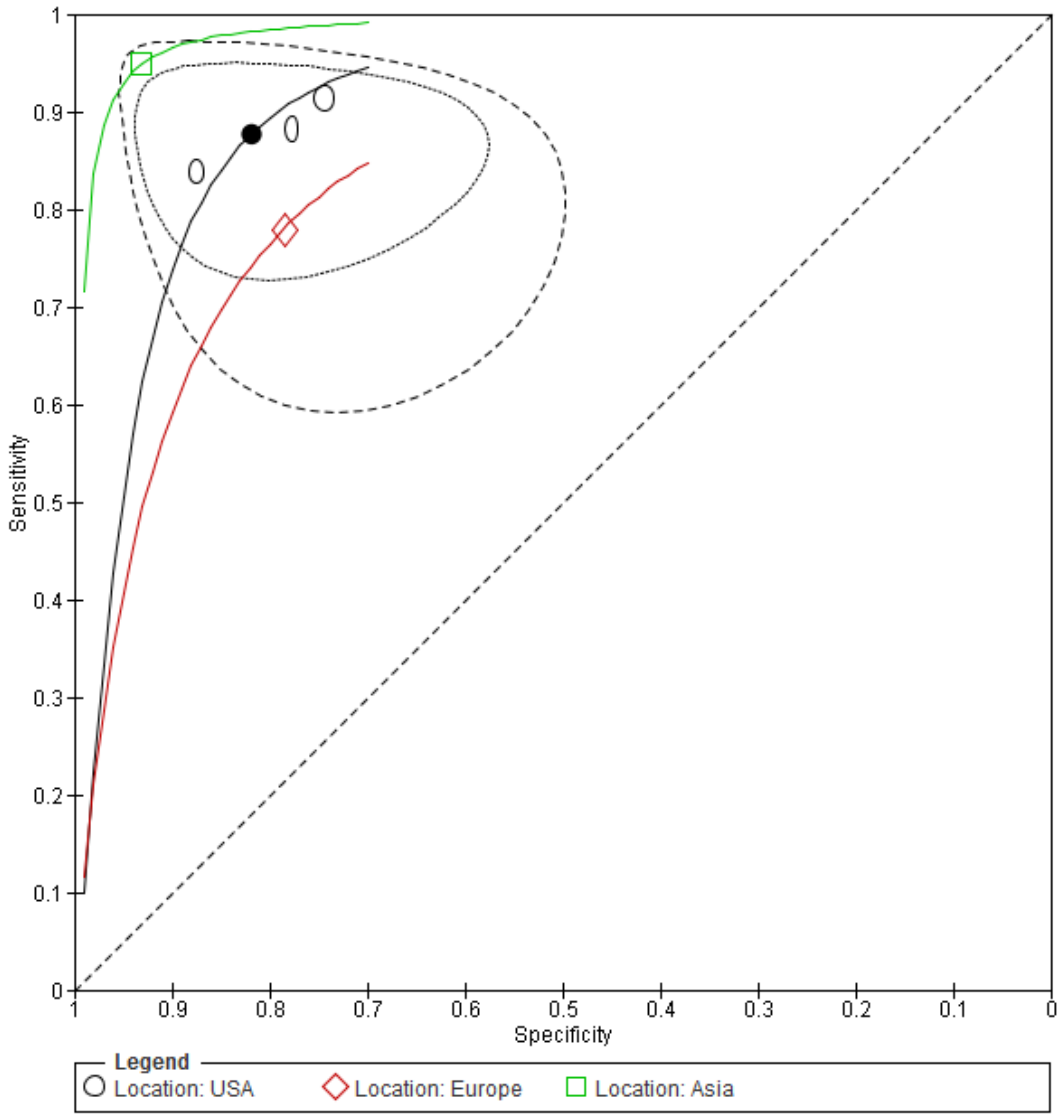


Figure 19: Forest plot for cystic fluid CEA at cut-off level of <192 ng/ml for differentiating between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

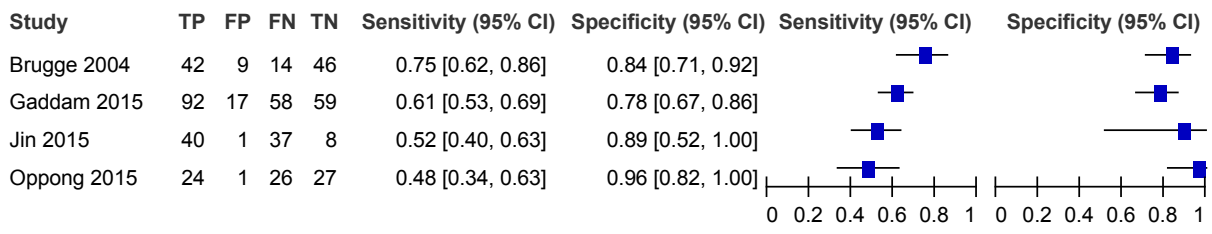


Figure 20: Summary ROC curve of cystic fluid CEA [192 ng/ml] for differentiating between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

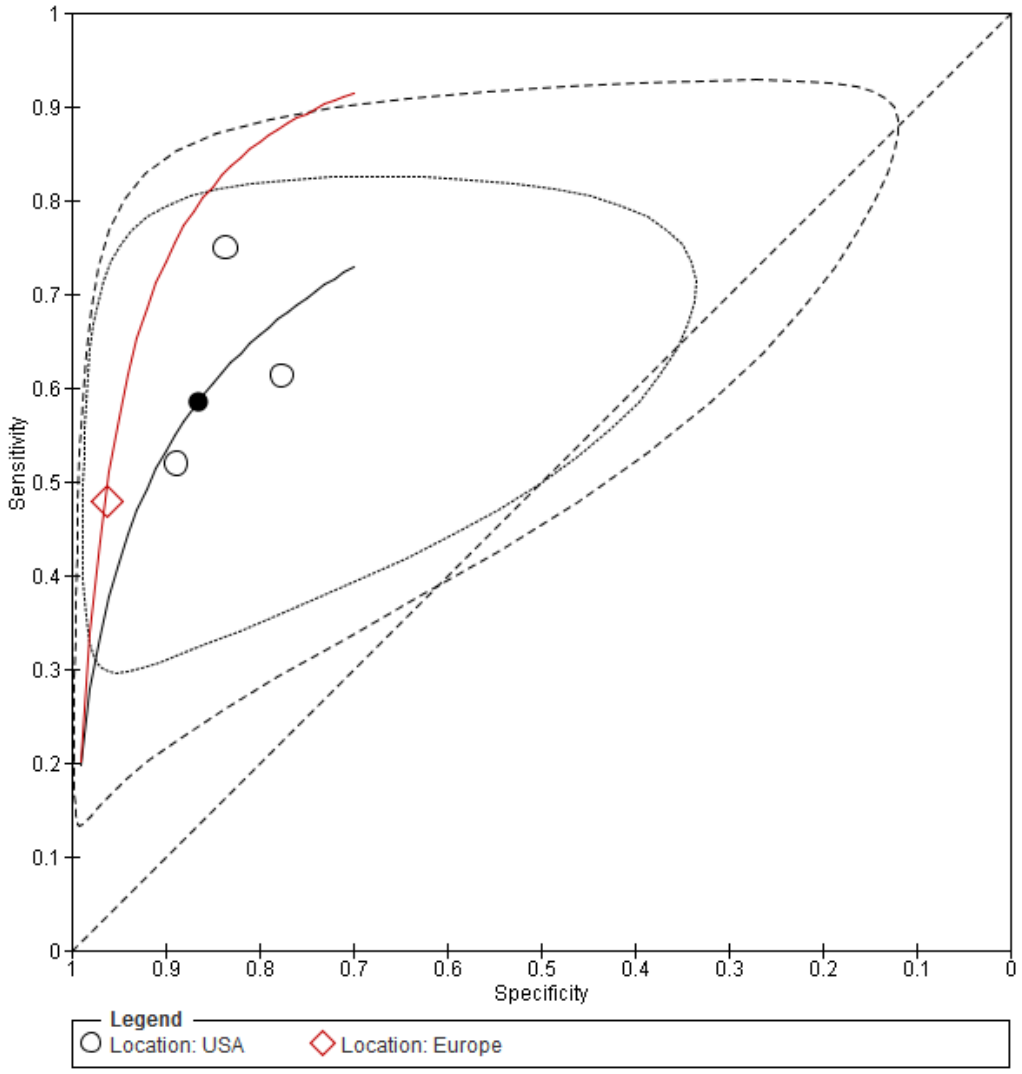


Figure 21: Forest plots for other studies on cystic fluid CEA at various cut-off levels for differentiating between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

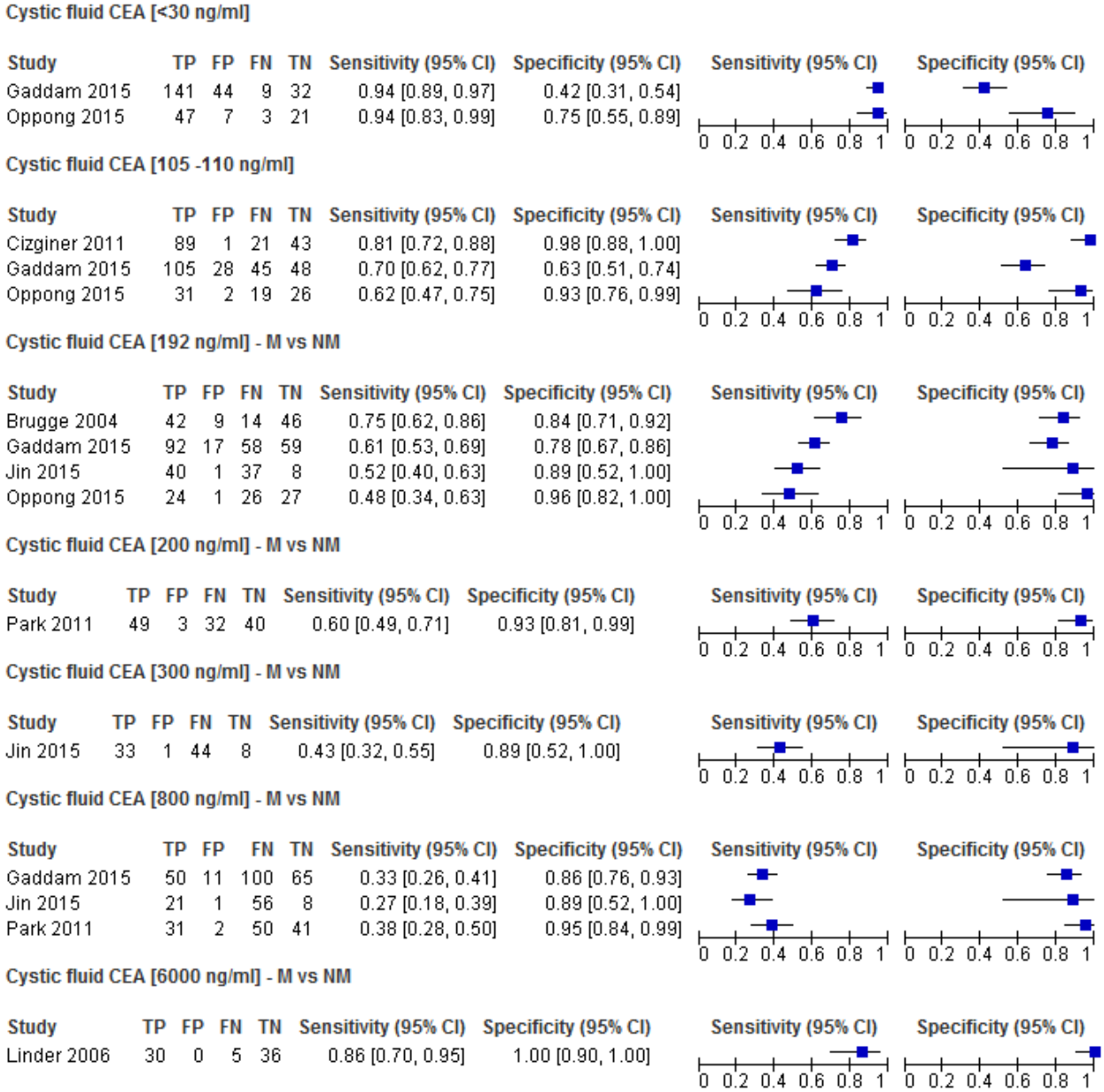


Figure 22: Forest plot for cystic fluid CEA in differentiating between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs

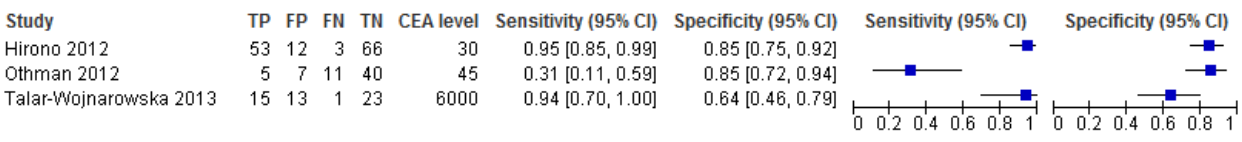


Figure 23: Forest plot for serum CEA at unspecified cut-off level for differentiating between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs

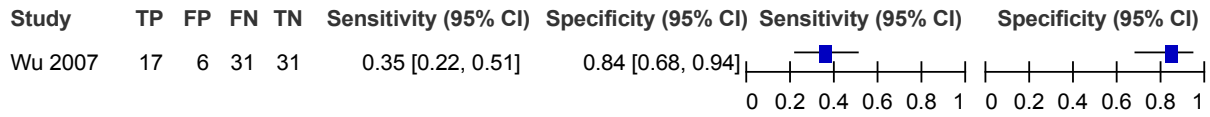


Figure 24: Forest plot for cystic fluid CA 19-9 at cut-off level of <35-<45 ng/ml] for differentiating between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs

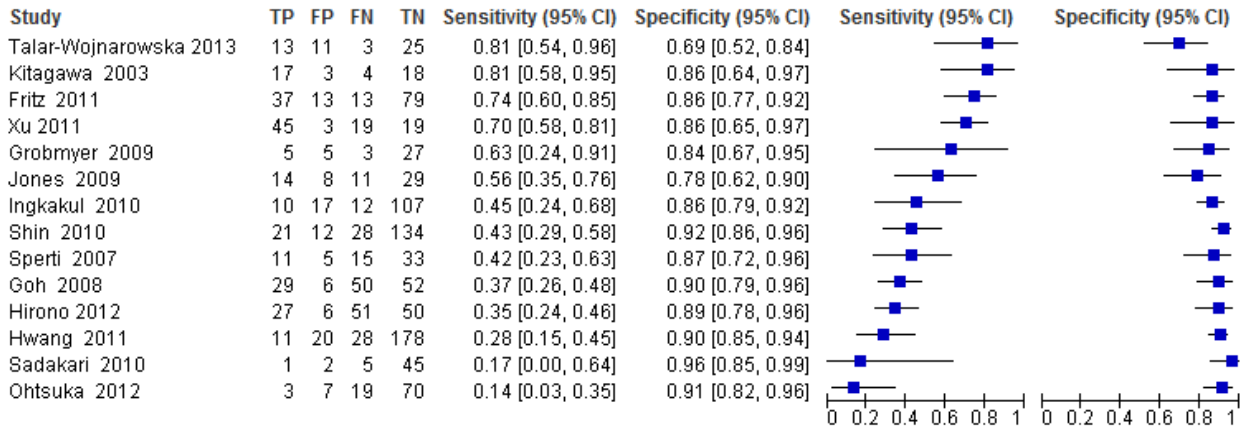


Figure 25: Summary ROC curve for cystic fluid CA 19-9 at cut-off level of <35-<45 ng/ml] for differentiating between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs

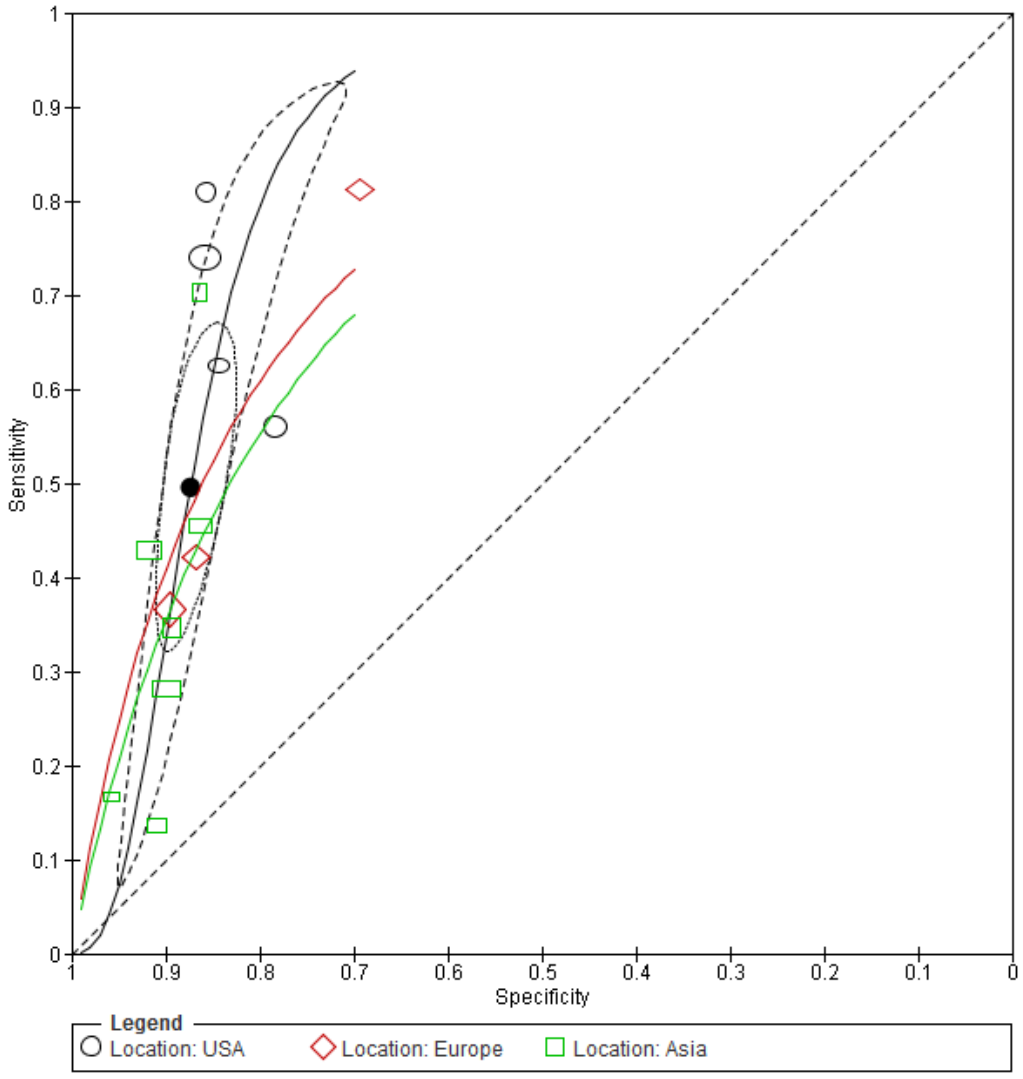


Figure 26: Forest plot for serum CA 19-9 at unspecified cut-off level for differentiating between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs

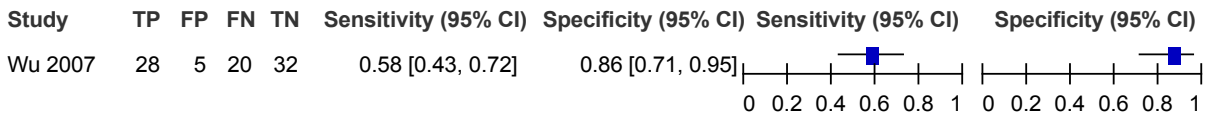


Figure 27: Forest plot for EUS-FNA-based cytology for differentiating between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Frossard 2003	38	2	1	26	0.97 [0.87, 1.00]	0.93 [0.76, 0.99]
Oppong 2015	52	4	20	26	0.72 [0.60, 0.82]	0.87 [0.69, 0.96]
Cizginer 2011	61	2	80	51	0.43 [0.35, 0.52]	0.96 [0.87, 1.00]
Brugge 2004	19	9	36	45	0.35 [0.22, 0.49]	0.83 [0.71, 0.92]
Pitman 2010	11	0	28	73	0.28 [0.15, 0.45]	1.00 [0.95, 1.00]
Zhang 2010	7	3	18	26	0.28 [0.12, 0.49]	0.90 [0.73, 0.98]

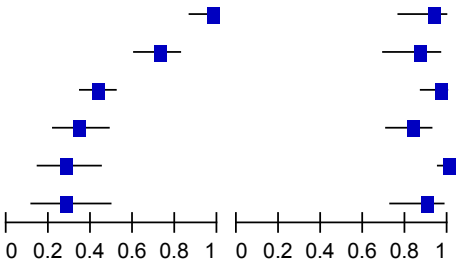


Figure 28: Summary ROC curve for EUS-FNA-based cytology for differentiating between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

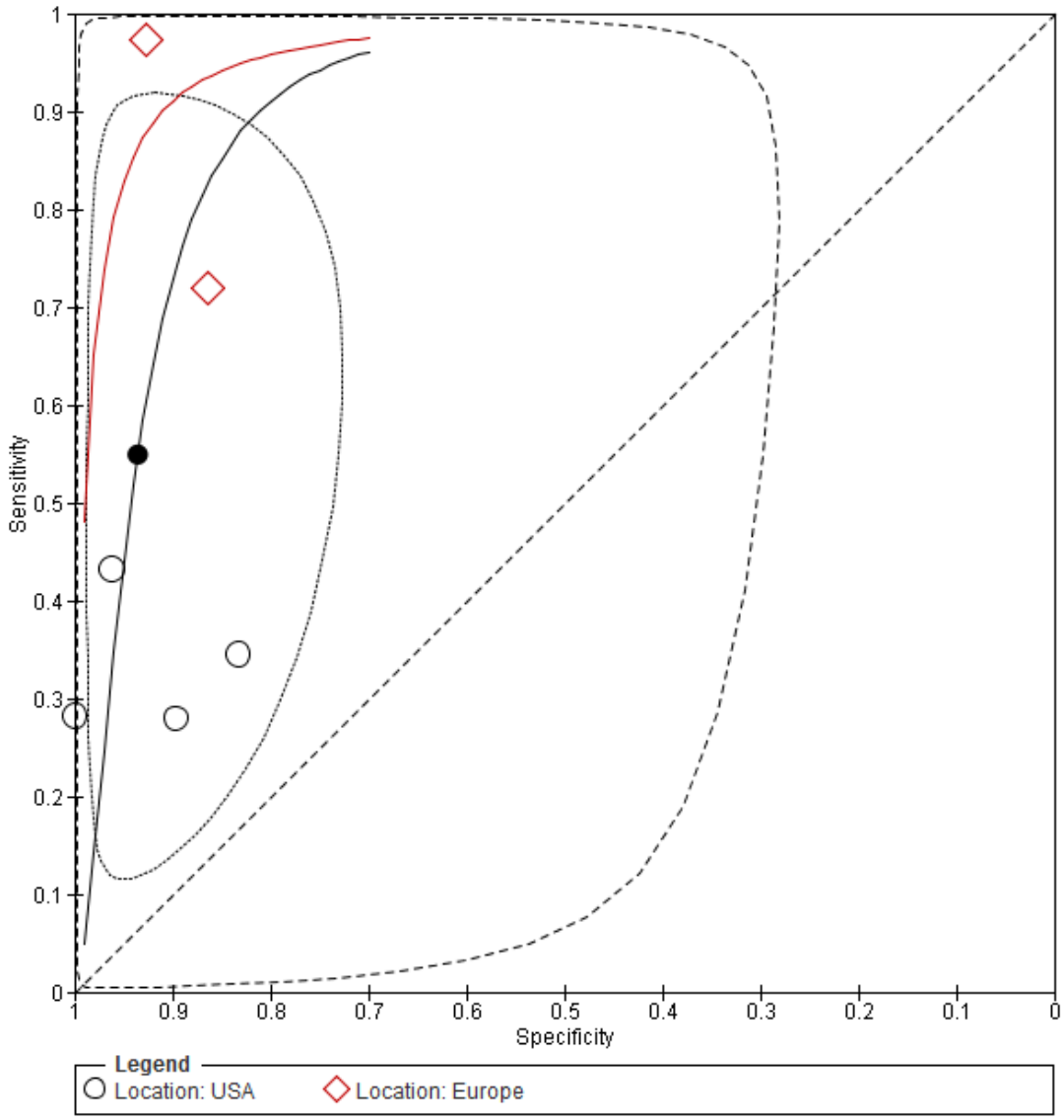


Figure 29: Forest plot for EUS-FNA-based cytology to differentiate between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs

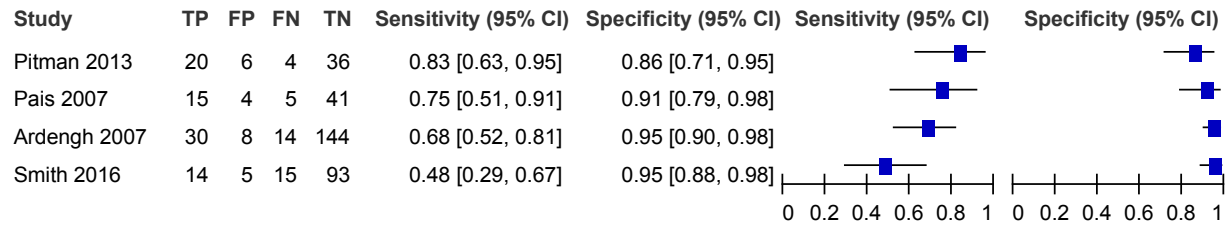


Figure 30: Summary ROC curve for EUS-FNA-based cytology to differentiate between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs

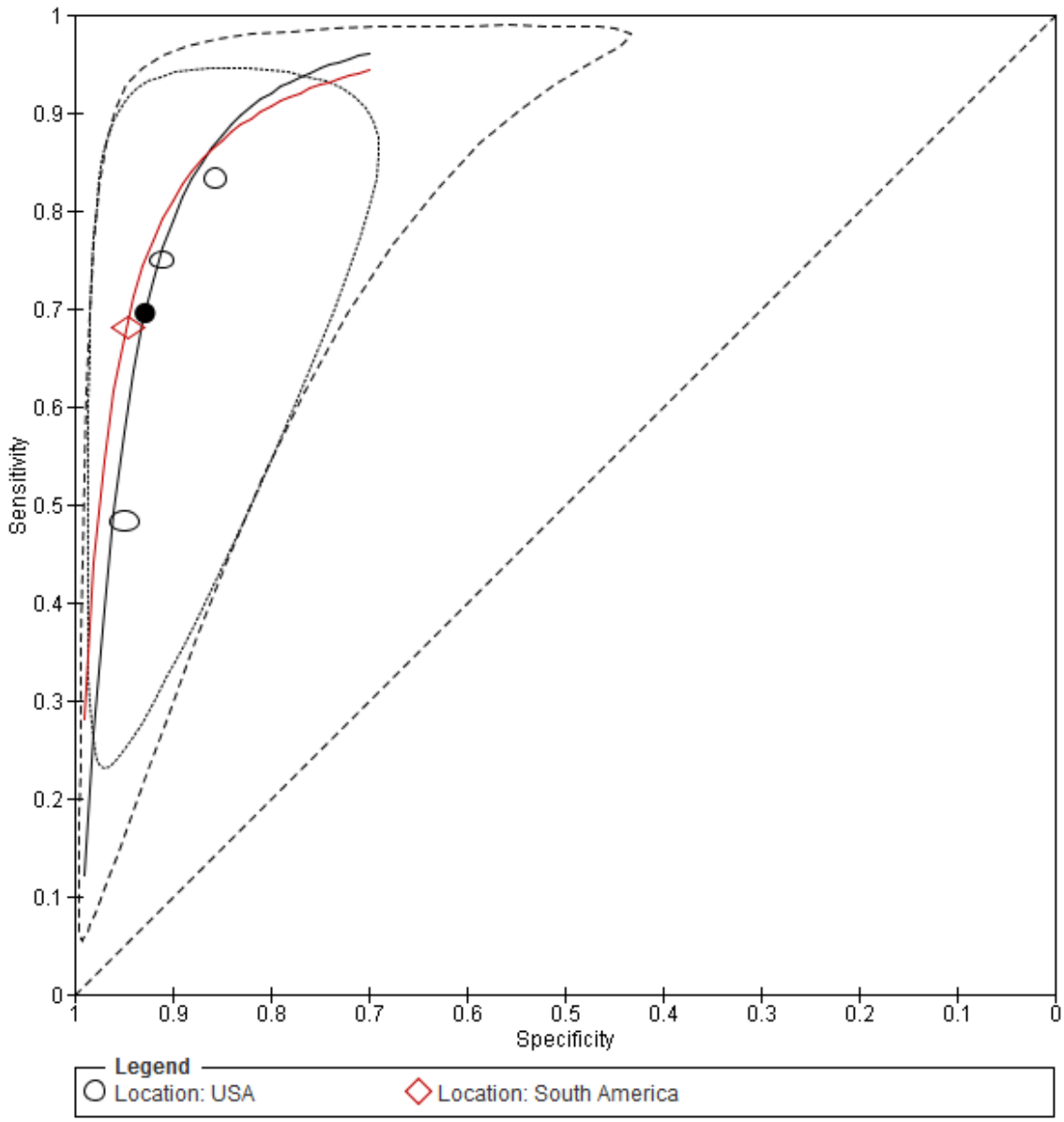


Figure 31: Forest plot for CT to differentiate between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

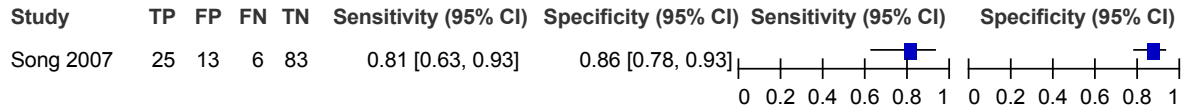


Figure 32 Forest plot for CT to differentiate between benign and (potentially) malignant PCLs

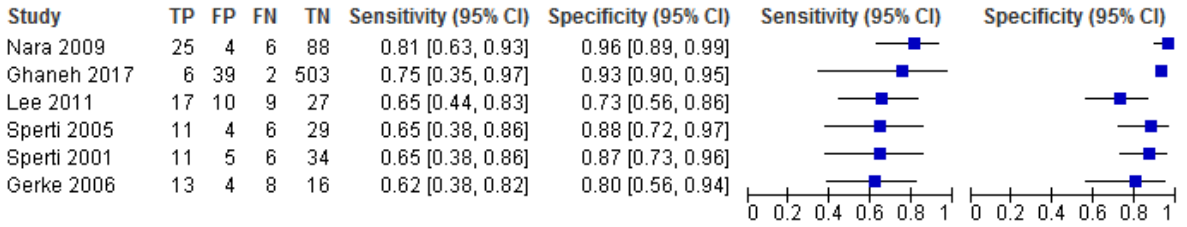


Figure 33: Summary ROC curve for CT to differentiate between benign and (potentially) malignant PCLs

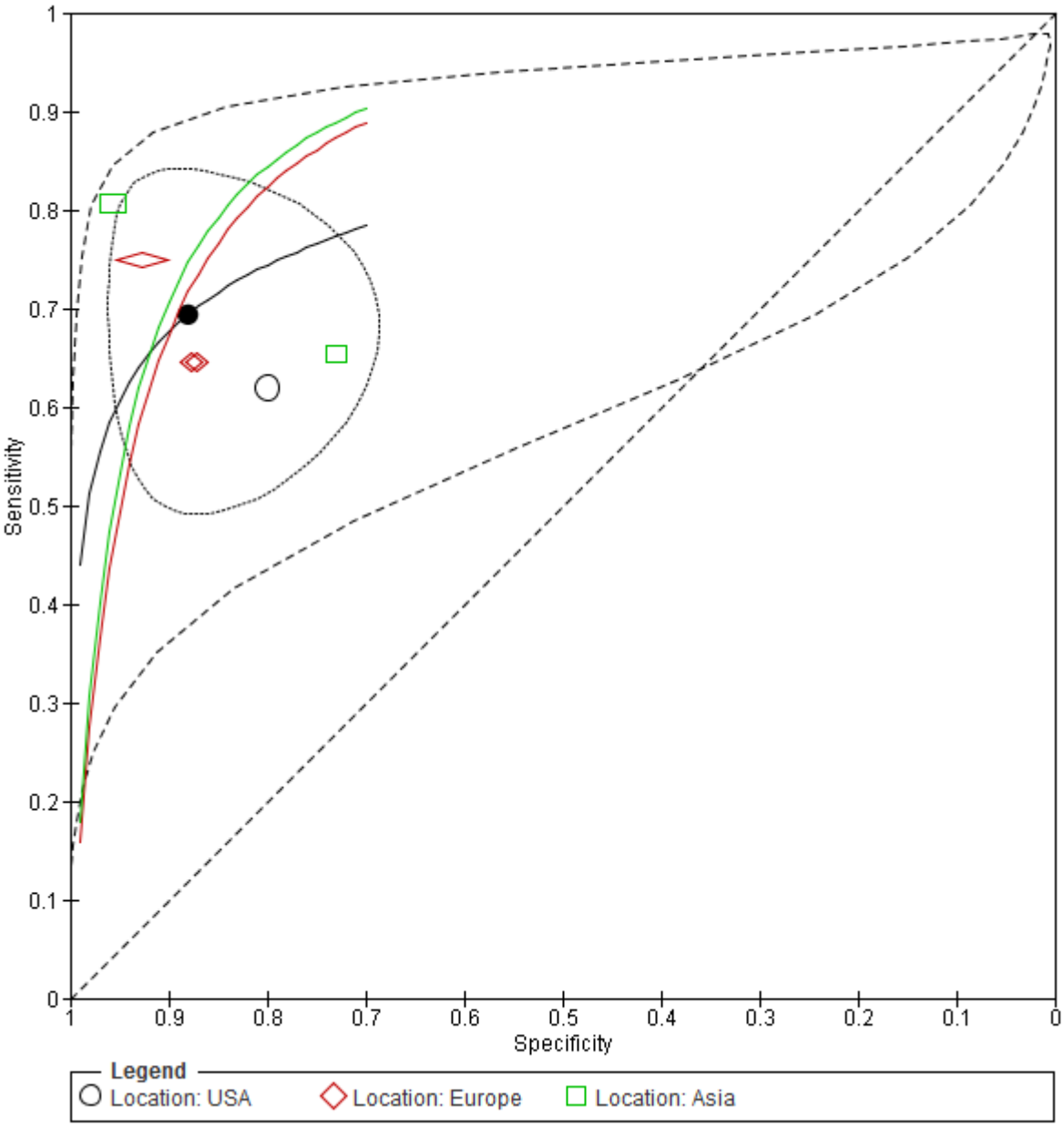


Figure 34: Forest plot for EUS to differentiate between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

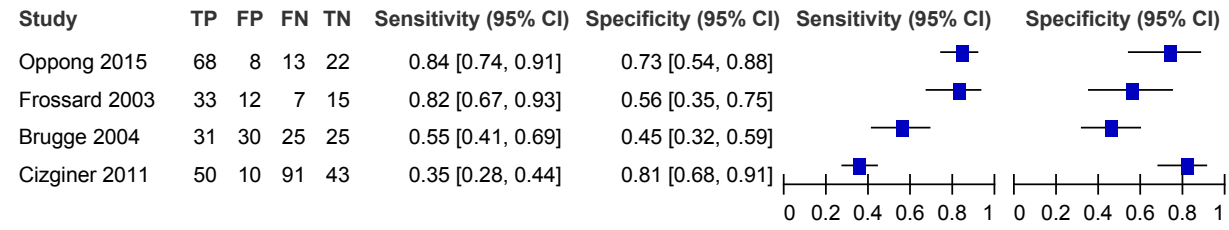


Figure 35: Summary ROC curve for EUS to differentiate between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

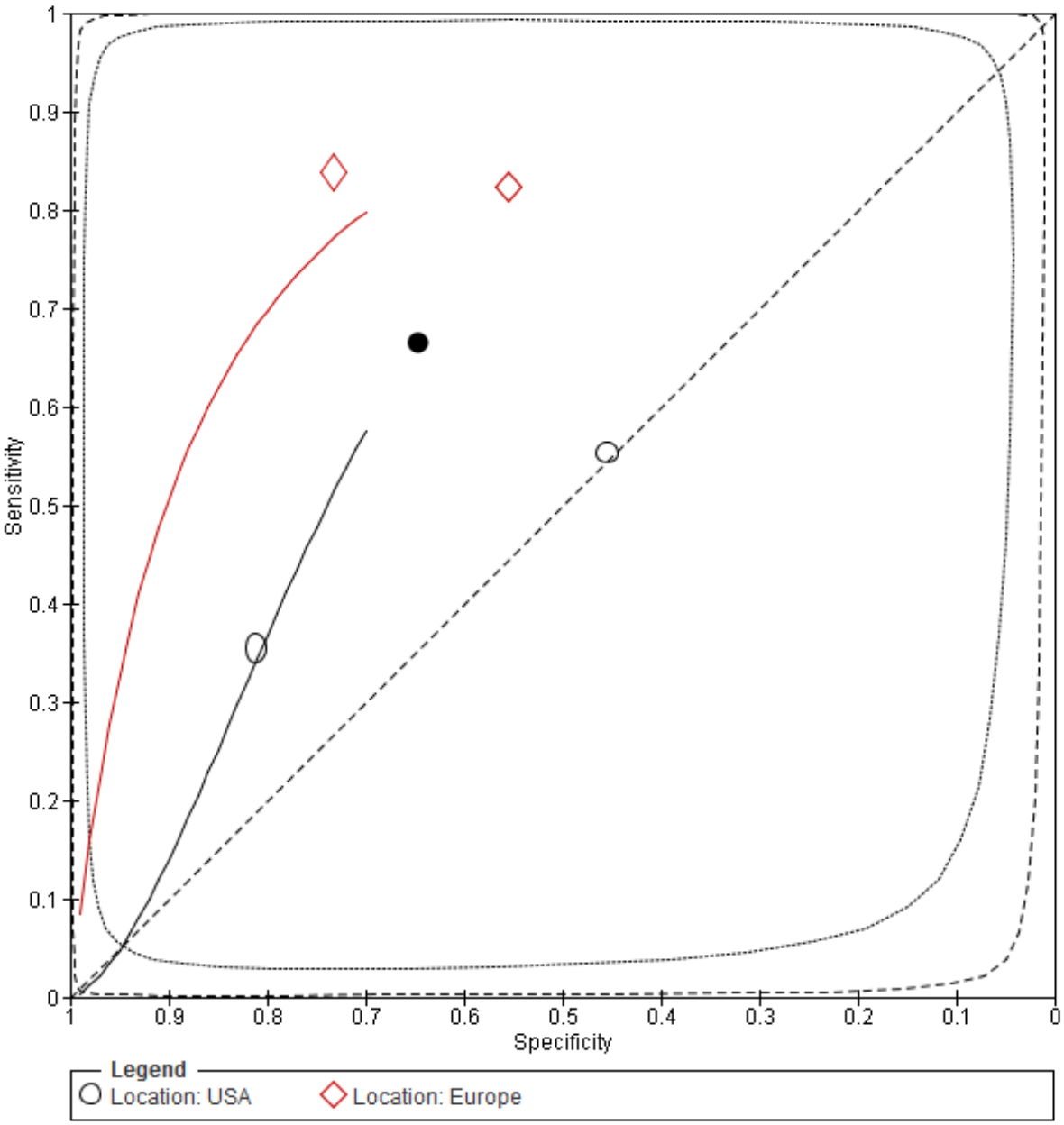


Figure 36: Forest plot for EUS to differentiate between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs

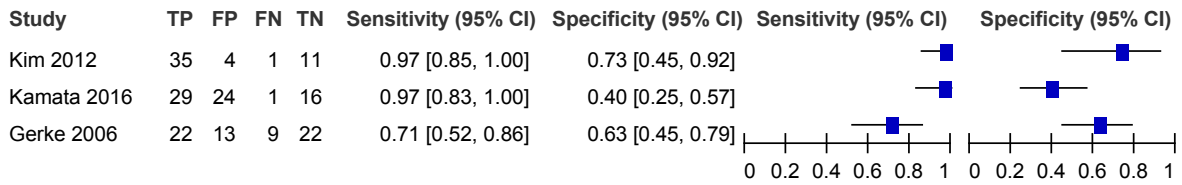


Figure 37: Forest plot for EUS-FNA to differentiate between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

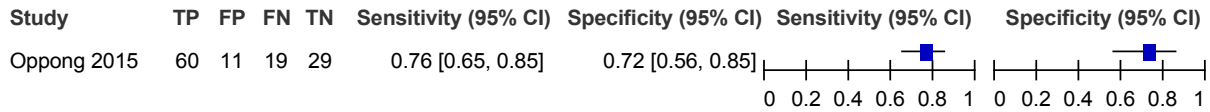


Figure 38: Forest plot for PET/CT to differentiate between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs

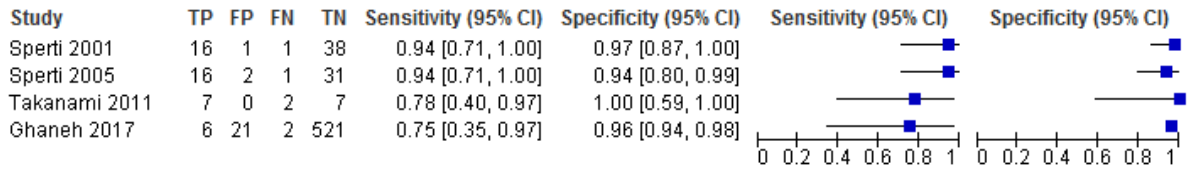


Figure 39: Summary ROC curve for PET/CT differentiating between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs

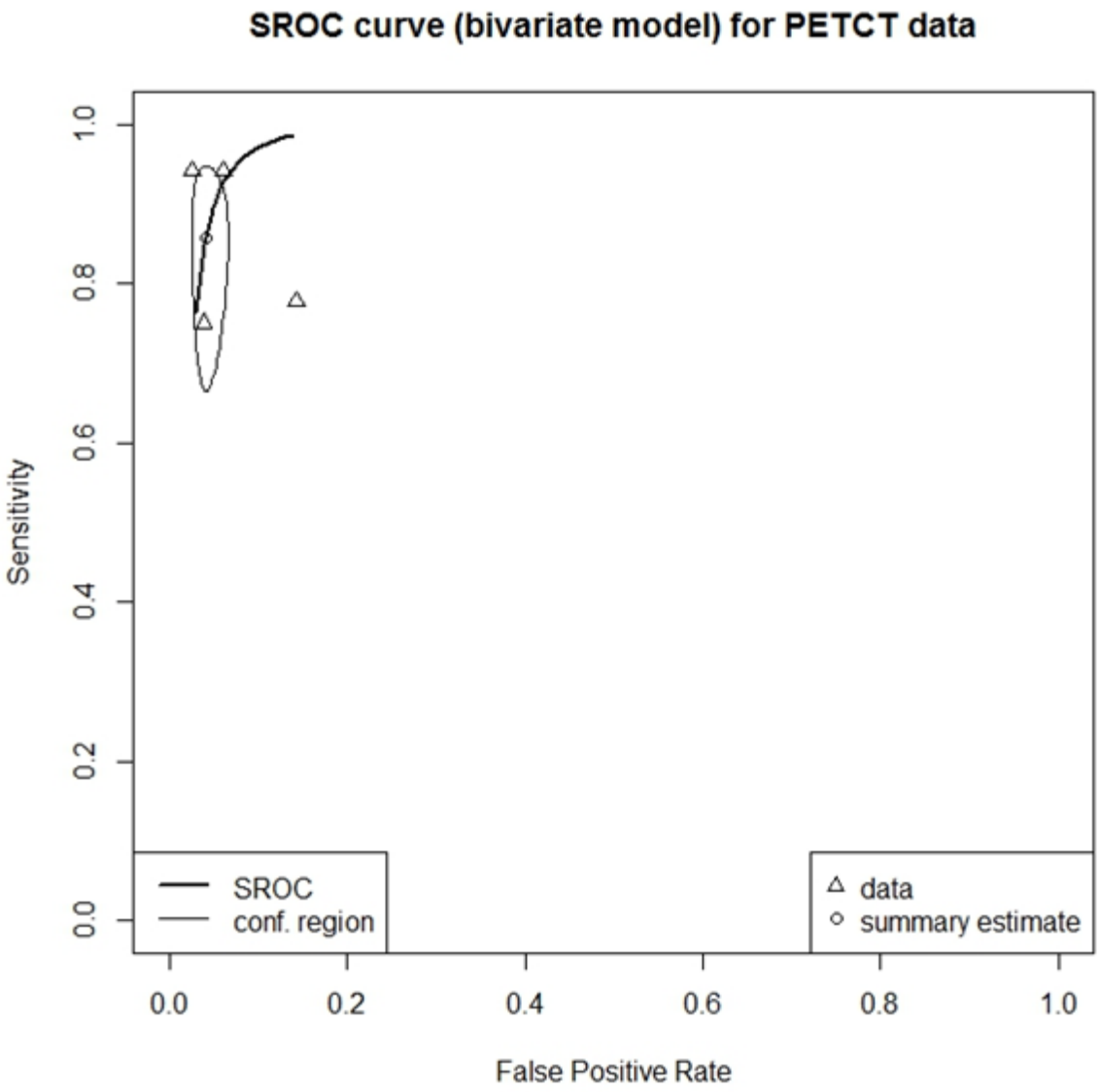


Figure 40: Forest plot for MRI differentiating between MCNs and NMCNs of pancreas

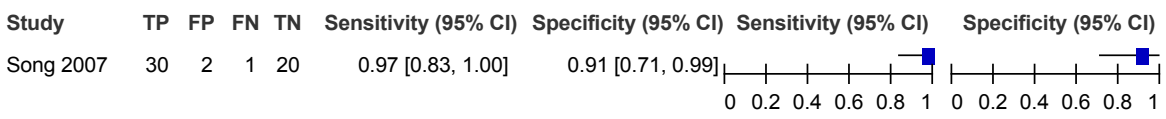


Figure 41: Forest plot for MRI differentiating between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs

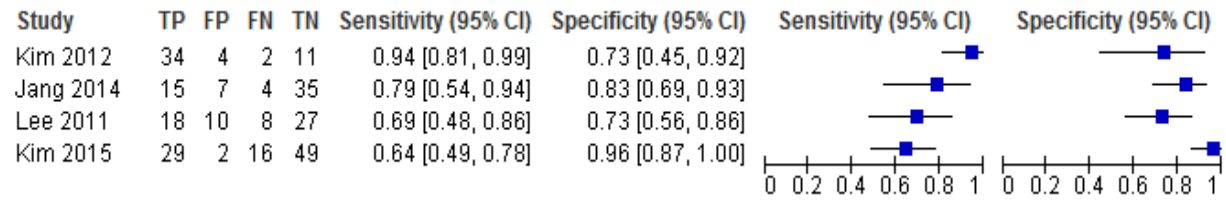
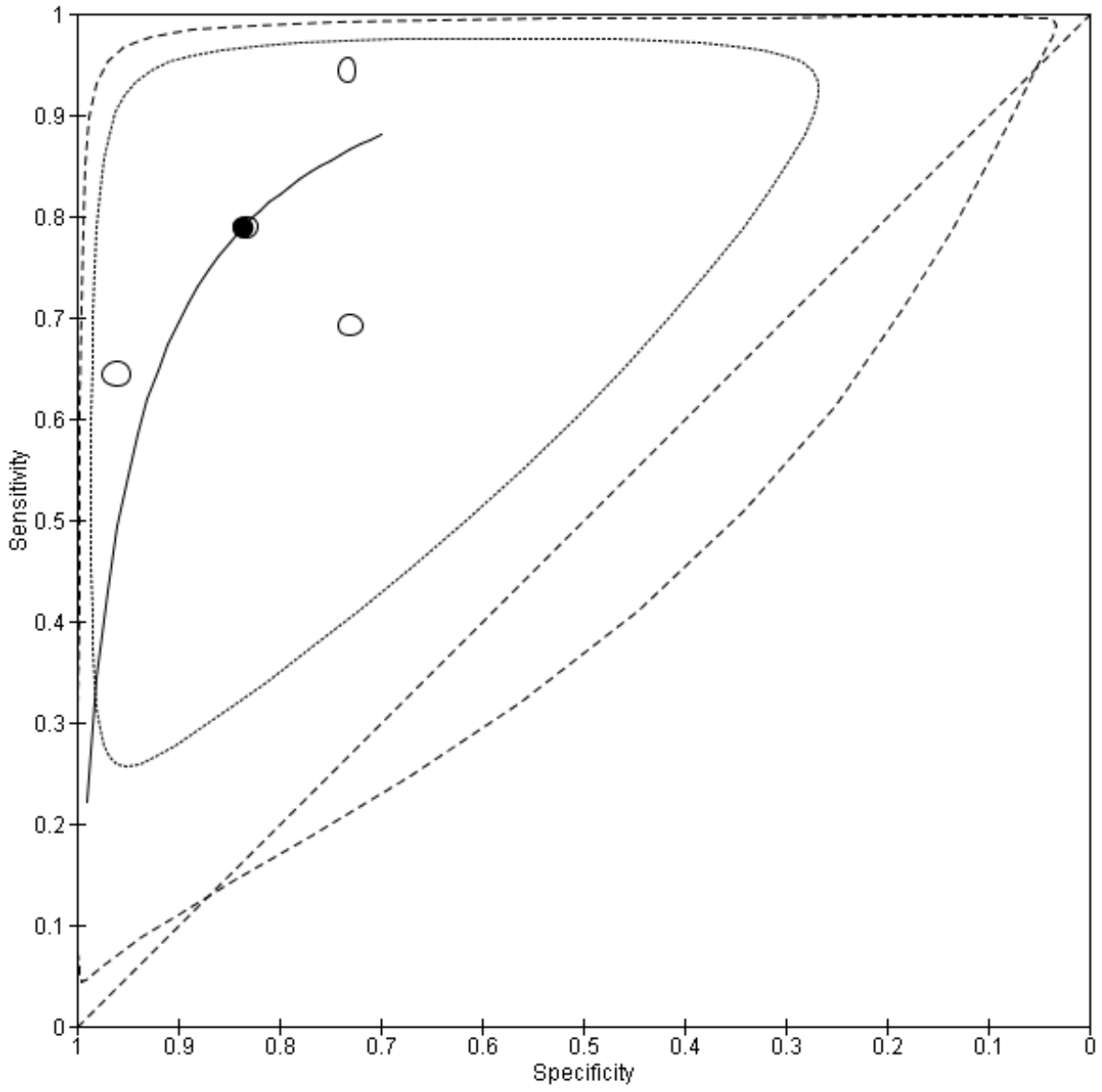
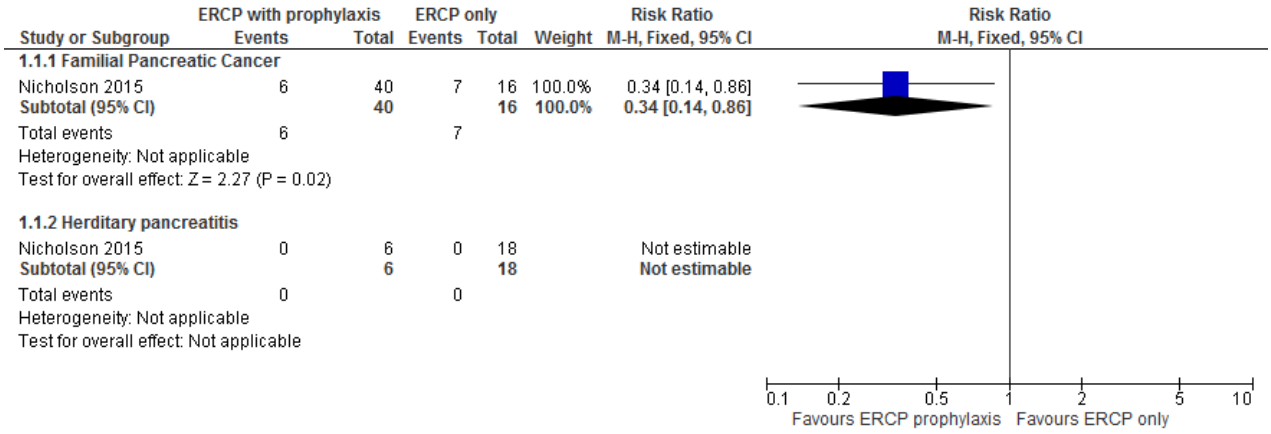


Figure 42: Summary ROC curve for MRI to differentiate between (potentially) malignant and benign PCLs



H.41 People with inherited high risk of pancreatic cancer

2 **Figure 43: # ERCP procedures with post-ERCP pancreatitis**



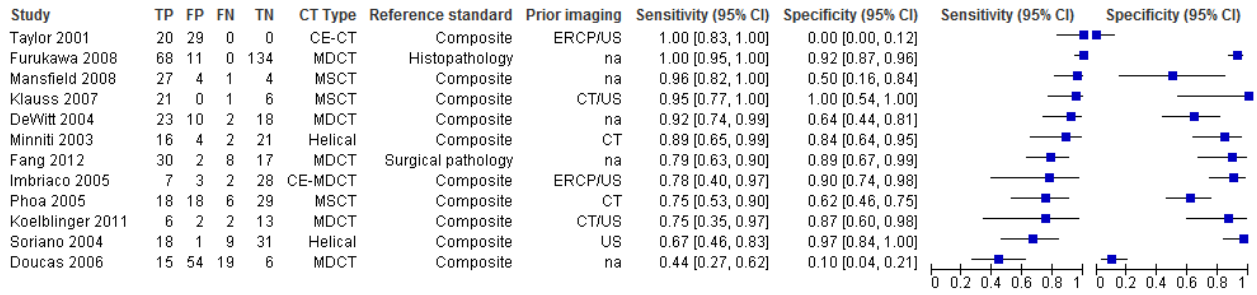
3

H.54 Referral to specialist multidisciplinary teams

5 Not applicable for this review.

H.66 Staging

7 **Figure 44: CT for resectability - Forest plots**



8

Figure 45: Other types of imaging for resectability - forest plots

CT-3D for resectability

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Fang 2012	38	0	0	19	Surgical pathology	na	1.00 [0.91, 1.00]	1.00 [0.82, 1.00]

EUS for resectability

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
DeWitt 2004	22	9	3	19	Composite	na	0.88 [0.69, 0.97]	0.68 [0.48, 0.84]
Mansfield 2008	23	4	5	3	Composite	na	0.82 [0.63, 0.94]	0.43 [0.10, 0.82]
Soriano 2004	5	0	17	30	Composite	US	0.23 [0.08, 0.45]	1.00 [0.88, 1.00]

MRI for resectability

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Koelblinger 2011	5	3	1	14	Composite	CT/US	0.83 [0.36, 1.00]	0.82 [0.57, 0.96]
Fischer 2002	12	2	5	7	Surgical pathology	CT/US	0.71 [0.44, 0.90]	0.78 [0.40, 0.97]
Soriano 2004	13	3	10	27	Composite	US	0.57 [0.34, 0.77]	0.90 [0.73, 0.98]

Abdominal US for resectability

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Minniti 2003	16	6	2	19	Composite	CT	0.89 [0.65, 0.99]	0.76 [0.55, 0.91]

CT+EUS (all)

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Soriano 2004	16	1	6	29	Composite	US	0.73 [0.50, 0.89]	0.97 [0.83, 1.00]

CT + EUS if CT-resectable

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Soriano 2004	46	1	1	4	Composite	US	0.98 [0.89, 1.00]	0.80 [0.28, 0.99]

EUS+CT if EUS-resectable

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Soriano 2004	12	1	7	32	Composite	US	0.63 [0.38, 0.84]	0.97 [0.84, 1.00]

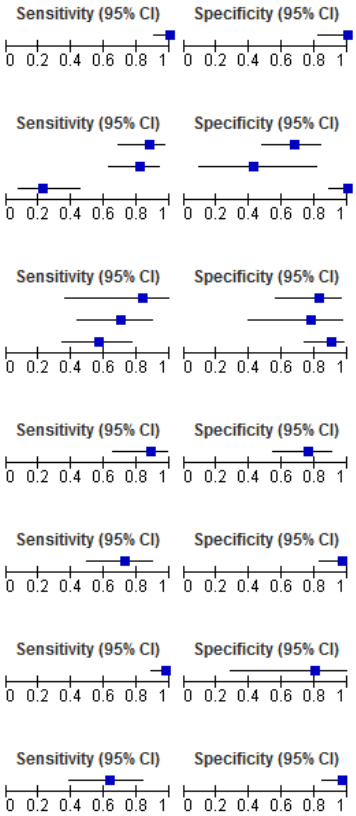


Figure 46: CT for Resectability - Summary ROC curve

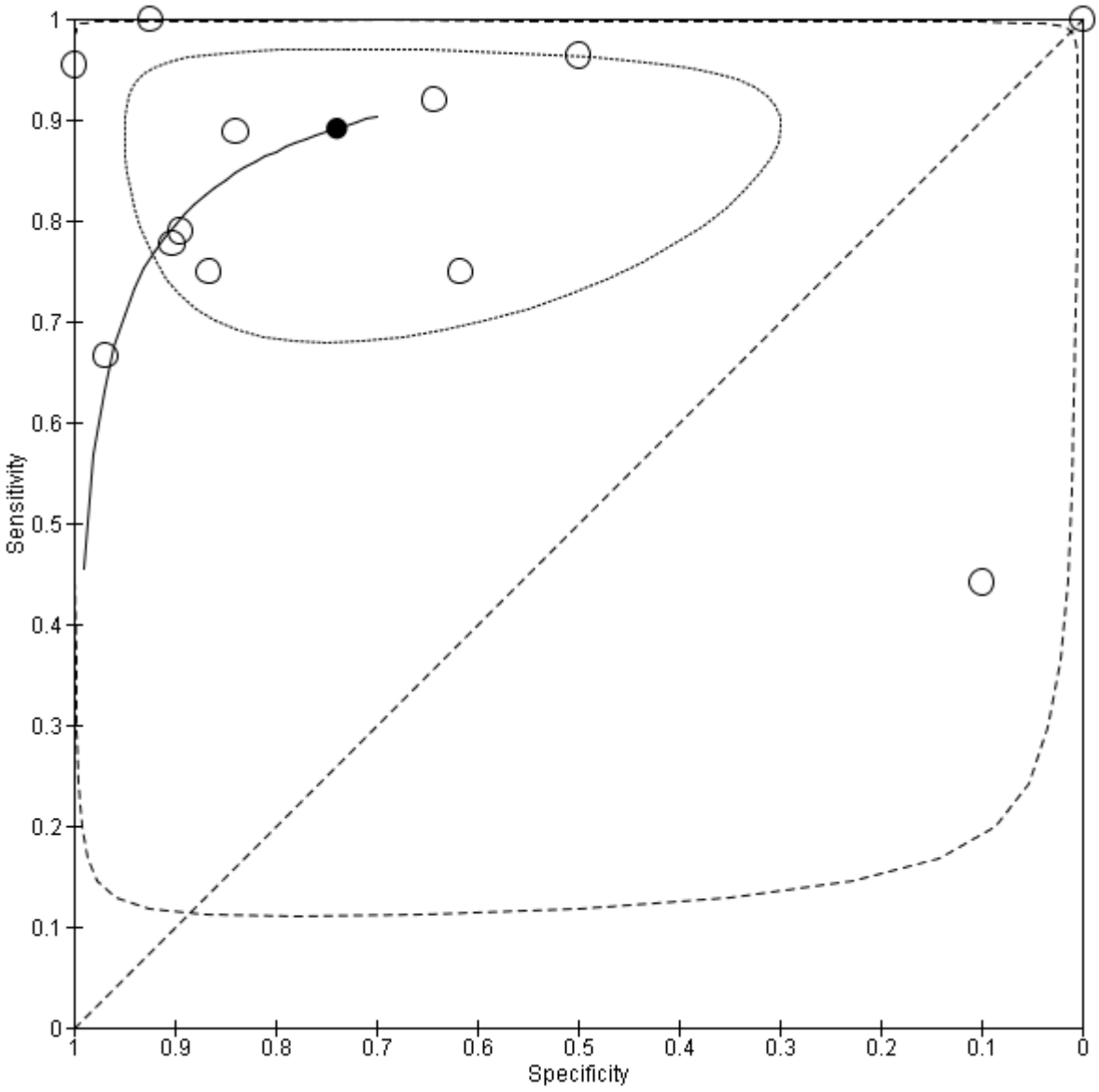


Figure 47: Laparoscopy with laparoscopic ultrasonography for resectability in patients with potentially resectable pancreatic cancer – forest plots

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	US Type	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Shah 2008	6	2	0	9	Routine	Surgical pathology	CT	1.00 [0.54, 1.00]	0.82 [0.48, 0.98]
Taylor 2001	20	2	0	4	Doppler	Composite	CT	1.00 [0.83, 1.00]	0.67 [0.22, 0.96]
Kwon 2002	39	3	0	10	Doppler	Composite	US/CT/ERCP/EUS	1.00 [0.91, 1.00]	0.77 [0.46, 0.95]
Schacter 2000	33	4	0	30	Doppler	Laparotomy	US/CT/ERCP/EUS	1.00 [0.89, 1.00]	0.88 [0.73, 0.97]
Doucas 2006	15	21	0	28	Routine	Surgical pathology	CT	1.00 [0.78, 1.00]	0.57 [0.42, 0.71]
Fristrup 2006	38	14	0	0	Routine	Composite	CT/US	1.00 [0.91, 1.00]	0.00 [0.00, 0.23]

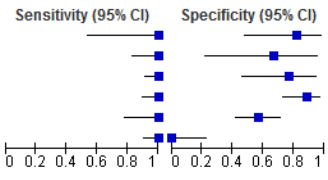


Figure 48: Laparoscopy with laparoscopic ultrasonography for resectability in patients with potentially resectable pancreatic cancer – summary ROC curve

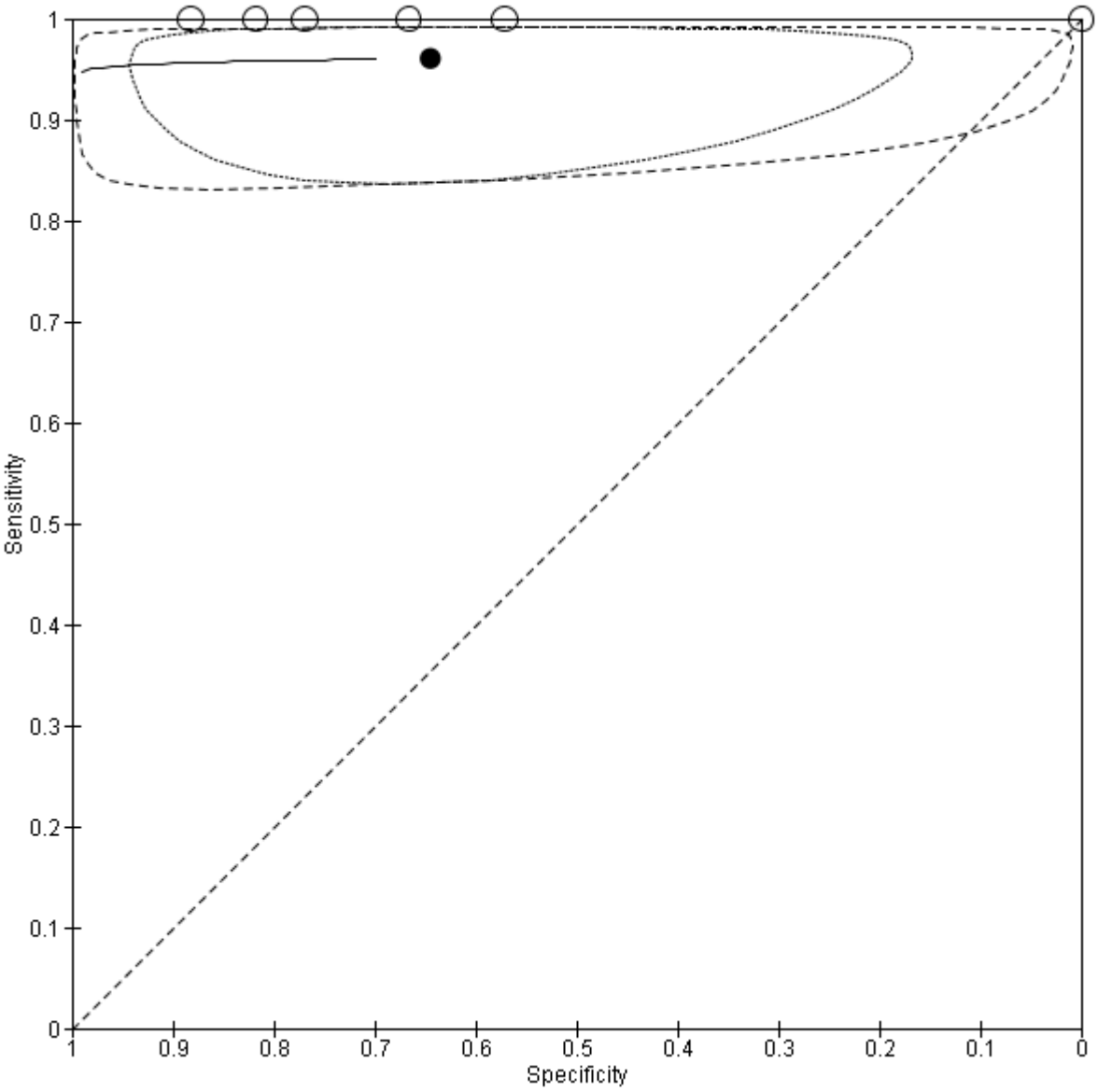
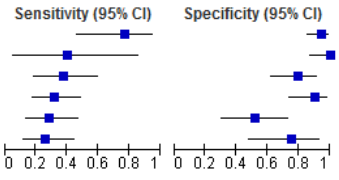


Figure 49: CT for N Staging – forest plots

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	CT Type	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Klek 2004	10	3	3	54	Helical	Histopathology	na	0.77 [0.46, 0.95]	0.95 [0.85, 0.99]
Mansfield 2008	2	0	3	26	MSCT	Composite	na	0.40 [0.05, 0.85]	1.00 [0.87, 1.00]
Soriano 2004	9	7	15	27	Helical	Composite	US	0.38 [0.19, 0.59]	0.79 [0.62, 0.91]
Furukawa 2008	12	3	26	27	MDCT	Histopathology	na	0.32 [0.18, 0.49]	0.90 [0.73, 0.98]
DeWitt 2004	9	11	23	12	MDCT	Composite	na	0.28 [0.14, 0.47]	0.52 [0.31, 0.73]
Lemke 2004	8	4	23	12	MSCT	Composite	na	0.26 [0.12, 0.45]	0.75 [0.48, 0.93]



1 Figure 50: N Staging for other types of imaging - Forest plots

Abdominal US for N Staging

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Klek 2004	18	4	6	42	Histopathology	na	0.75 [0.53, 0.90]	0.91 [0.79, 0.98]

EUS for N staging

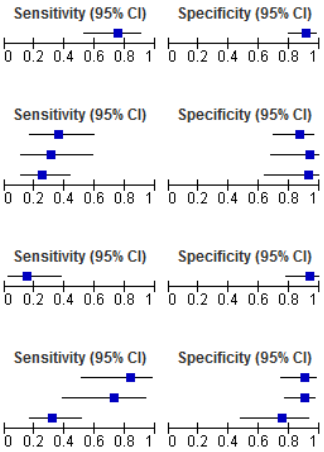
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Soriano 2004	8	4	14	26	Composite	US	0.36 [0.17, 0.59]	0.87 [0.69, 0.96]
Mansfield 2008	5	1	11	14	Composite	na	0.31 [0.11, 0.59]	0.93 [0.68, 1.00]
DeWitt 2004	8	1	24	12	Composite	na	0.25 [0.11, 0.43]	0.92 [0.64, 1.00]

MRI for N staging

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Soriano 2004	3	2	17	28	Composite	US	0.15 [0.03, 0.38]	0.93 [0.78, 0.99]

PET/CT for N staging

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Yoneyama 2014 CE Group	10	3	2	28	Composite	na	0.83 [0.52, 0.98]	0.90 [0.74, 0.98]
Yoneyama 2014 non-CE Group	8	4	3	37	Surgical pathology	na	0.73 [0.39, 0.94]	0.90 [0.77, 0.97]
Lemke 2004	10	4	21	12	Composite	na	0.32 [0.17, 0.51]	0.75 [0.48, 0.93]



3 Figure 51: N Staging by number of lymph nodes - forest plot

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior test	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Roche 2003	1	5	6	28	Histopathology	No	0.14 [0.00, 0.58]	0.85 [0.68, 0.95]

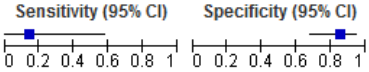
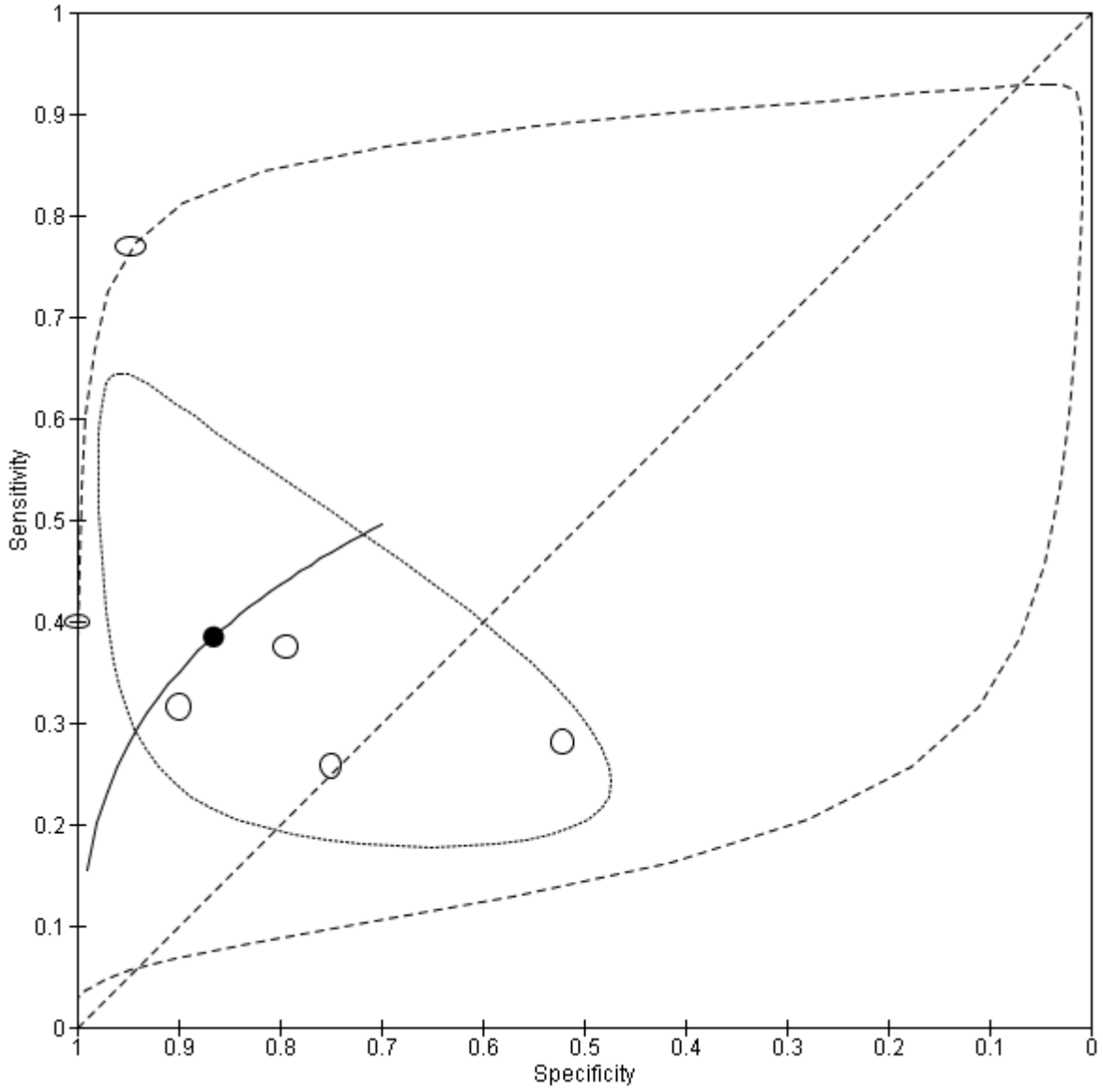


Figure 52: CT for N Staging - Summary ROC curve



1 Figure 53: M Staging - Forest plots

CT for M staging

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Soriano 2004	6	2	5	46	Composite	US	0.55 [0.23, 0.83]	0.96 [0.86, 0.99]
Farma 2008	13	5	10	54	Composite	na	0.57 [0.34, 0.77]	0.92 [0.81, 0.97]

EUS for M staging

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Soriano 2004	0	0	8	44	Composite	US	0.00 [0.00, 0.37]	1.00 [0.92, 1.00]

MRI for M staging

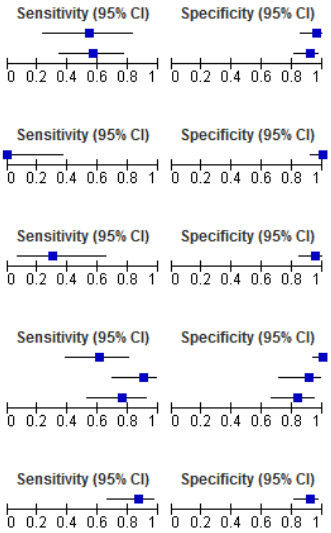
Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Soriano 2004	3	2	7	41	Composite	US	0.30 [0.07, 0.65]	0.95 [0.84, 0.99]

PET/CT for M Staging

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Farma 2008	14	0	9	59	Composite	na	0.61 [0.39, 0.80]	1.00 [0.94, 1.00]
Yoneyama 2014 CE Group	19	2	2	20	Composite	na	0.90 [0.70, 0.99]	0.91 [0.71, 0.99]
Yoneyama 2014 non-CE Group	16	5	5	26	Surgical pathology	na	0.76 [0.53, 0.92]	0.84 [0.66, 0.95]

CT + PET/CT for M Staging

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Reference standard	Prior imaging	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Farma 2008	20	5	3	54	Composite	na	0.87 [0.66, 0.97]	0.92 [0.81, 0.97]



2

3 Figure 54: Vascular invasion - forest plots

CT for vascular invasion

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Klauss 2007	7	2	1	18	0.88 [0.47, 1.00]	0.90 [0.68, 0.99]
Tellez-Avila 2012	10	2	8	30	0.56 [0.31, 0.78]	0.94 [0.79, 0.99]
Soriano 2004	16	2	8	33	0.67 [0.45, 0.84]	0.94 [0.81, 0.99]
Klek 2004	51	3	5	67	0.91 [0.80, 0.97]	0.96 [0.88, 0.99]
Lemke 2004	21	0	23	3	0.48 [0.32, 0.63]	1.00 [0.29, 1.00]

EUS for vascular invasion

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Tellez-Avila 2012	11	3	7	27	0.61 [0.36, 0.83]	0.90 [0.73, 0.98]
Soriano 2004	8	1	11	32	0.42 [0.20, 0.67]	0.97 [0.84, 1.00]

MRI for vascular invasion

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Soriano 2004	13	5	9	26	0.59 [0.36, 0.79]	0.84 [0.66, 0.95]

Abdominal US for vascular invasion

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Klek 2004	50	3	5	68	0.91 [0.80, 0.97]	0.96 [0.88, 0.99]

PET/CT for vascular invasion

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Lemke 2004	30	1	14	2	0.68 [0.52, 0.81]	0.67 [0.09, 0.99]

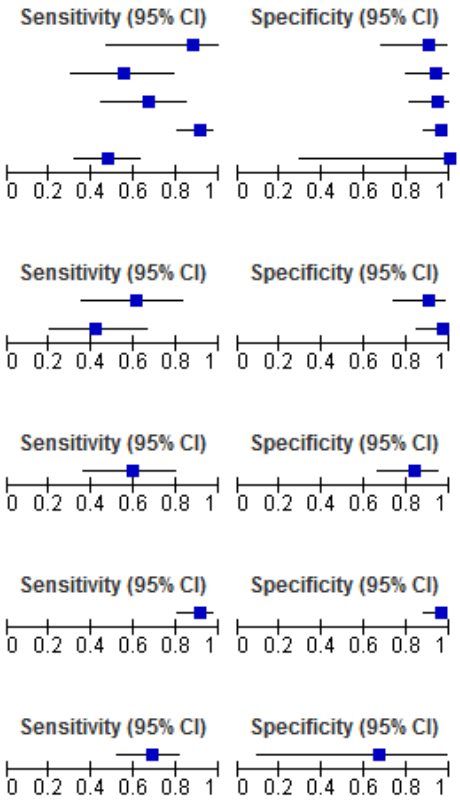


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Figure 55: CT for vascular invasion - Summary ROC curve

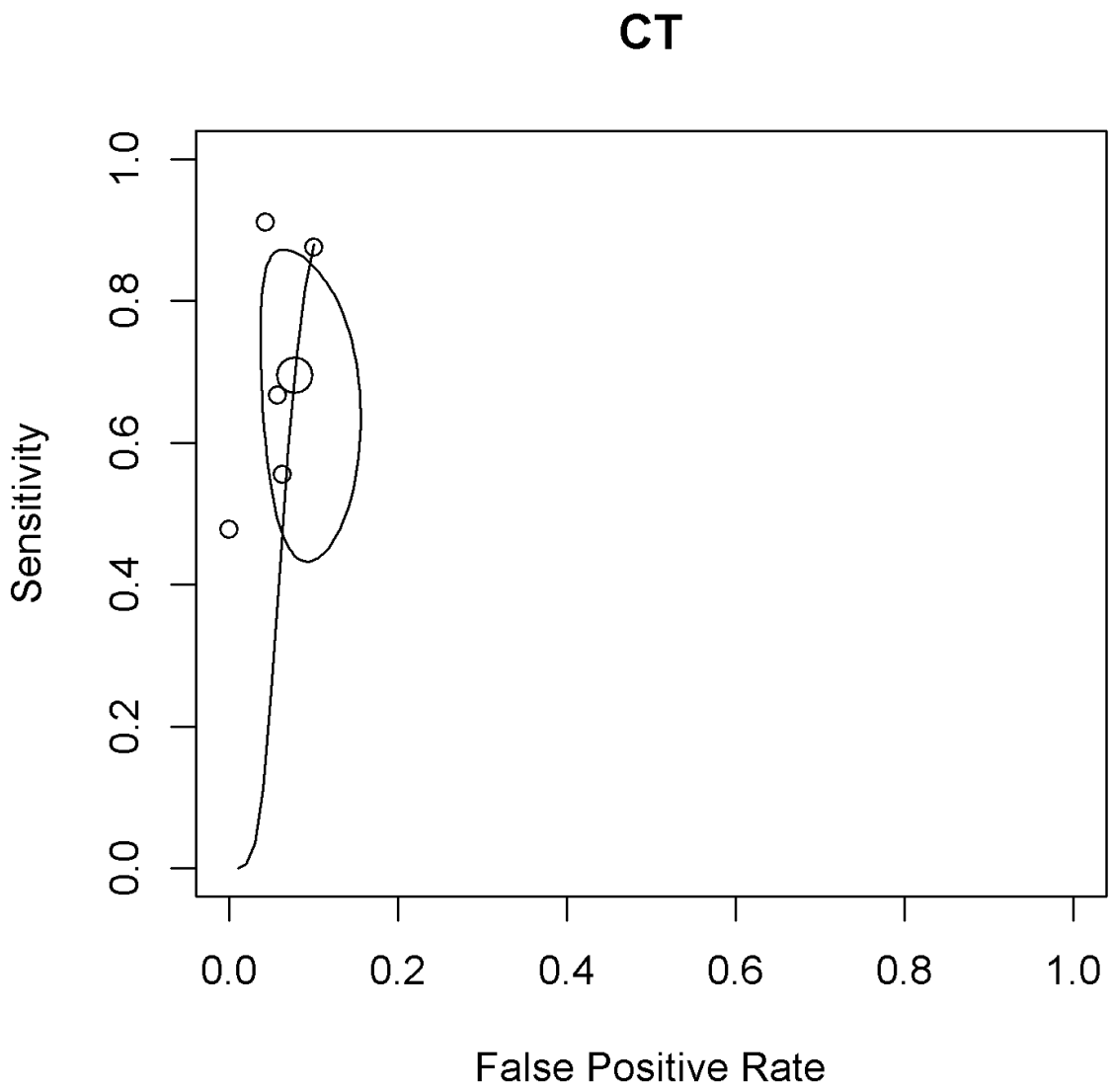
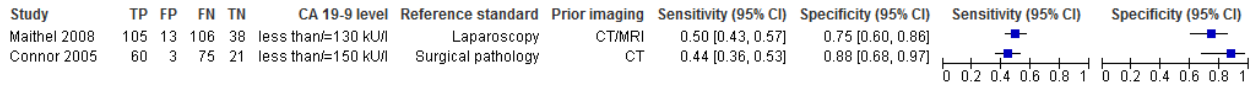


Figure 56: CA 19-9 for improving staging laparoscopy – forest plots



H.76 Psychological support needs

Not applicable for this review.

H.8 Pain

H.8.1 NCPB versus medical management alone

Figure 57: Opioid use at 2 weeks

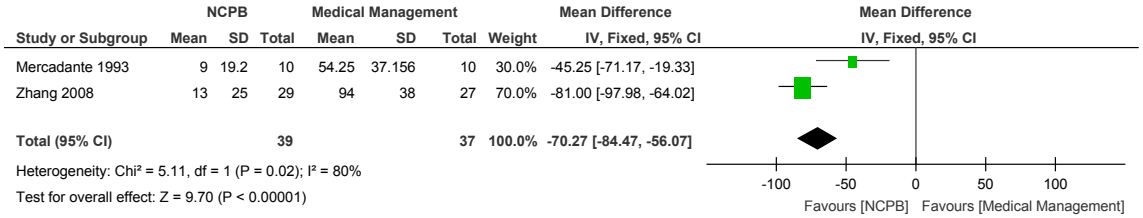


Figure 58: Opioid use at 4 weeks

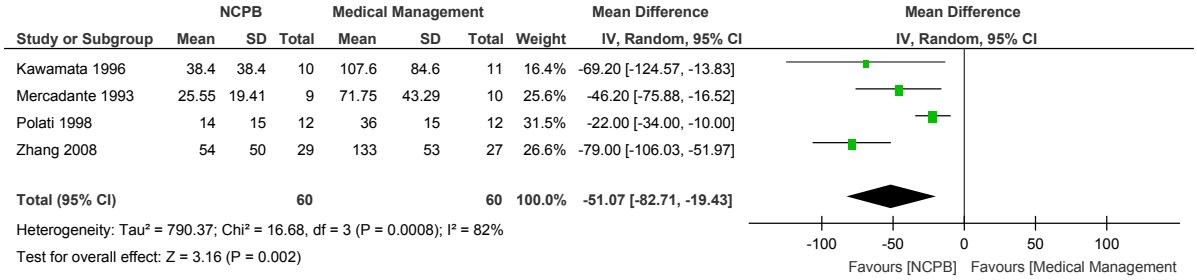


Figure 59: Opioid use the day before to death

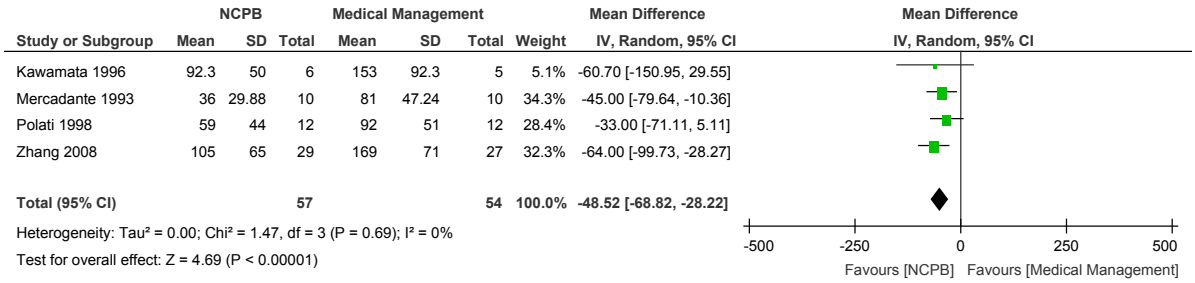


Figure 60: Percentage change in analgesic medications use and 3 months

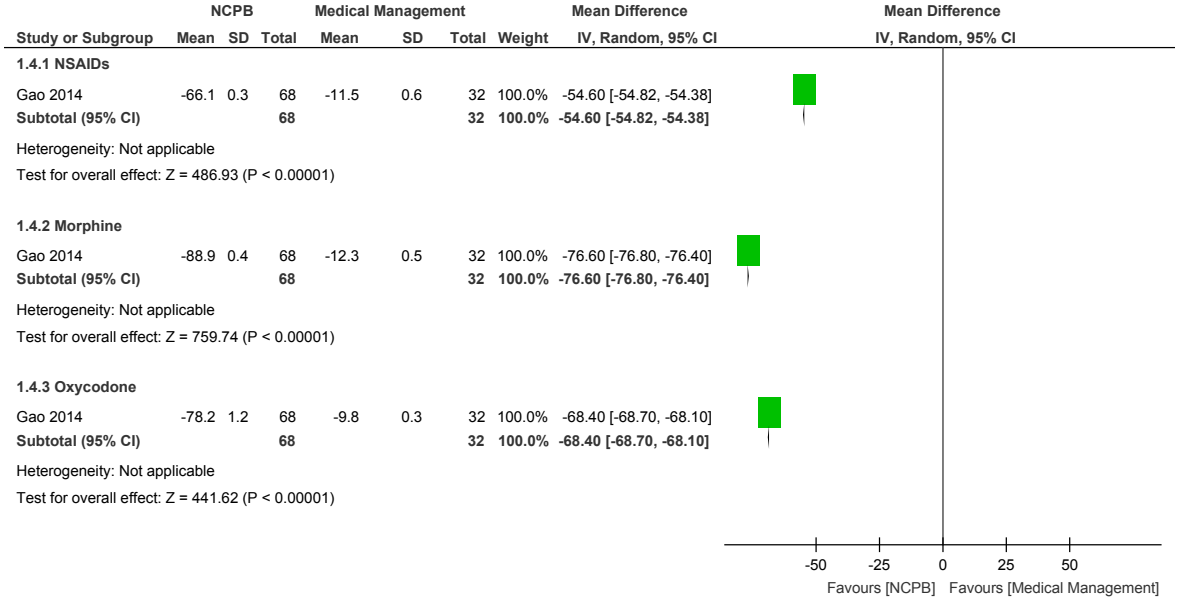


Figure 61: Reduction in opioid medication: Absolute change in morphine use at 1 and 3 months

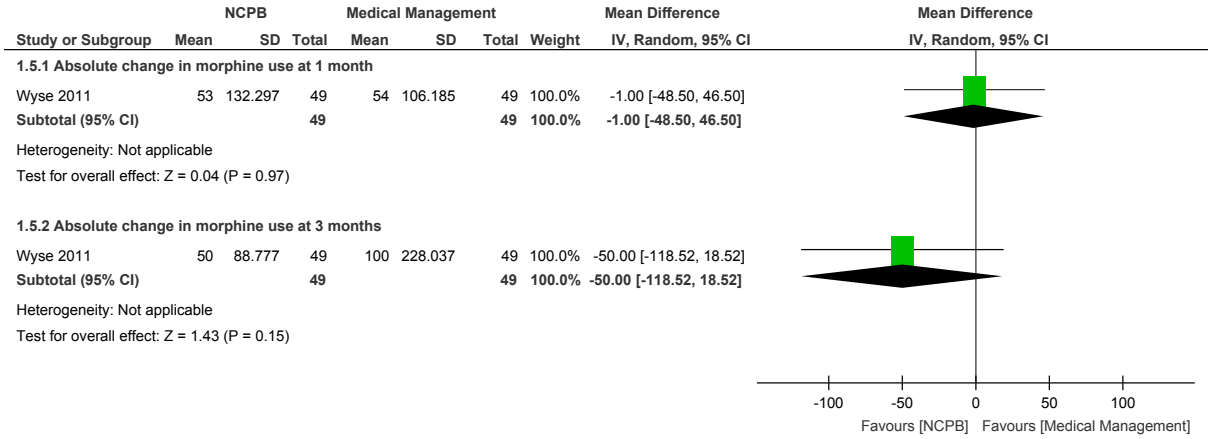


Figure 62: Pain scores at 2 weeks

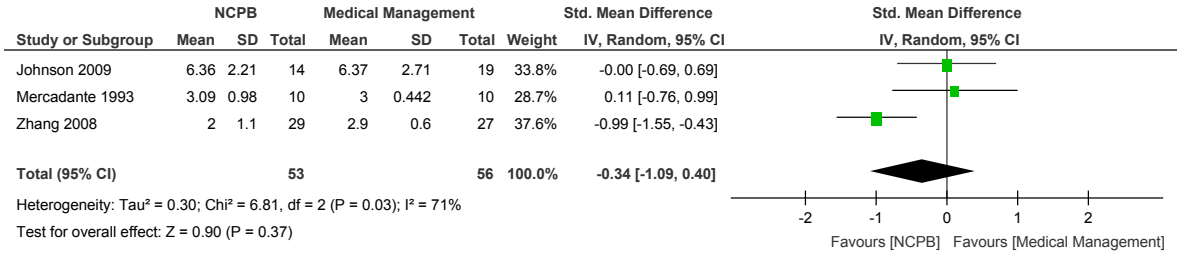


Figure 63: Pain scores at 4 weeks

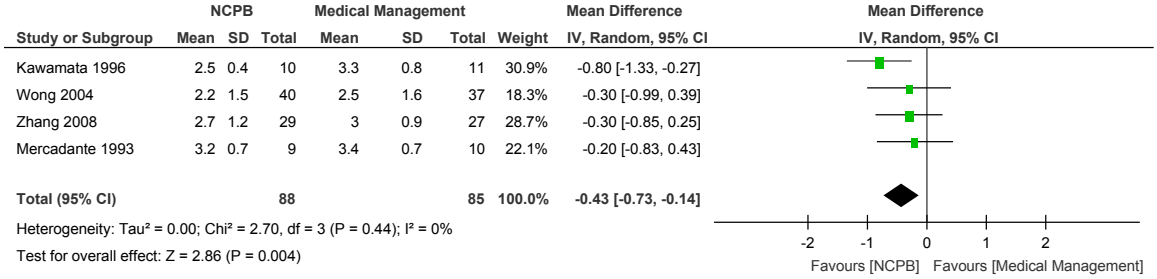


Figure 64: Pain scores at 8 weeks

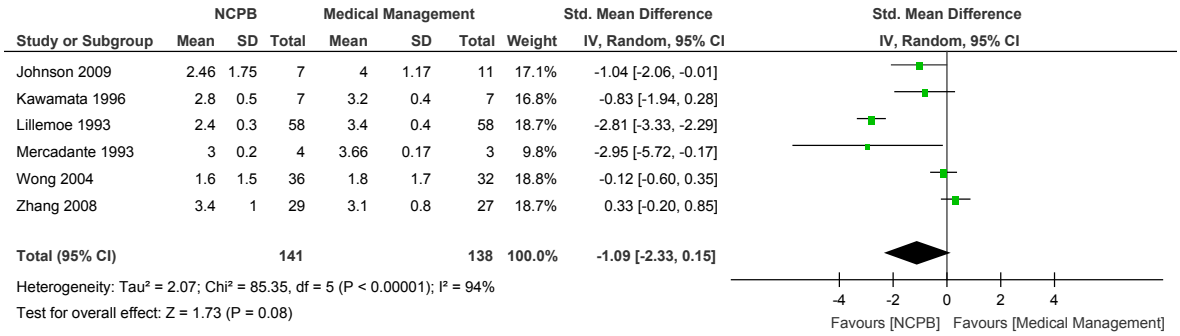


Figure 65: Patients reporting effective pain management at 2 and 8 weeks

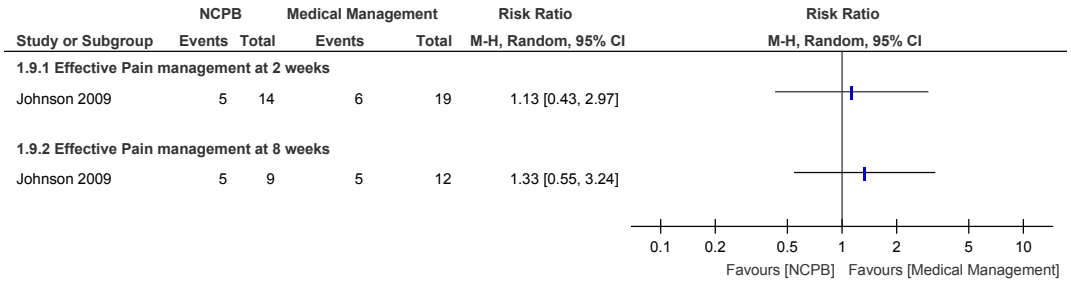


Figure 66: Absolute Change in Pain score at 1 and 3 months

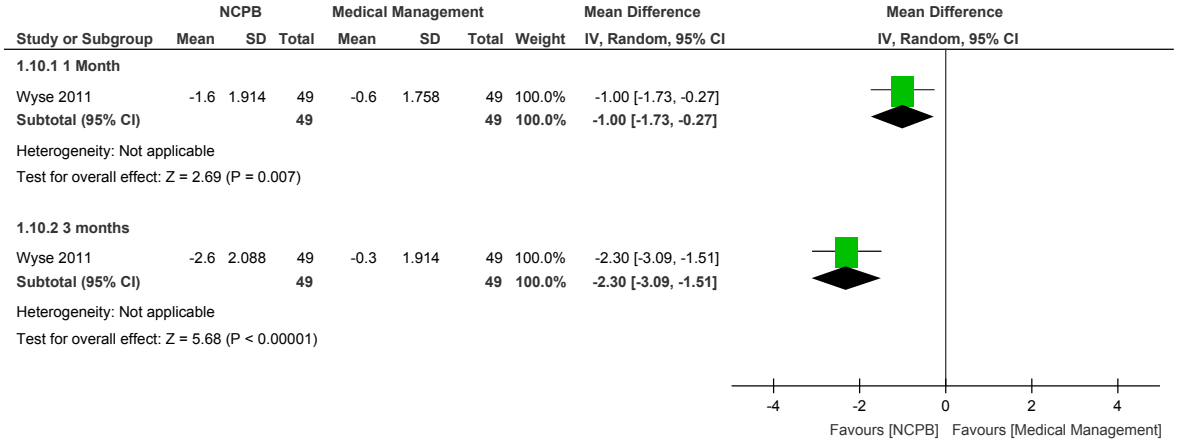


Figure 67: Adverse effects – constipation

Study or Subgroup	NCPB Events	NCPB Total	Medical Management Events	Medical Management Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
Kawamata 1996	1	10	4	11	8.9%	0.28 [0.04, 2.07]
Lillemoe 1993	0	10	0	10		Not estimable
Mercadante 1993	5	10	6	10	13.9%	0.83 [0.37, 1.85]
Polati 1998	5	12	12	12	29.1%	0.44 [0.23, 0.84]
Wong 2004	0	10	0	10		Not estimable
Zhang 2008	5	29	20	27	48.1%	0.23 [0.10, 0.53]
Total (95% CI)		**81**		**80**	**100.0%**	**0.38 [0.25, 0.59]**
Total events	16		42			

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 5.34, df = 3 (P = 0.15); I² = 44%

Test for overall effect: Z = 4.37 (P < 0.0001)

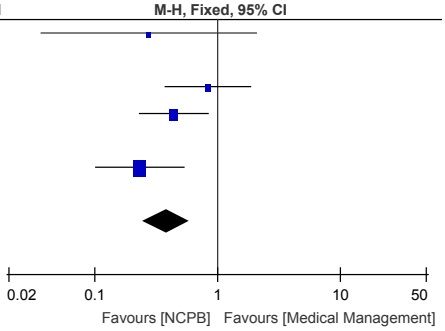


Figure 68: Adverse effects: diarrhoea

Study or Subgroup	NCPB Events	NCPB Total	Medical Management Events	Medical Management Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
Kawamata 1996	0	10	0	11		Not estimable
Mercadante 1993	1	10	0	10	16.6%	3.00 [0.14, 65.90]
Polati 1998	3	12	2	12	66.3%	1.50 [0.30, 7.43]
Zhang 2008	5	29	0	27	17.1%	10.27 [0.59, 177.29]
Total (95% CI)		**61**		**60**	**100.0%**	**3.25 [0.95, 11.13]**
Total events	9		2			

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 1.53, df = 2 (P = 0.47); I² = 0%

Test for overall effect: Z = 1.88 (P = 0.06)

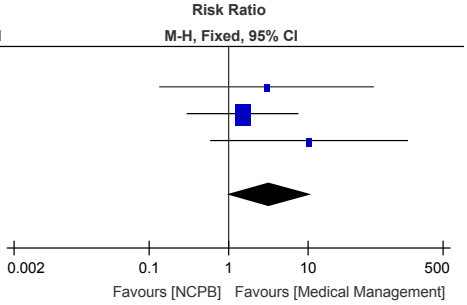


Figure 69: QOL scores (as interference with appetite, sleep, communication) at 1 month

Study or Subgroup	NCPB Mean	NCPB SD	NCPB Total	Medical Management Mean	Medical Management SD	Medical Management Total	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
1.13.1 Appetite								
Zhang 2008	2.8	1.9	29	2.5	1.4	27	100.0%	0.30 [-0.57, 1.17]
Subtotal (95% CI)			**29**			**27**	**100.0%**	**0.30 [-0.57, 1.17]**
Heterogeneity: Not applicable								
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.68 (P = 0.50)								
1.13.2 Sleep								
Zhang 2008	3	2.2	29	2.5	1.8	27	100.0%	0.50 [-0.55, 1.55]
Subtotal (95% CI)			**29**			**27**	**100.0%**	**0.50 [-0.55, 1.55]**
Heterogeneity: Not applicable								
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.93 (P = 0.35)								
1.13.3 communication								
Zhang 2008	2.5	1.9	29	3.6	2.5	27	100.0%	-1.10 [-2.27, 0.07]
Subtotal (95% CI)			**29**			**27**	**100.0%**	**-1.10 [-2.27, 0.07]**
Heterogeneity: Not applicable								
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.84 (P = 0.07)								

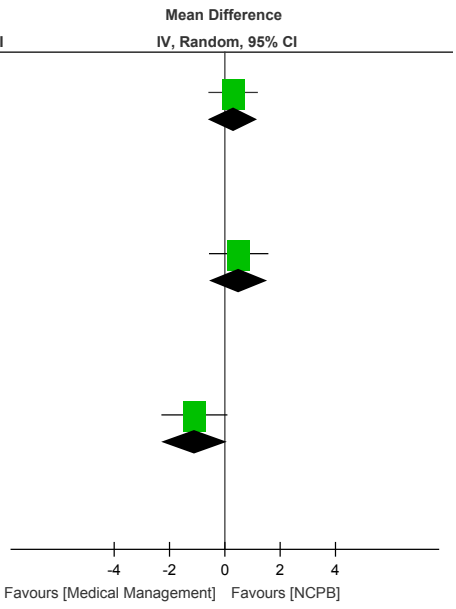


Figure 70: QOL scores (as interference with appetite, sleep, communication) 3 months

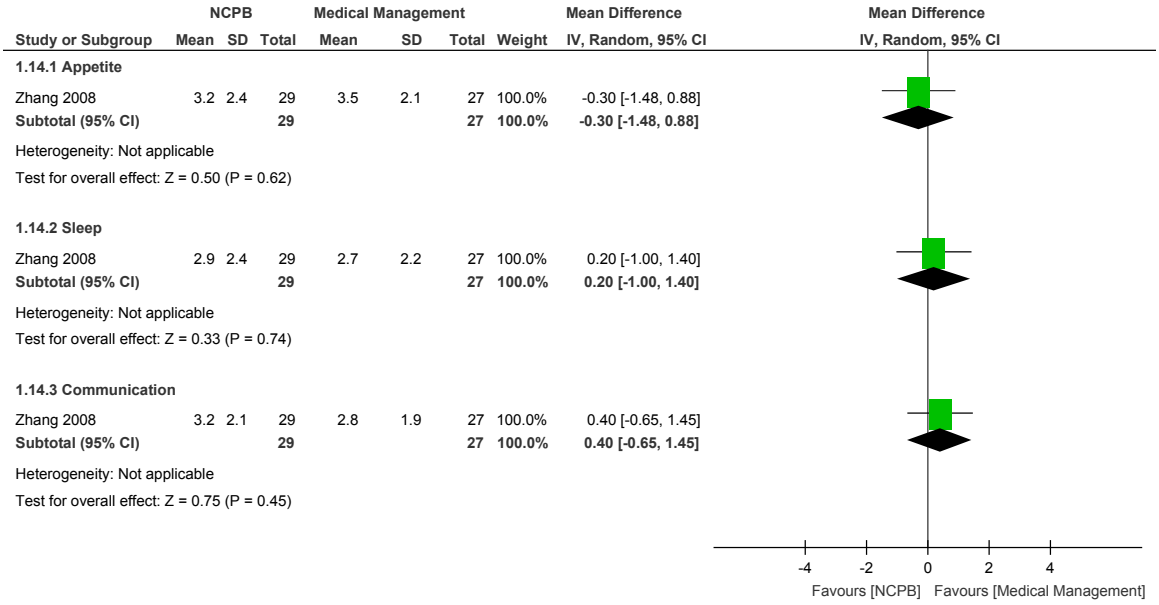


Figure 71: QOL scores (Functional scales: physical; role; emotional; cognitive and social) at 3 months

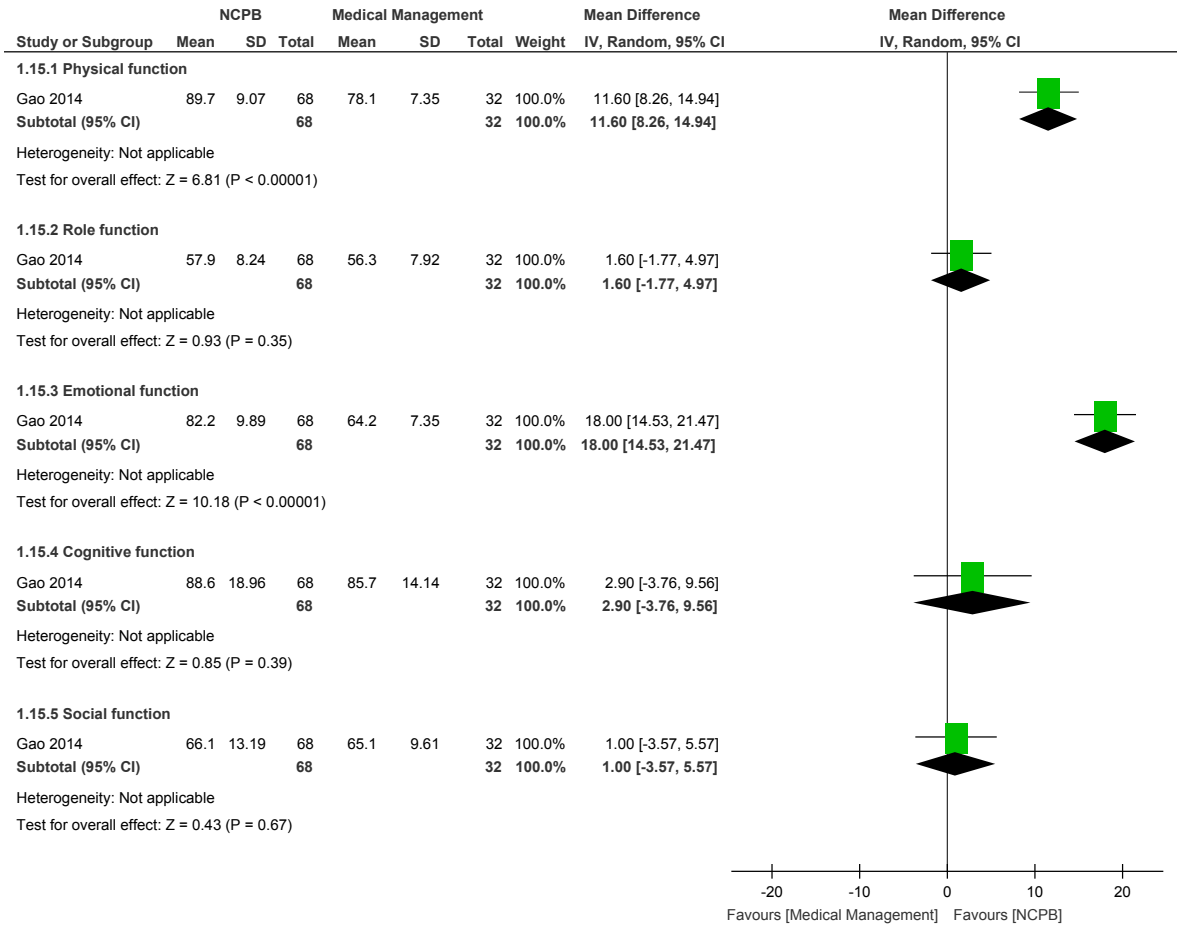


Figure 72: QOL scores - Digestive Disease questionnaire-15: Percentage change at 1 and 3 months

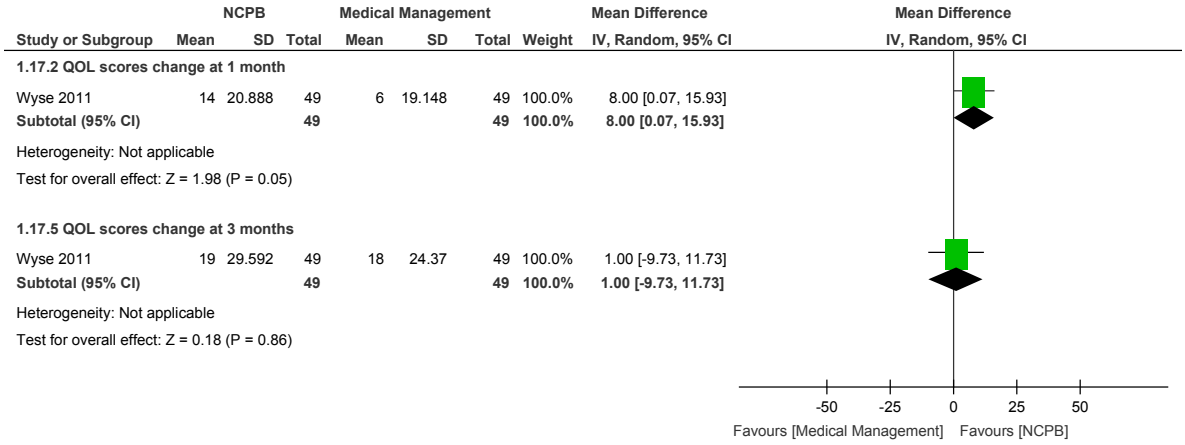


Figure 73: QOL scores – Global quality of life at 3 month

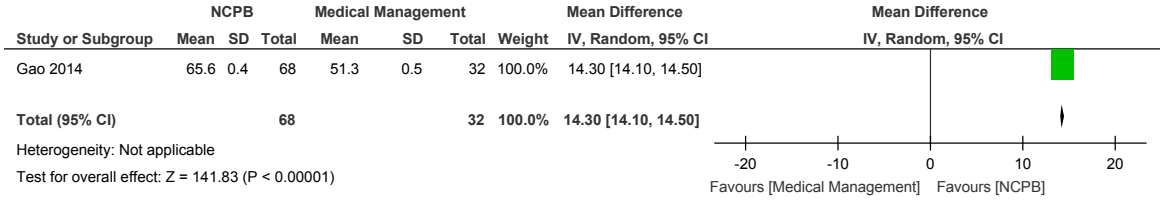


Figure 74: QOL scores – Symptom (Fatigue; Nausea/vomiting; Pain; Dyspnea; Insomnia; Appetite loss; Constipation and financial difficulties) at 3 months

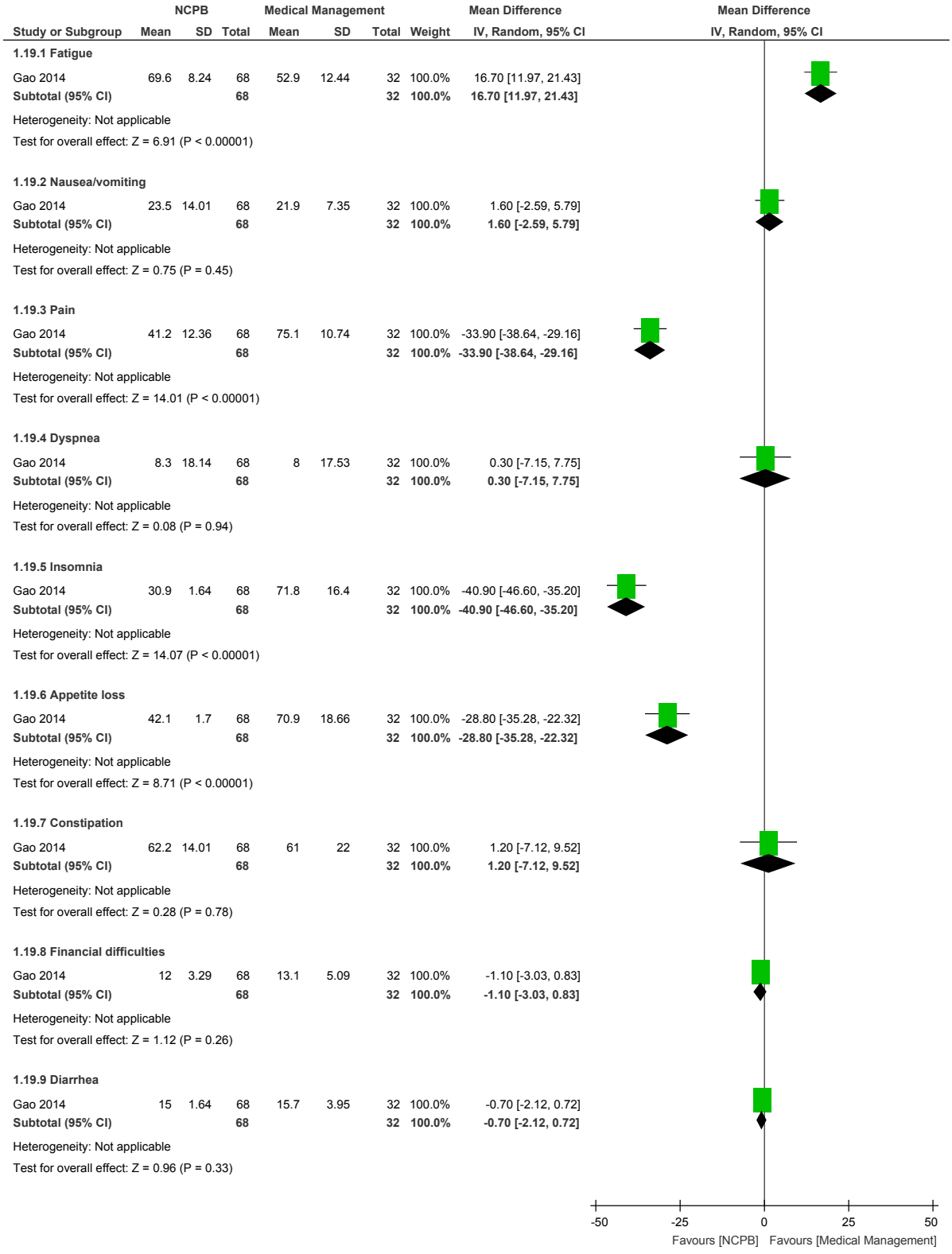
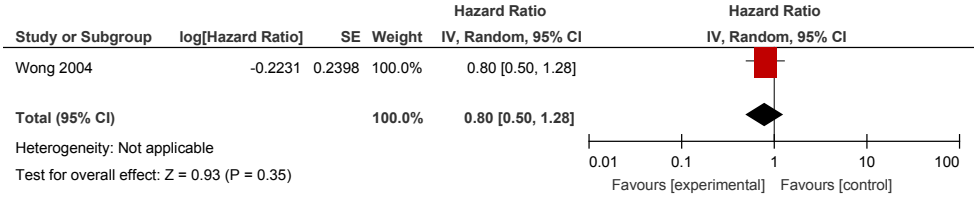


Figure 75: Overall survival



H.8.23 Early NCPB versus late NCPB

Figure 76: Oral morphine use at 16 and 24 weeks follow-up

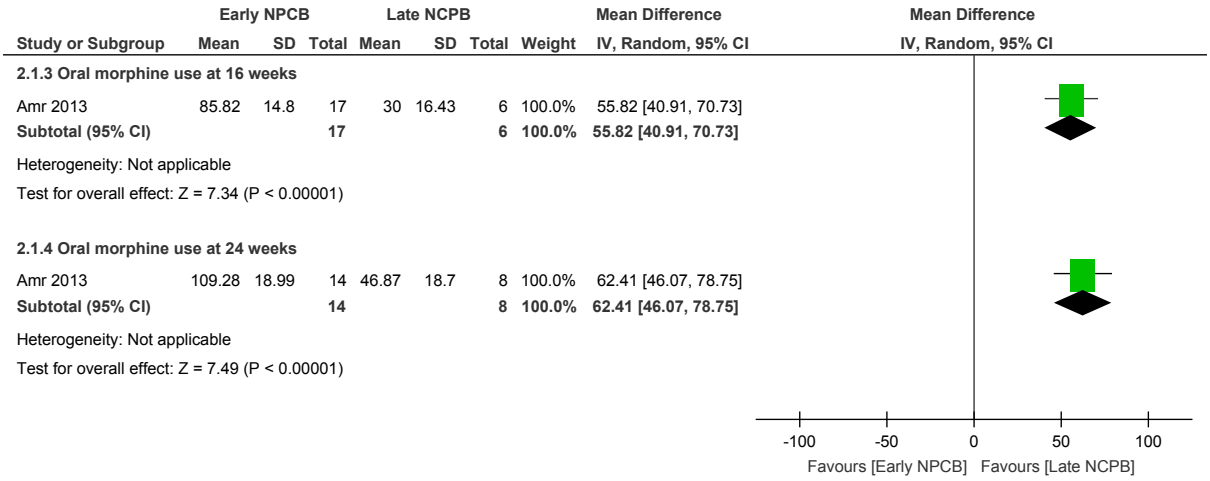


Figure 77: Oral Tramodol Hydrochloride use at 16 and 24 weeks follow-up.

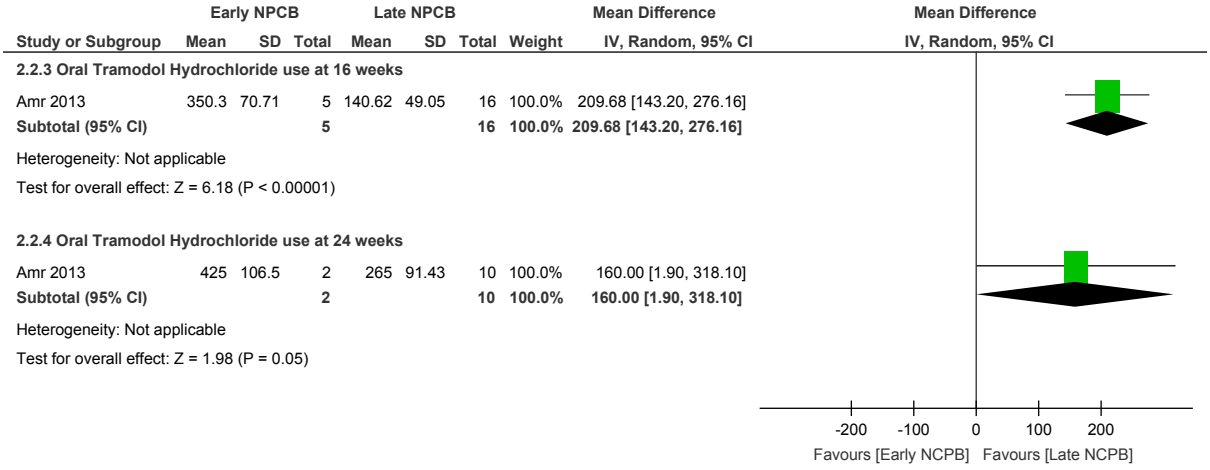


Figure 78: Pain scores at 16 and 24 weeks follow-up.

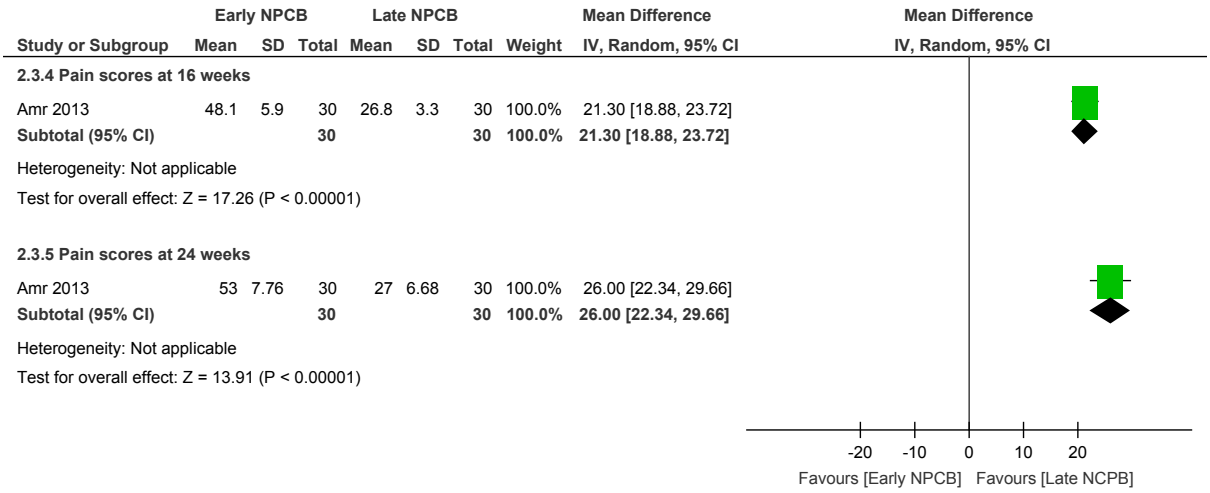
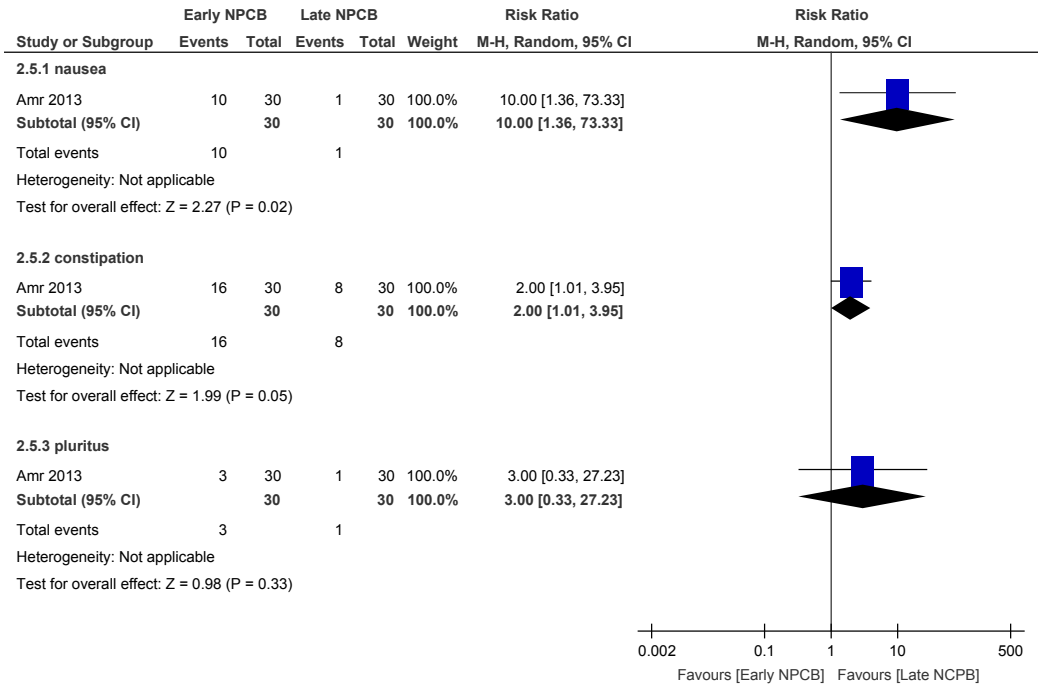


Figure 79: Adverse effects - nausea, constipation, pluritus



H.8.3 NCPB plus medical management versus thoracic splanchnicectomy plus medical management

Figure 80: Pain scores at 2 and 8 weeks

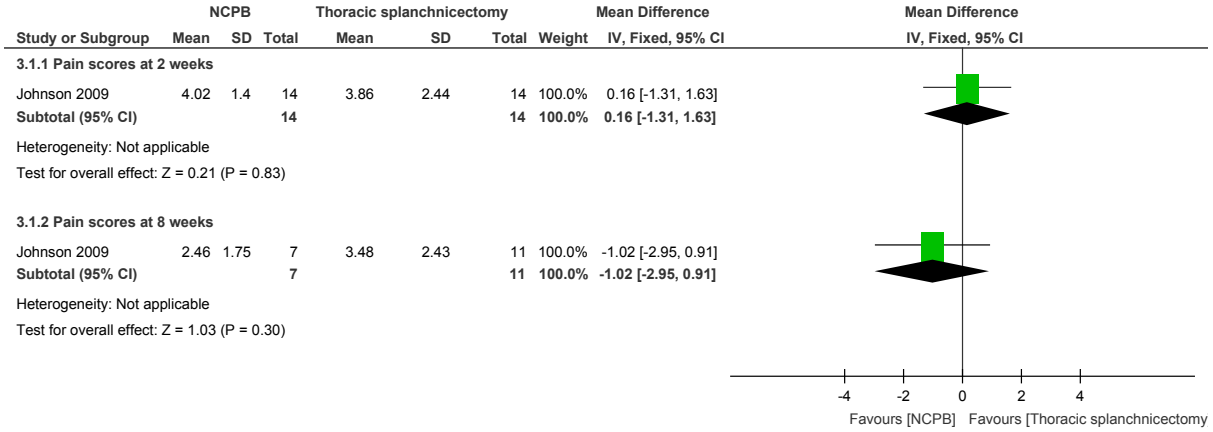
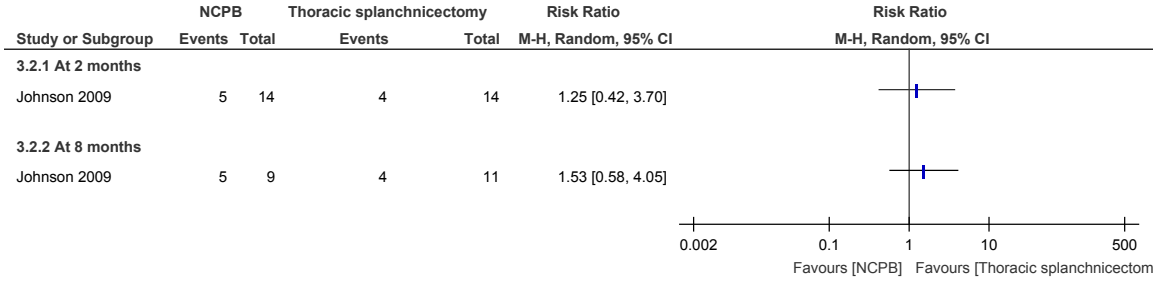


Figure 81: Patients reporting effective pain management at 2 and 8 weeks



H.8.4 Thoracic splanchnicectomy + medical management versus medical management alone

Figure 82: Pain scores at 2 and 8 weeks

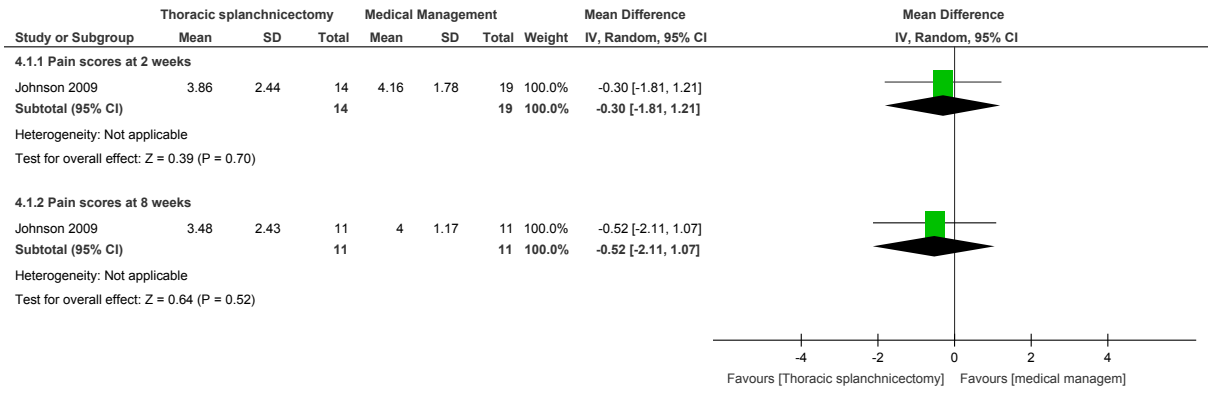
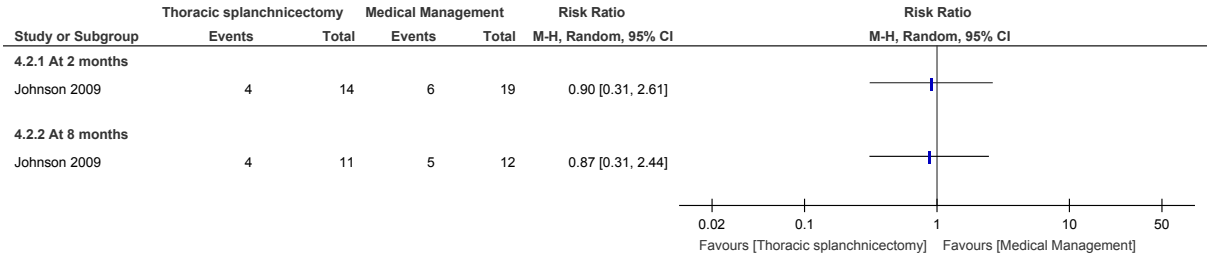


Figure 83: Patients reporting effective pain management at 2 and 8 weeks



H.8.53 EUS- guided NCPB: 1 injection versus EUS- guided NCPB: 2 injections

Figure 84: Reduction in pain medication

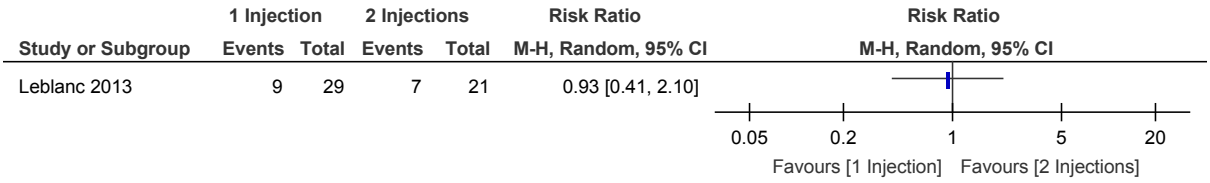


Figure 29: Patients with pain relief

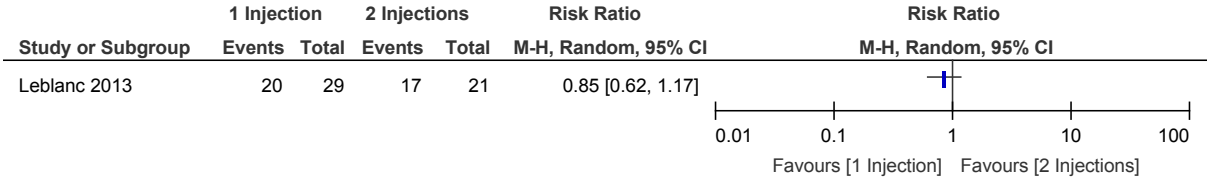


Figure 85: Patients with a complete pain relief

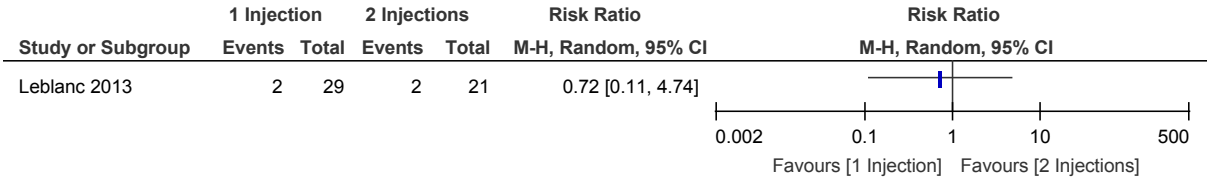
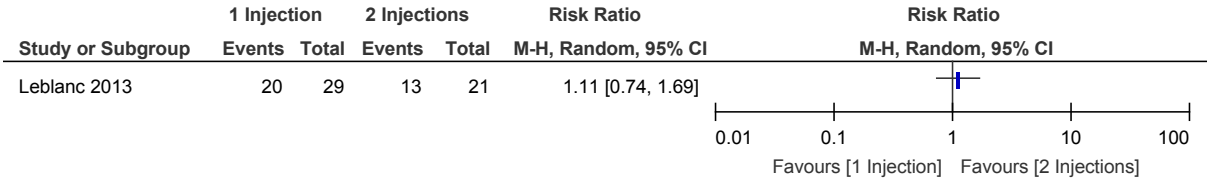


Figure 86: Patients reporting a block effective (subjective)



H.8.62 NCPB versus splanchnic nerve blocks

None

H.9 Nutritional Interventions

H.9.1 Standard Enteral nutrition versus enteral immunonutrition before and after surgery

Figure 87: Treatment related morbidity - postoperative complications

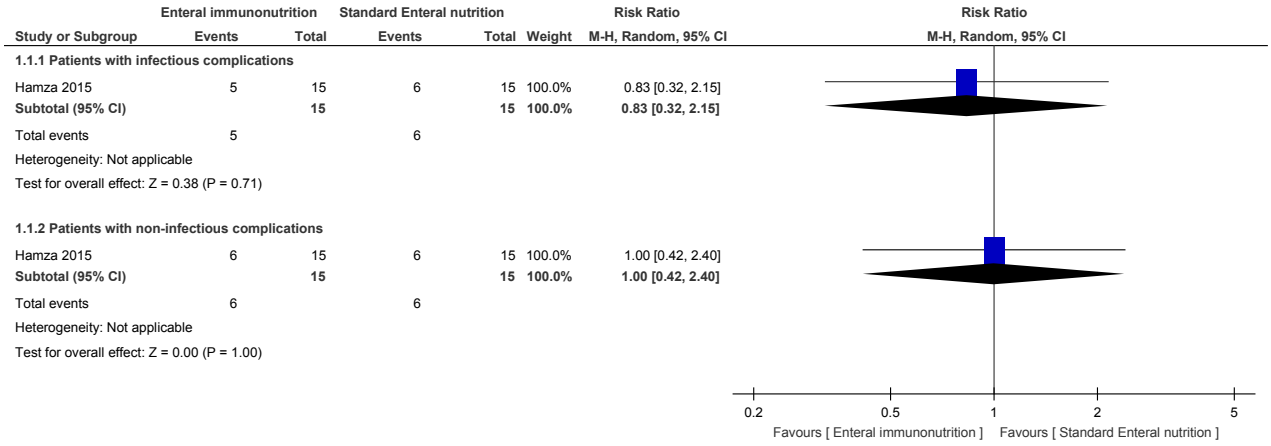


Figure 88: Health Related Quality of Life - Karnofsky score at 2 weeks after surgery, change from baseline

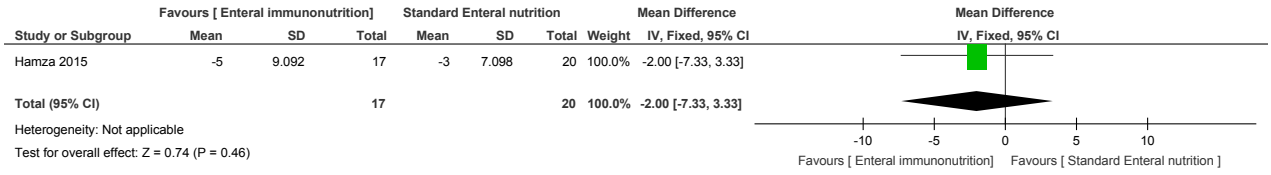


Figure 89: Nutritional status at 2 weeks after surgery - BMI (kg/m2), change from baseline

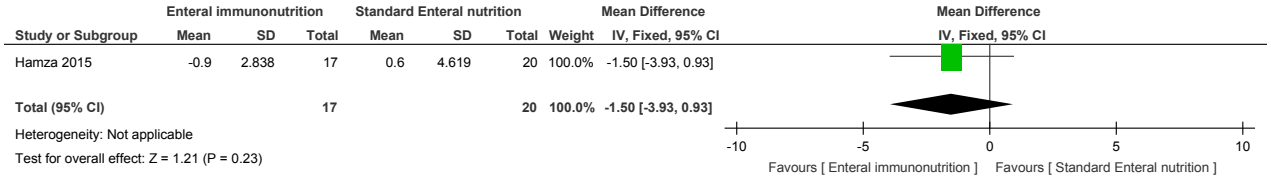


Figure 90: Nutritional status at 2 weeks after surgery - mid-arm circumference (cm), change from baseline

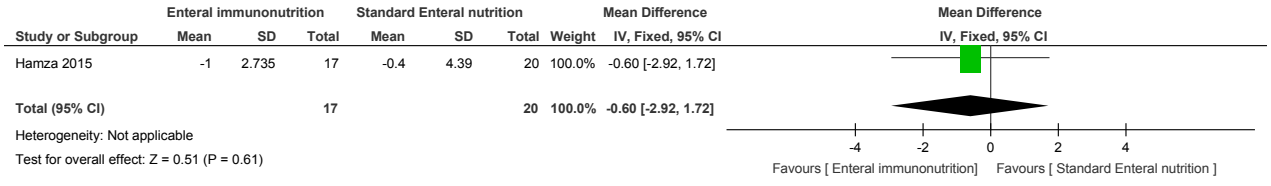
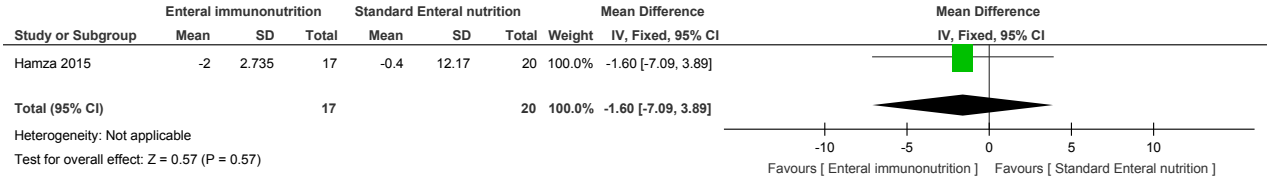


Figure 91: Nutritional status at 2 weeks after surgery - corrected arm muscle area (cm2), change from baseline



H.9.24 Standard Enteral nutrition (versus enteral immunonutrition after surgery

Figure 92: Treatment related morbidity - postoperative complications

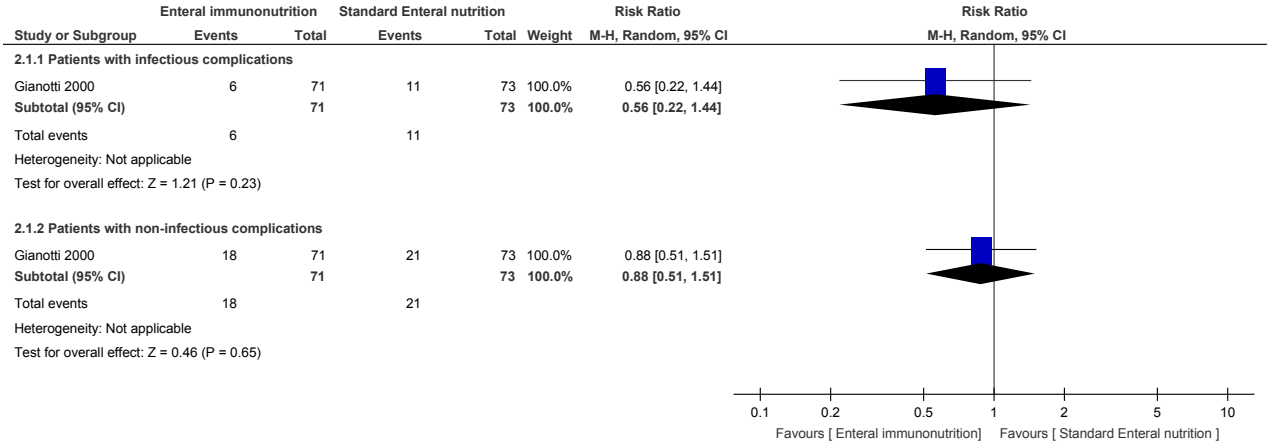


Figure 93: Treatment related morbidity - postoperative mortality

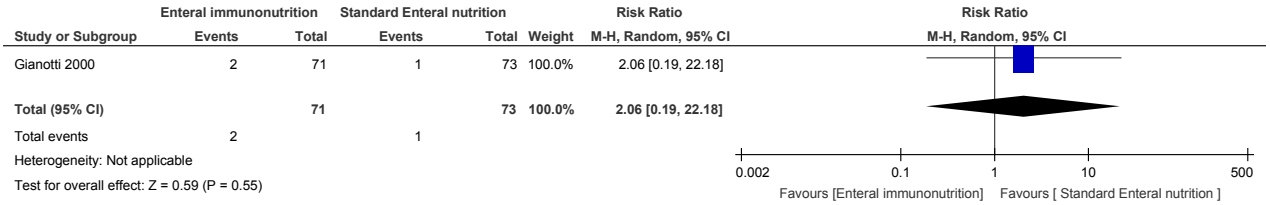
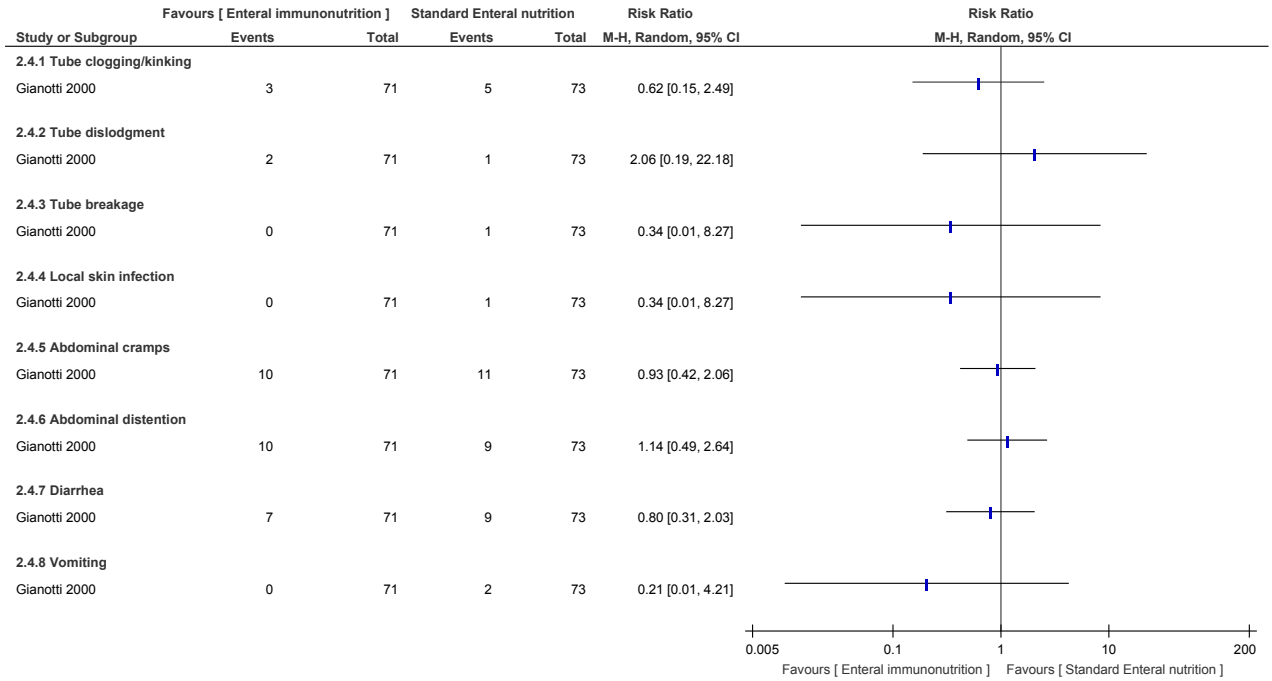


Figure 94: Treatment related morbidity - Jejunostomy and enteral nutritional related complications



H.9.34 Enteral immunonutrition versus Standard nutrition (no intervention)

Figure 95: Nutritional status at 30 days after surgery - Absolute change in weight (kg) from baseline

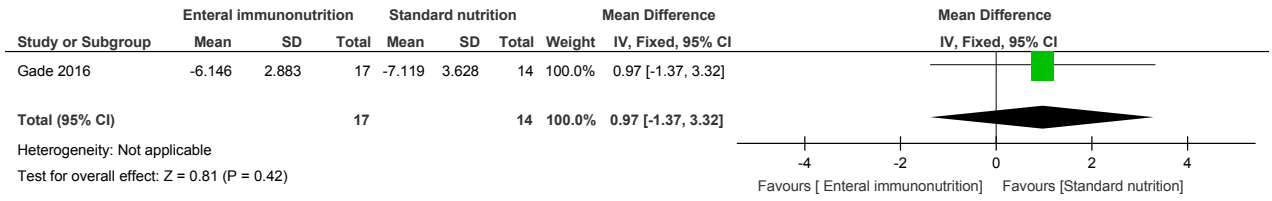
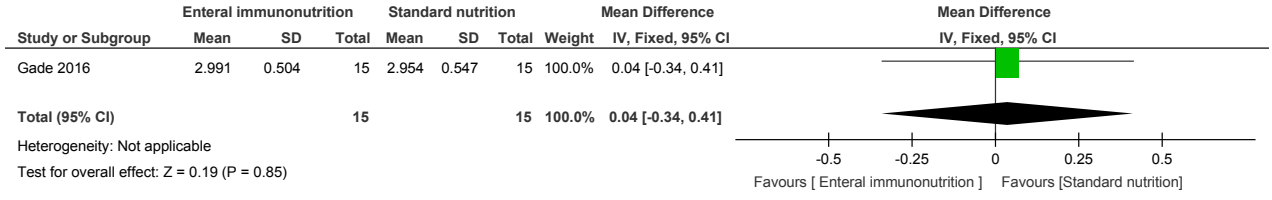


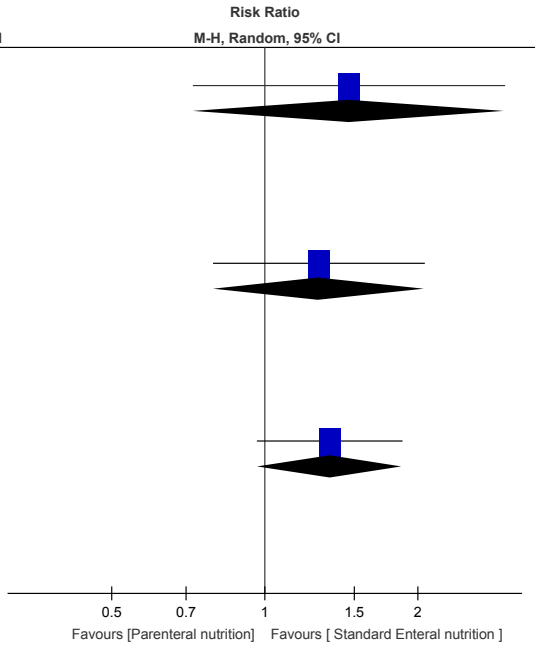
Figure 10: PROMS - Satisfaction with nutritional treatment at 1 month after surgery



H.9.41 Parenteral nutrition versus standard enteral nutrition after surgery

2 Figure 96: Treatment related morbidity - postoperative complications

Study or Subgroup	Parenteral nutrition Events	Total	Standard Enteral nutrition Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
4.1.1 Patients with infectious complications						
Gianotti 2000	15	68	11	73	100.0%	1.46 [0.72, 2.96]
Subtotal (95% CI)		**68**		**73**	**100.0%**	**1.46 [0.72, 2.96]**
Total events	15		11			
Heterogeneity: Not applicable						
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.06 (P = 0.29)						
4.1.2 Patients with non-infectious complications						
Gianotti 2000	25	68	21	73	100.0%	1.28 [0.79, 2.06]
Subtotal (95% CI)		**68**		**73**	**100.0%**	**1.28 [0.79, 2.06]**
Total events	25		21			
Heterogeneity: Not applicable						
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.01 (P = 0.31)						
4.1.3 Total patients with complications (infectious+ non-infectious)						
Gianotti 2000	40	68	32	73	100.0%	1.34 [0.97, 1.86]
Subtotal (95% CI)		**68**		**73**	**100.0%**	**1.34 [0.97, 1.86]**
Total events	40		32			
Heterogeneity: Not applicable						
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.76 (P = 0.08)						



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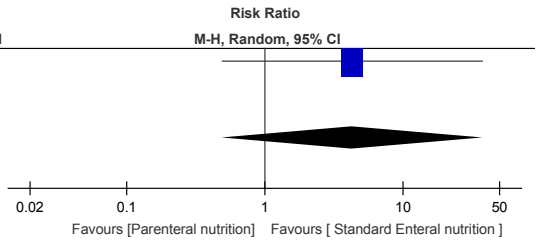
4 Figure 97: Treatment related morbidity - postoperative mortality

Study or Subgroup	Parenteral nutrition Events	Total	Standard Enteral nutrition Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Gianotti 2000	4	68	1	73	100.0%	4.29 [0.49, 37.47]
Liu 2011	0	30	0	28		Not estimable
Total (95% CI)		**98**		**101**	**100.0%**	**4.29 [0.49, 37.47]**
Total events	4		1			
Heterogeneity: Not applicable						
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.32 (P = 0.19)						



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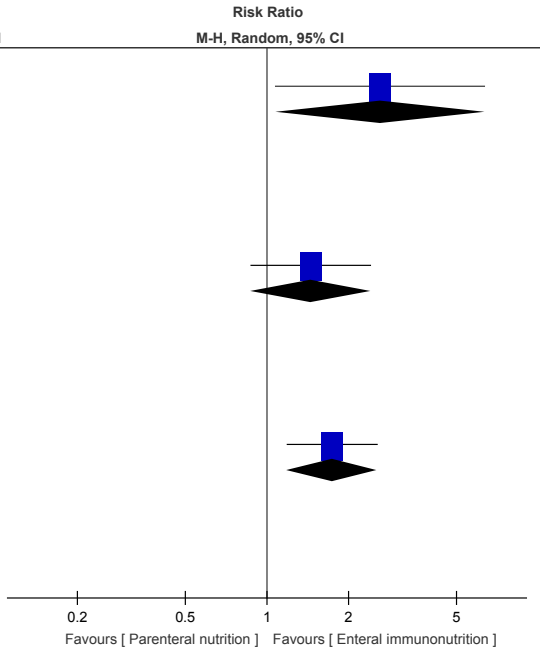
H.9.51 Parenteral nutrition versus enteral immunonutrition after surgery

2 Figure 98: Treatment related morbidity - postoperative complications

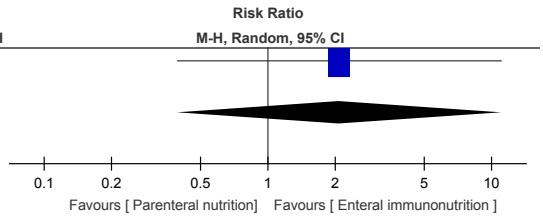
Study or Subgroup	Parenteral nutrition Events	Total	Enteral immunonutrition Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
5.1.1 Patients with infectious complications						
Gianotti 2000	15	68	6	71	100.0%	2.61 [1.08, 6.33]
Subtotal (95% CI)		**68**		**71**	**100.0%**	**2.61 [1.08, 6.33]**
Total events	15		6			
Heterogeneity: Not applicable						
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.12 (P = 0.03)						
5.1.2 Patients with non-infectious complications						
Gianotti 2000	25	68	18	71	100.0%	1.45 [0.87, 2.41]
Subtotal (95% CI)		**68**		**71**	**100.0%**	**1.45 [0.87, 2.41]**
Total events	25		18			
Heterogeneity: Not applicable						
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.44 (P = 0.15)						
5.1.3 Total patients with complications (infectious+ non-infectious)						
Gianotti 2000	40	68	24	71	100.0%	1.74 [1.19, 2.55]
Subtotal (95% CI)		**68**		**71**	**100.0%**	**1.74 [1.19, 2.55]**
Total events	40		24			
Heterogeneity: Not applicable						
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.85 (P = 0.004)						



3 Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 1.29, df = 2 (P = 0.52), I² = 0%

4 Figure 99: Treatment related morbidity - postoperative mortality

Study or Subgroup	Parenteral nutrition Events	Total	Enteral immunonutrition Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Gianotti 2000	4	68	2	71	100.0%	2.09 [0.40, 11.03]
Total (95% CI)		**68**		**71**	**100.0%**	**2.09 [0.40, 11.03]**
Total events	4		2			
Heterogeneity: Not applicable						
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.87 (P = 0.39)						



5

H.9.61 Parenteral nutrition versus no intervention after surgery

2 Figure 100: Treatment related morbidity - major complications

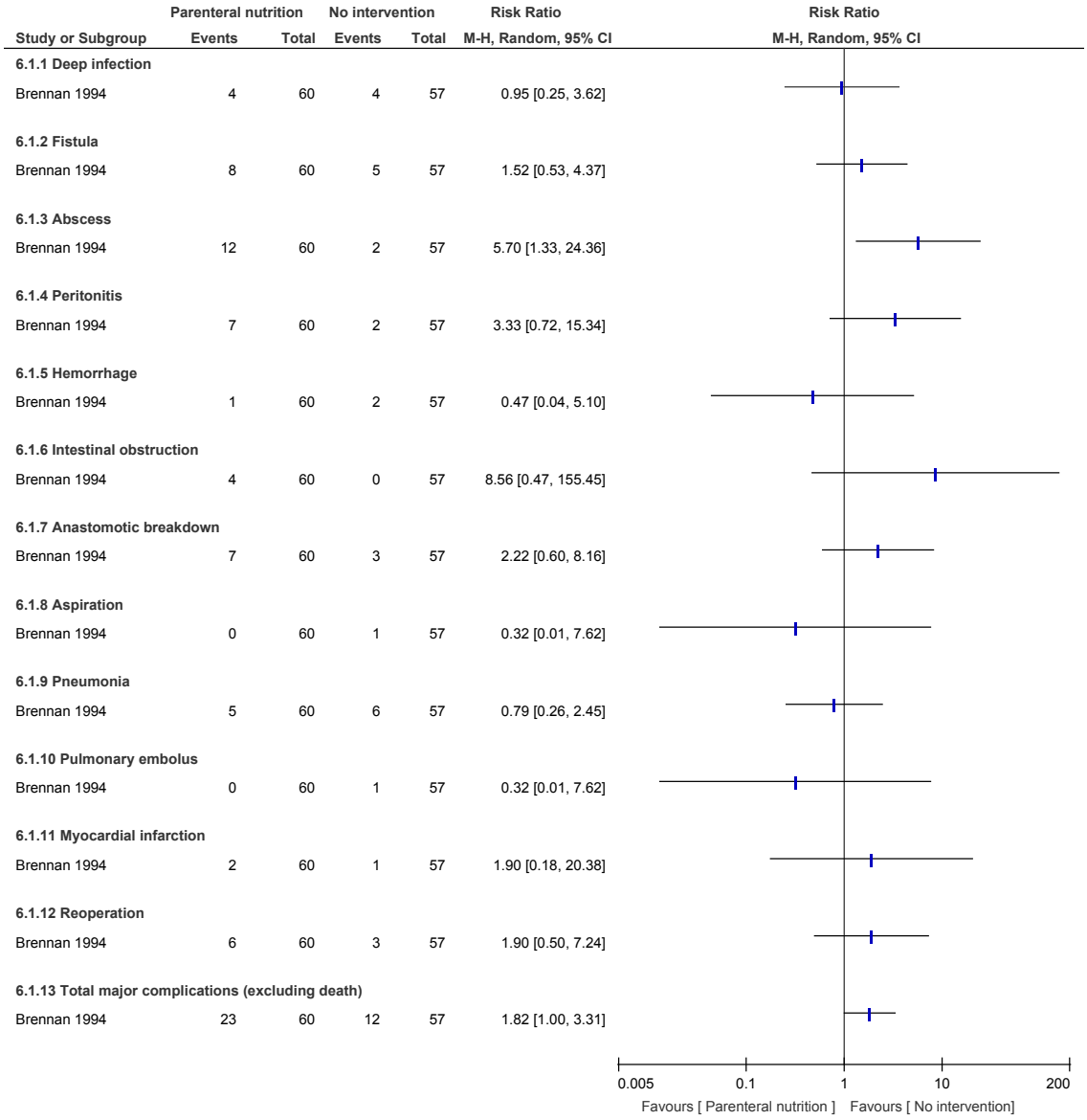


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Figure 101: Treatment related morbidity - minor complications

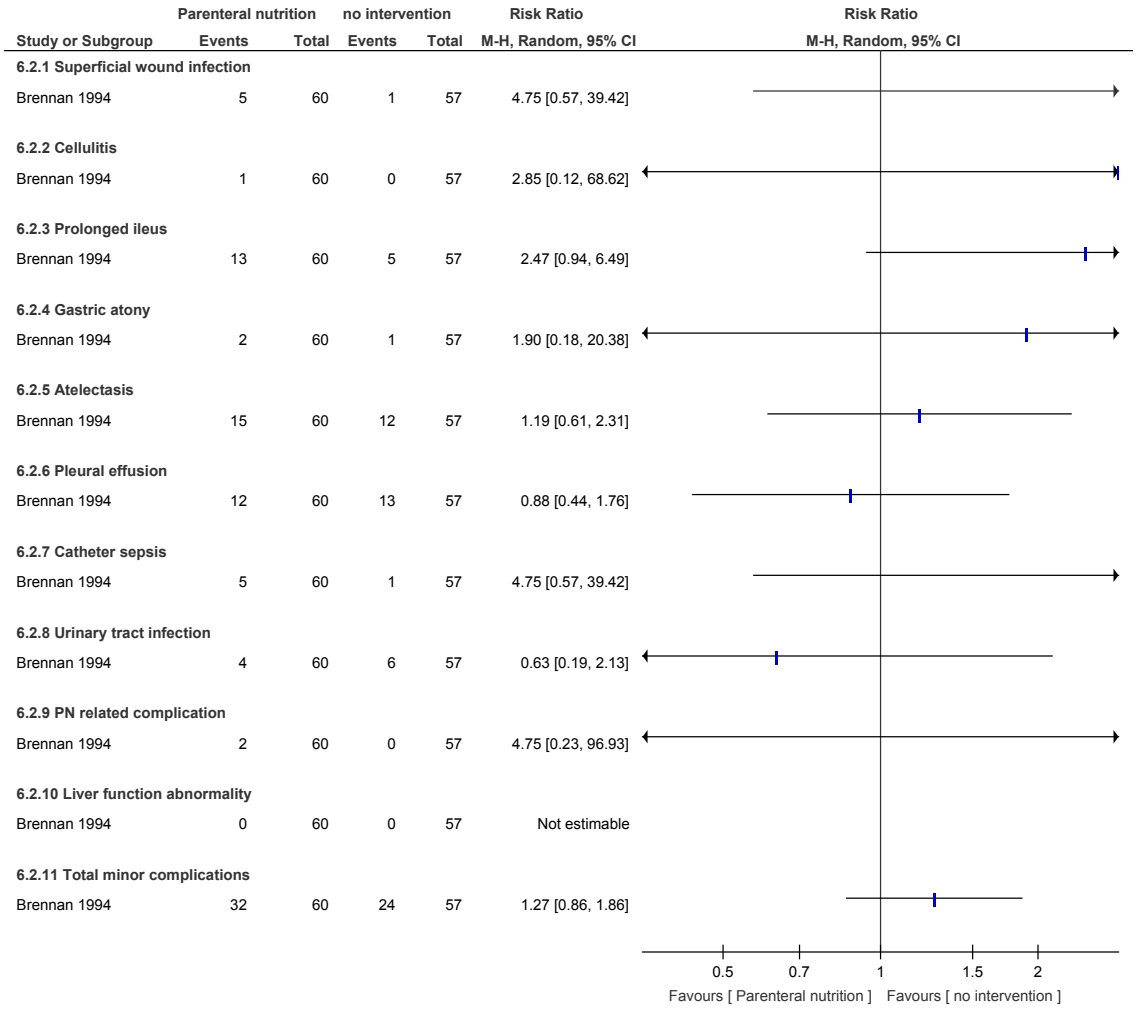
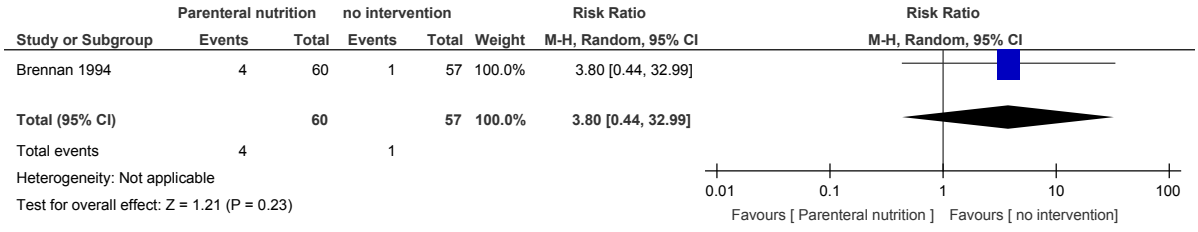


Figure 102: Treatment related morbidity - postoperative mortality



H.9.7 Oral nutritional supplements (n-3 fatty acids) versus isocaloric-isonitrogenous supplement (without n-3 fatty acids)

Figure 103: Nutritional status - Change in weight (kg/month) at 8 weeks

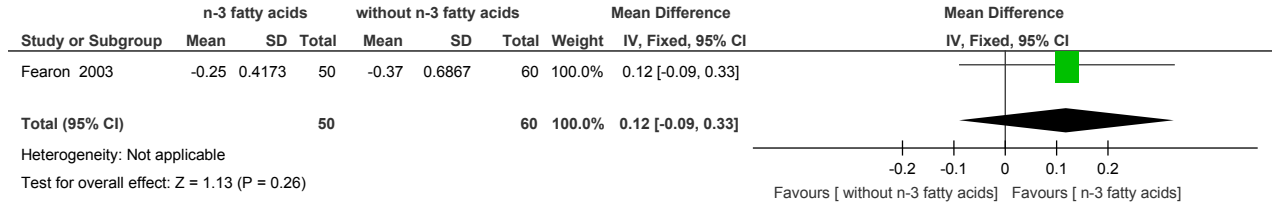


Figure 104: Nutritional status - Change in lean body mass (kg) at 8 weeks

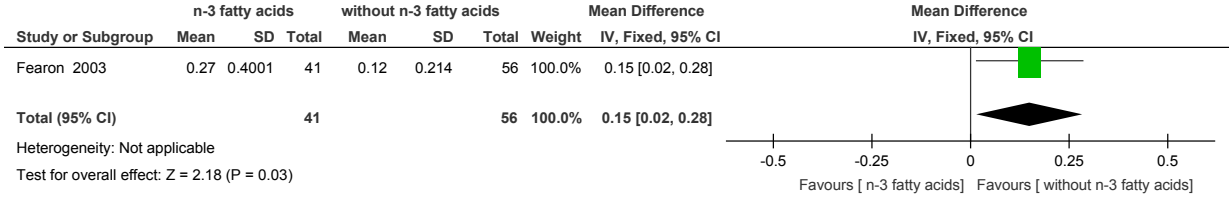


Figure 105: Change in resting energy expenditure at 8 weeks

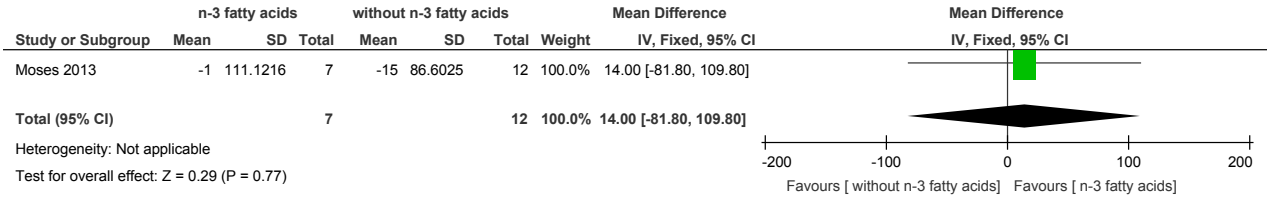


Figure 106: Change in total energy expenditure at 8 weeks

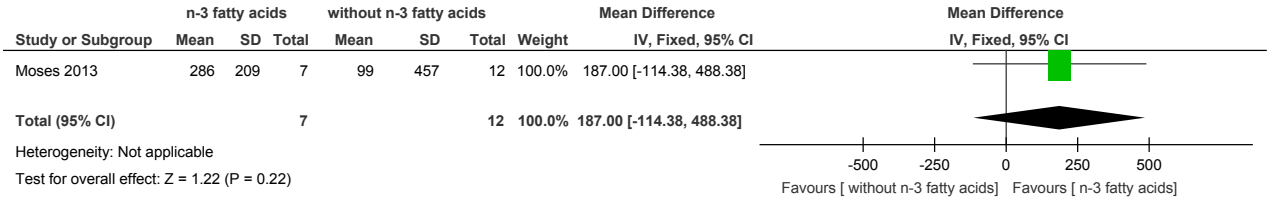
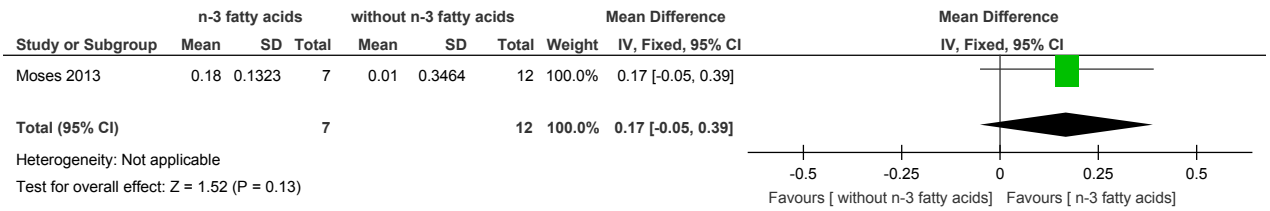
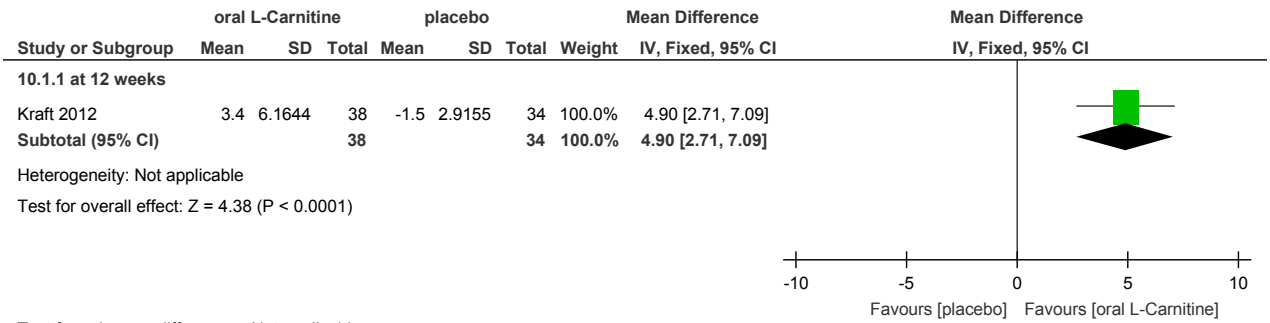


Figure 107: Change in physical activity level at 8 weeks



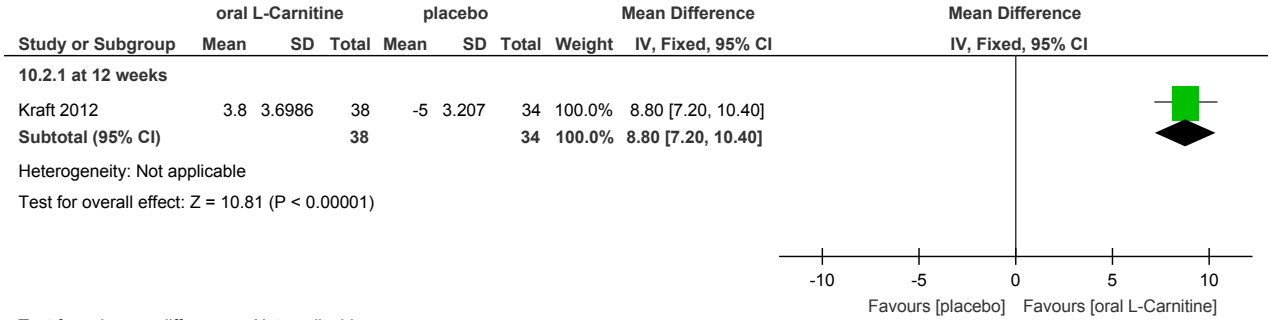
H.9.89 Oral nutritional supplements (oral L-Carnitine therapy) versus placebo

Figure 108: Nutritional status - % change of BMI at 12 weeks



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure 109: Nutritional status - % change of body fat and BCM at 12 weeks



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

H.9.93 Pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy (PERT) versus placebo

Figure 110: Nutritional status - Percentage change in body weight (%) at 8 weeks follow-up

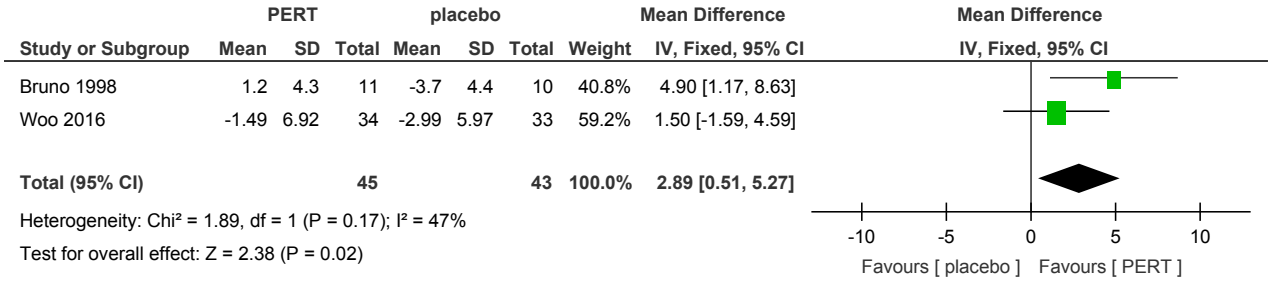


Figure 111: Nutritional status - Absolute change in body weight (Kg) at 8 weeks follow-up

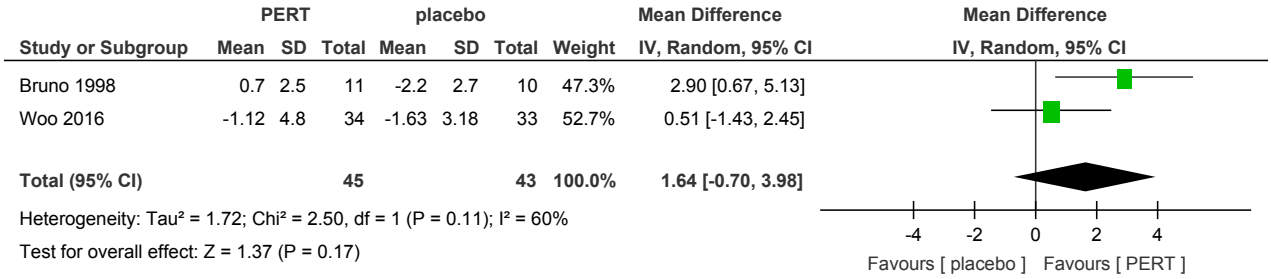
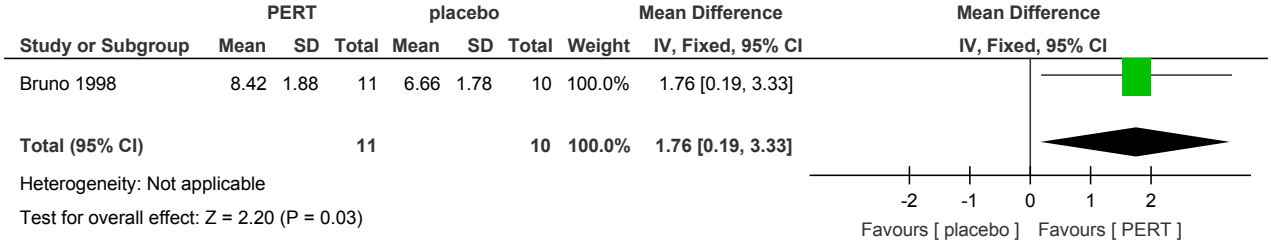
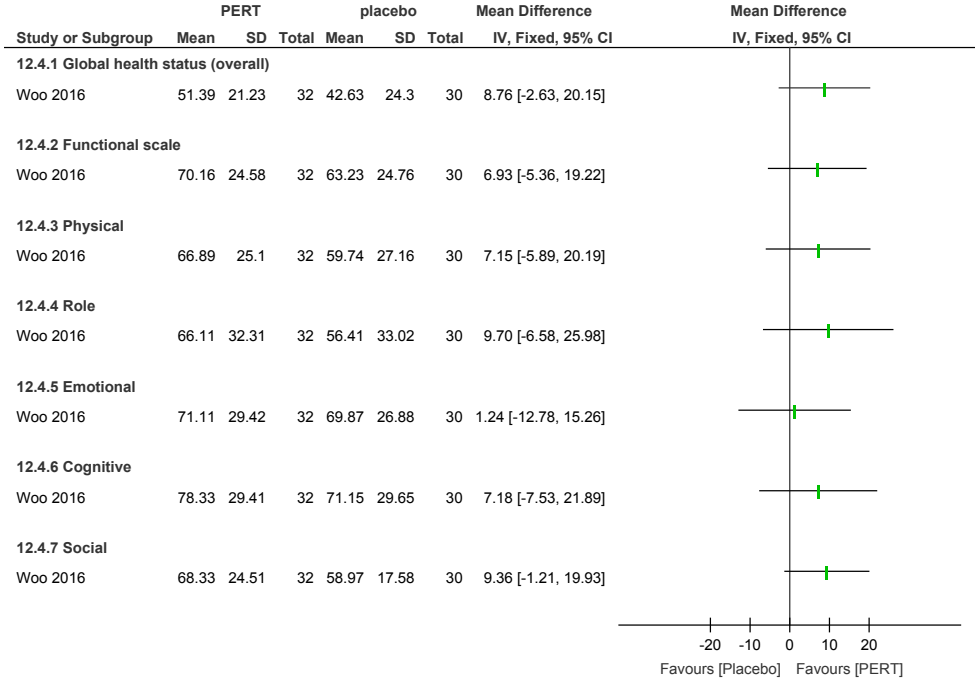


Figure 112: Nutritional status - Daily dietary intake of total calories at 8 weeks follow-up

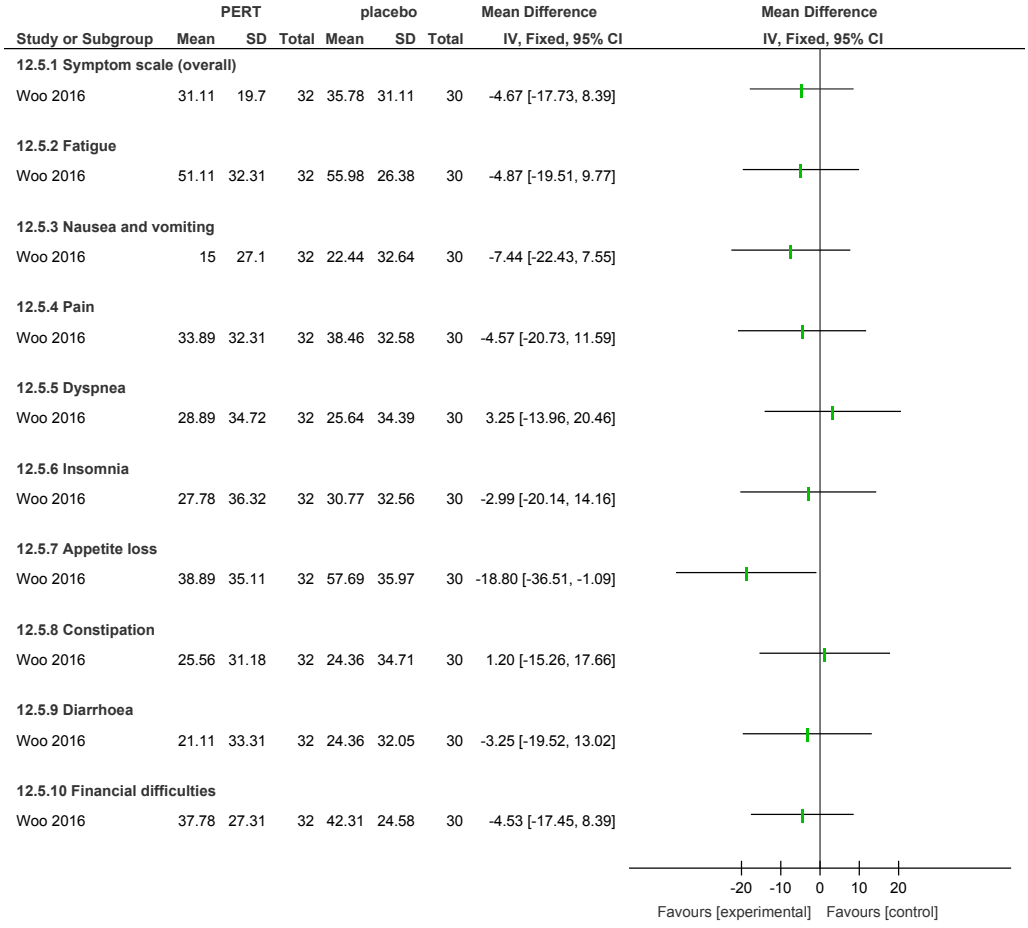


1 Figure 113: Health related quality of life - Global Health status at 8 weeks follow-up



2

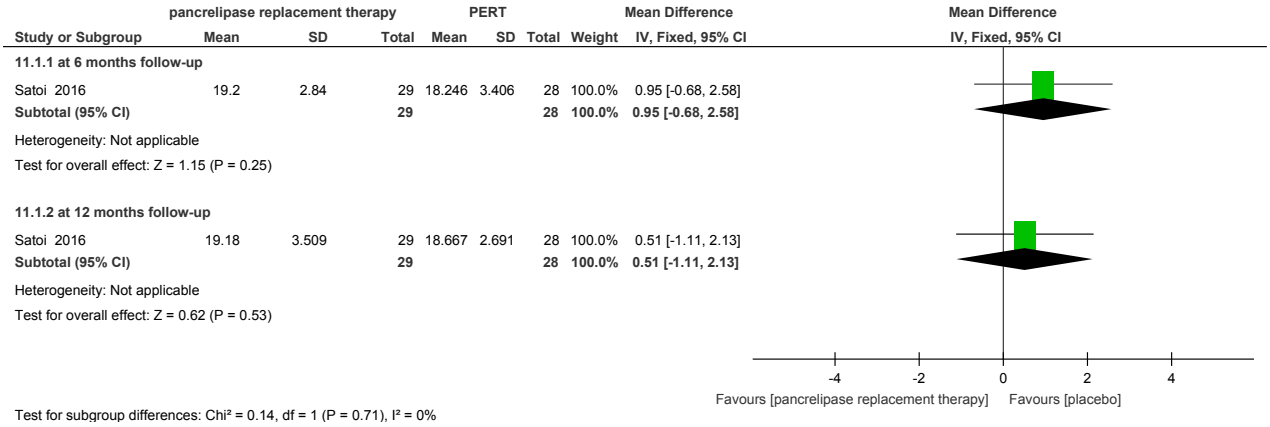
3 Figure 114: Health related quality of life - Symptom scale at 8 weeks follow-up



4

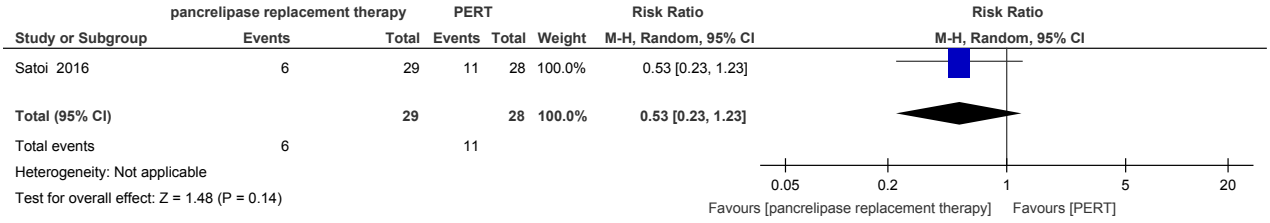
H.9.101 PERT versus pancrelipase replacement therapy

2 Figure 115: Nutritional status - BMI (kg/m2) at 6 and 12 months follow-up



3 Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.14, df = 1 (P = 0.71), I² = 0%

4 Figure 116: Treatment related morbidity - NAFLD at 1 year follow-up



5

H.106 Biliary obstruction

H.10.107 Plastic stent versus self-expanding metal stent in adults with pancreatic 8 cancer

Figure 117: Treatment-related mortality

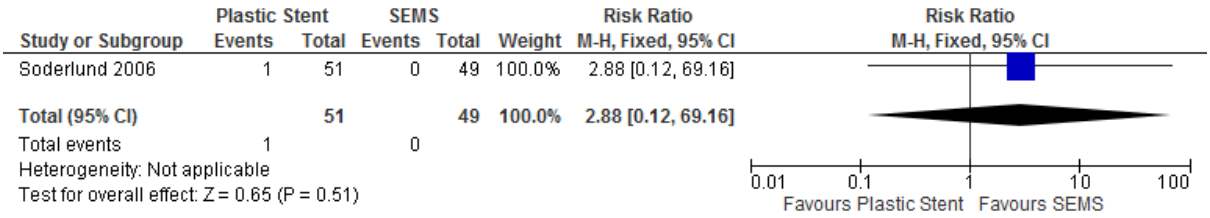


Figure 118: Overall survival

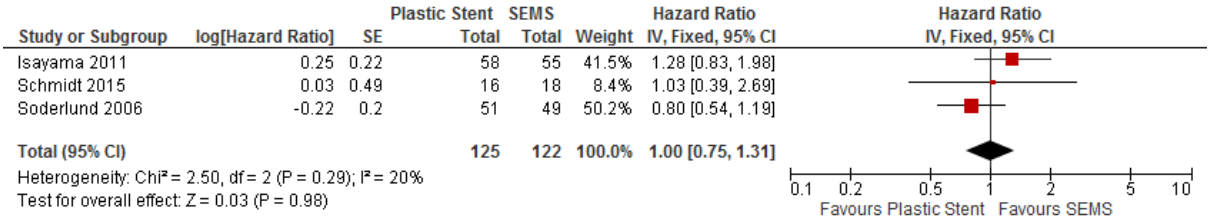


Figure 119: Time to stent dysfunction – primary and/or secondary stent

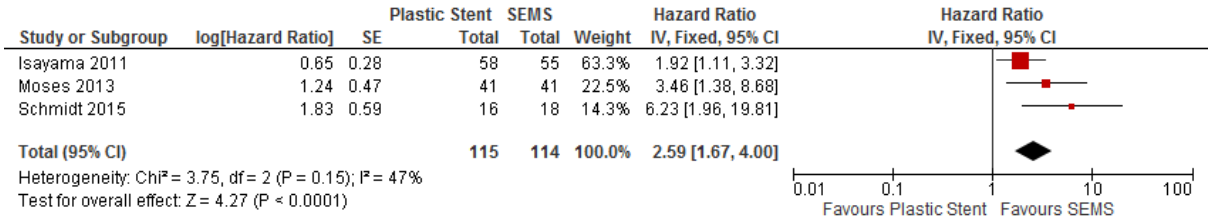


Figure 120: Time to stent dysfunction – primary stent subgroup analysis by covered status

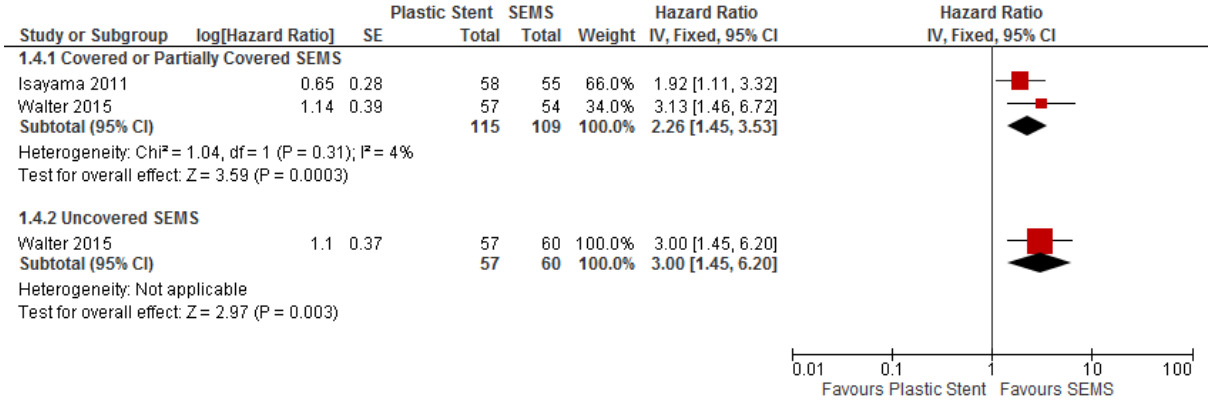


Figure 121: Time to stent dysfunction – secondary stent subgroup analysis by covered status

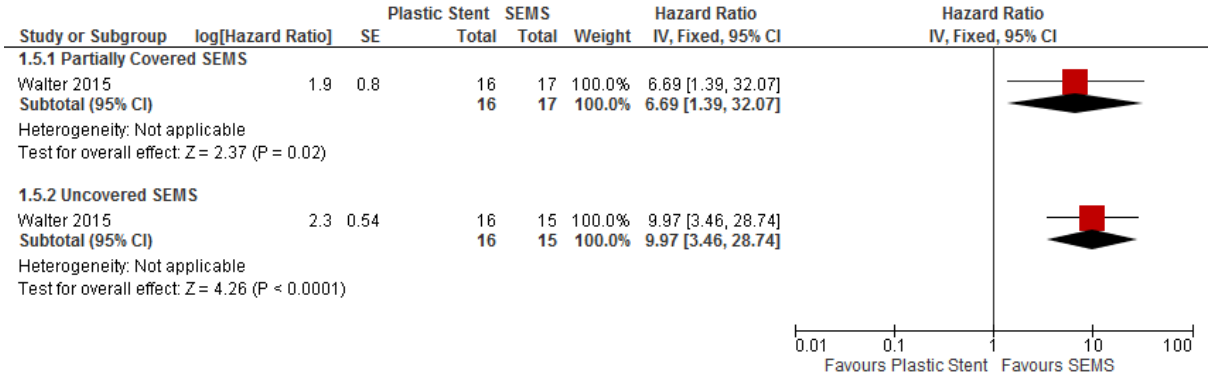


Figure 122: Number of patients with stent dysfunction

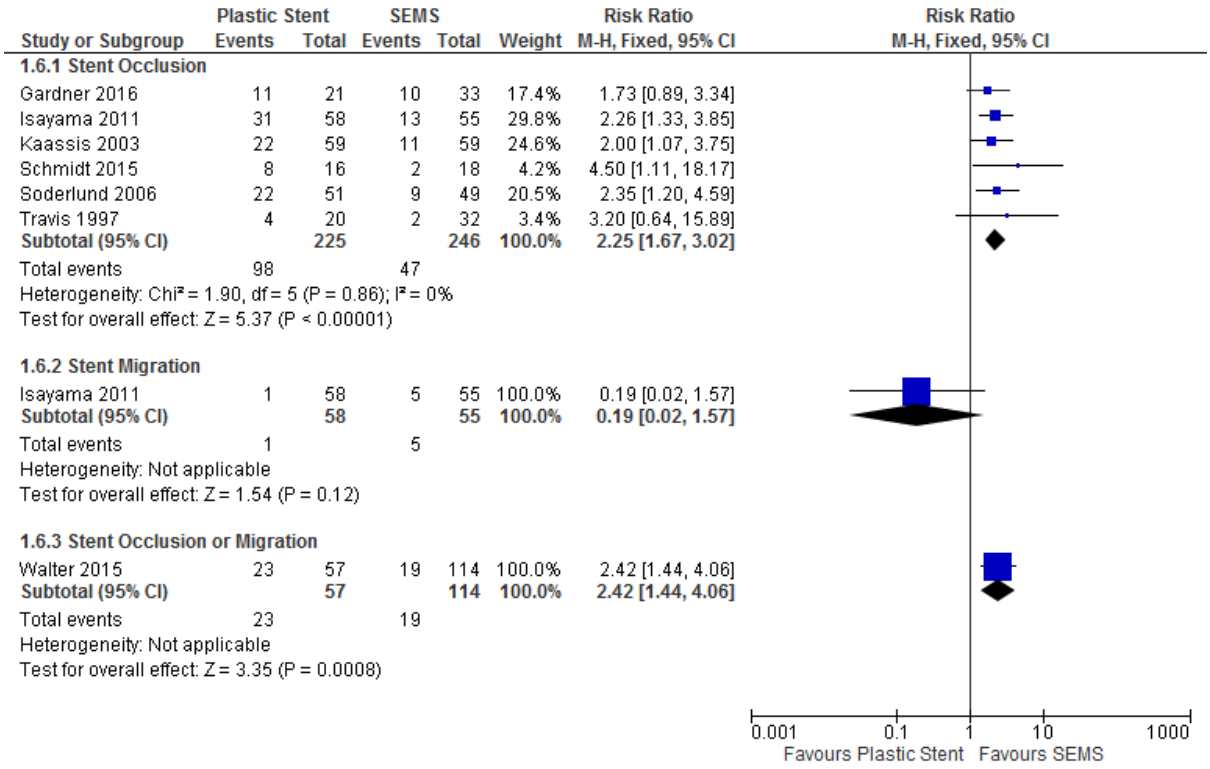


Figure 123: Number of patients with stent occlusion – subgroup analysis by covered status

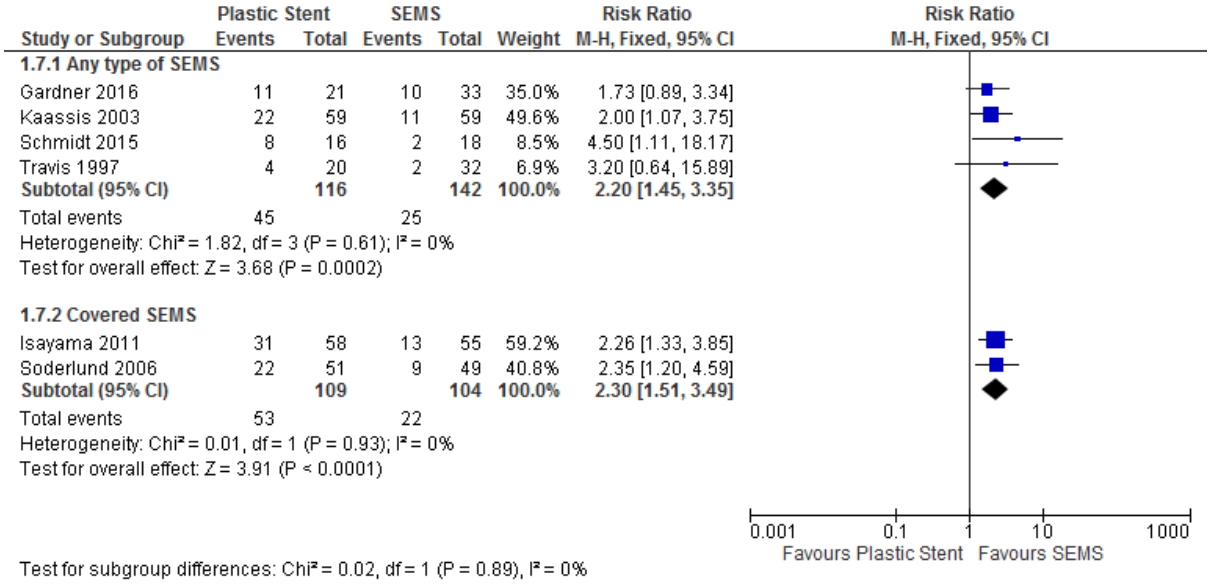


Figure 124: Number of patients with stent occlusion – subgroup analysis by resectability status

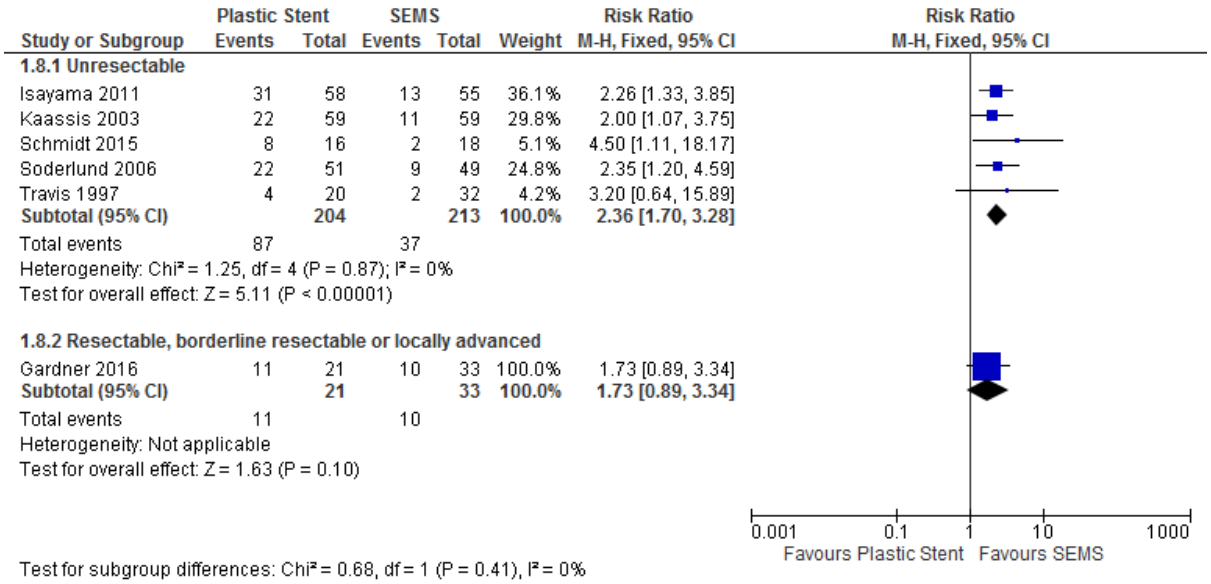


Figure 125: Number of patients with pancreatitis

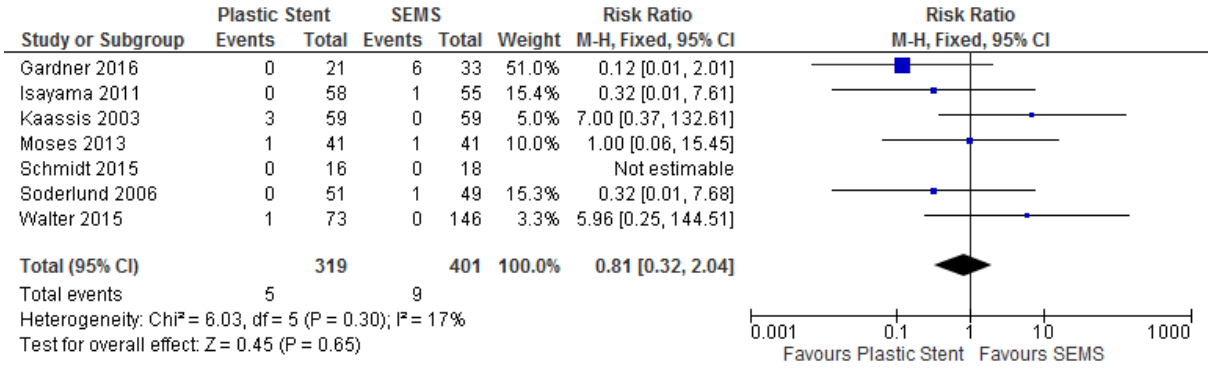


Figure 126: Number of patients with pancreatitis – subgroup analysis by covered status

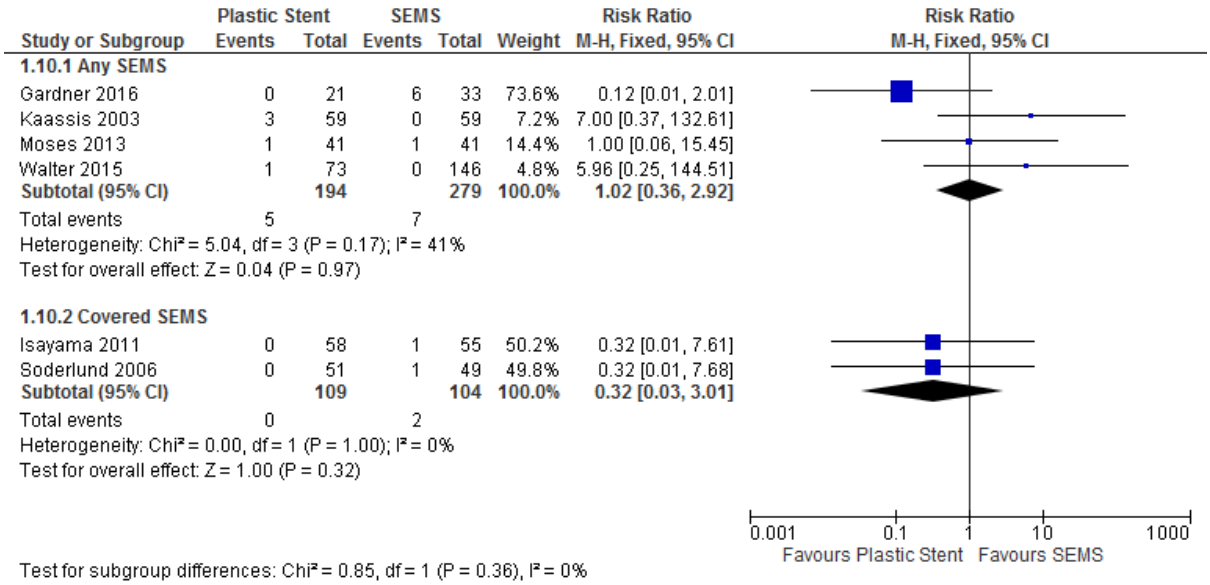


Figure 127: Number of patients with pancreatitis – subgroup analysis by resectability status

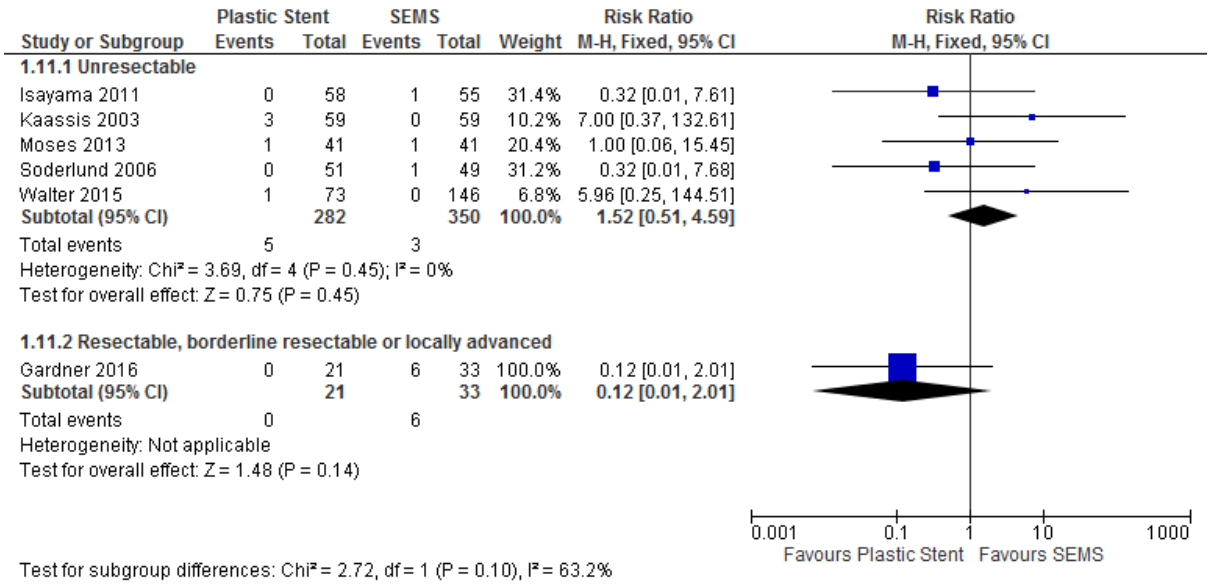


Figure 128: Number of patients with cholangitis – unresectable patients

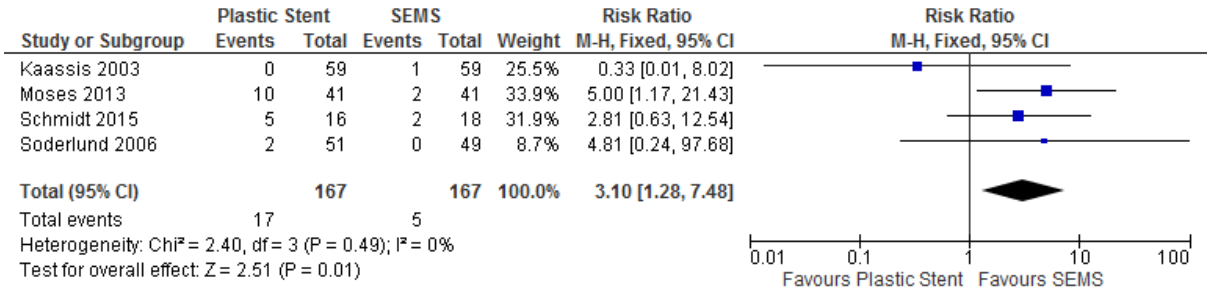


Figure 129: Number of patients with cholangitis – subgroup analysis by covered status

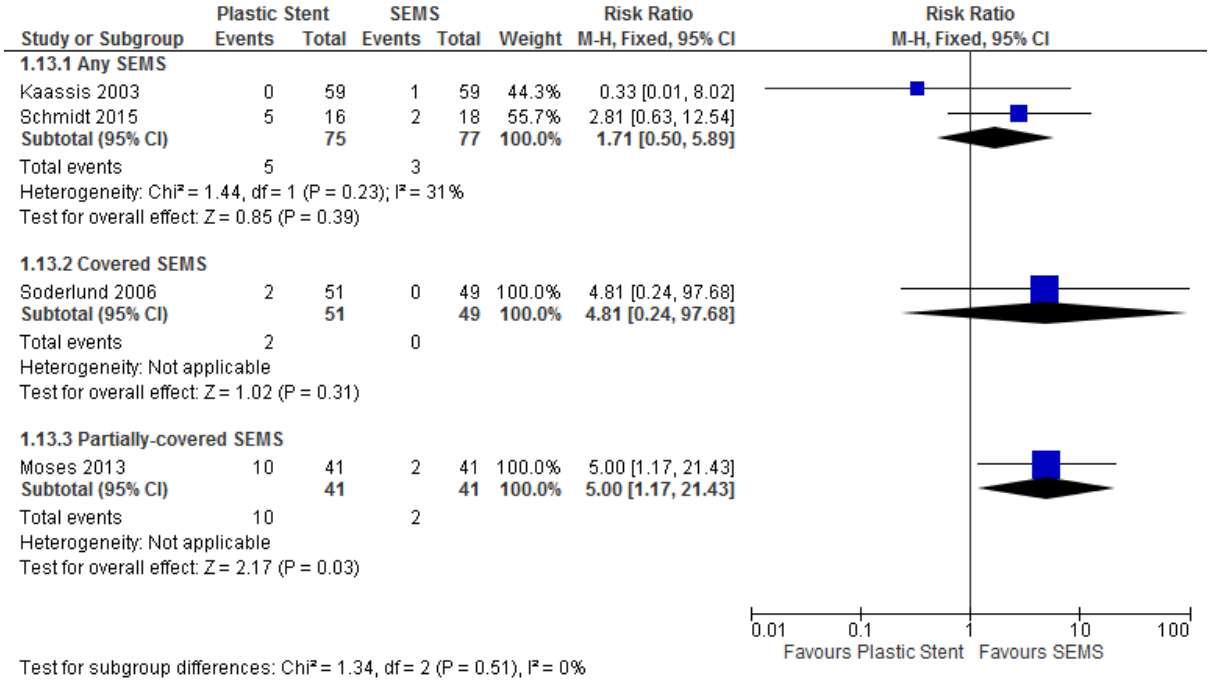


Figure 130: Number of patients with cholecystitis – unresectable patients

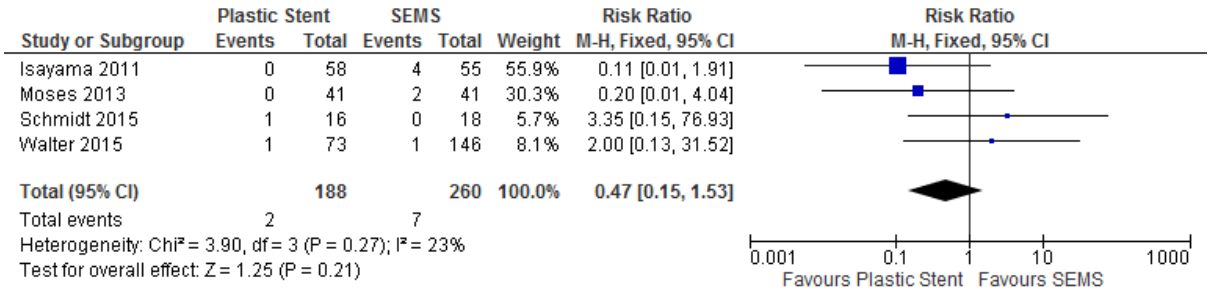


Figure 131: Number of patients with cholecystitis – subgroup analysis by covered status

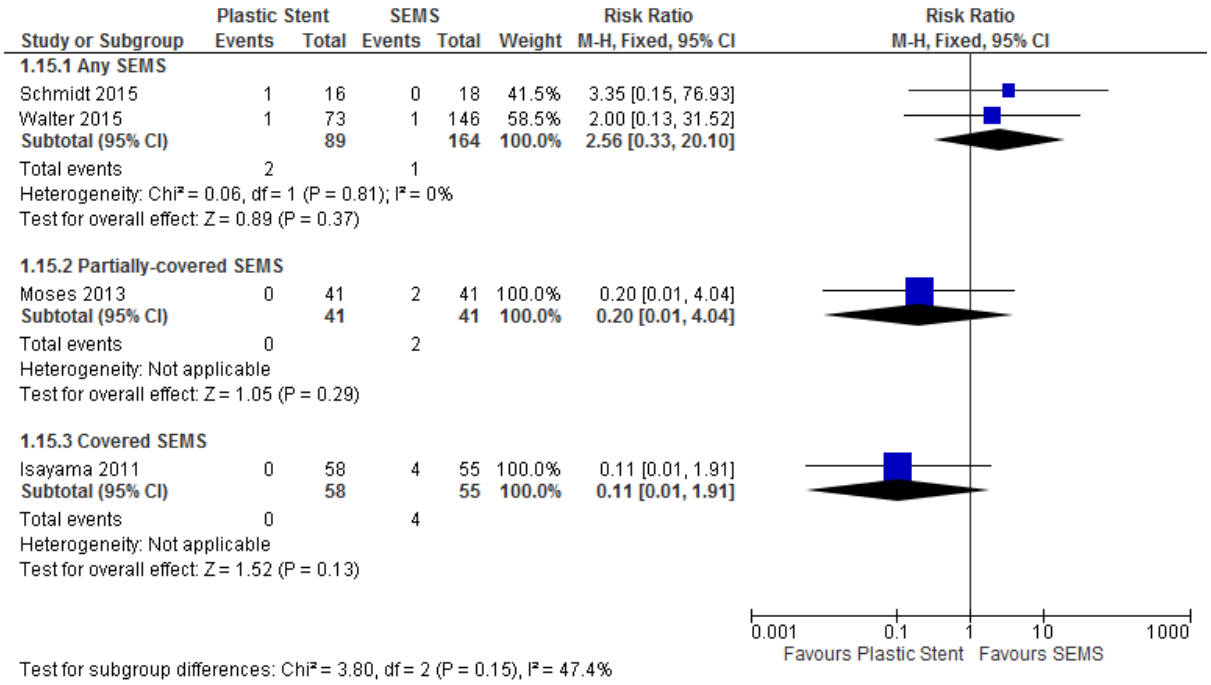


Figure 132: Number of patients with cholestatic symptoms to 2-year follow up

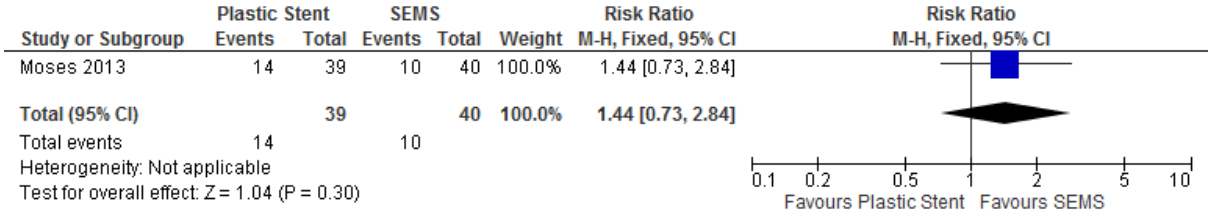


Figure 133: Number of patients with post-endoscopic sphincterotomy haemorrhage

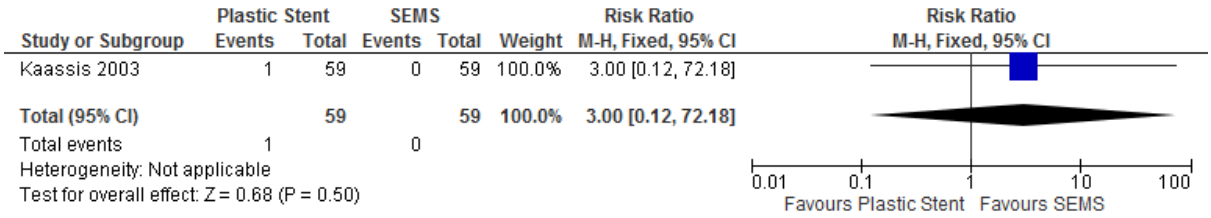


Figure 134: Number of days hospitalised

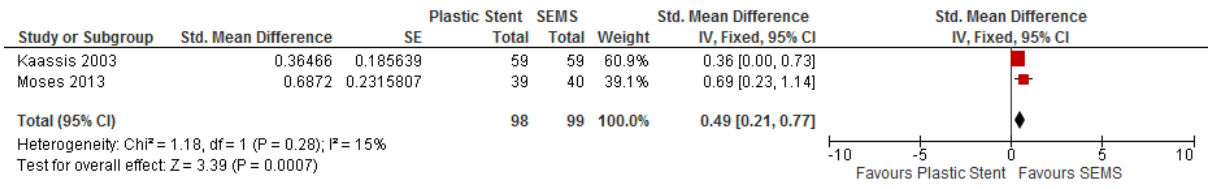


Figure 135: Number of patients with ≥30% decrease in total serum bilirubin

Figure 136: Percentage reduction in total serum bilirubin

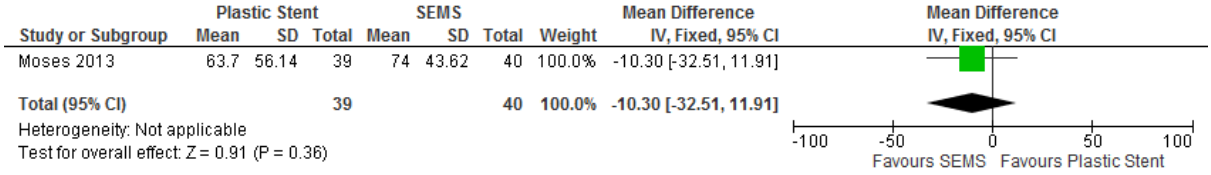
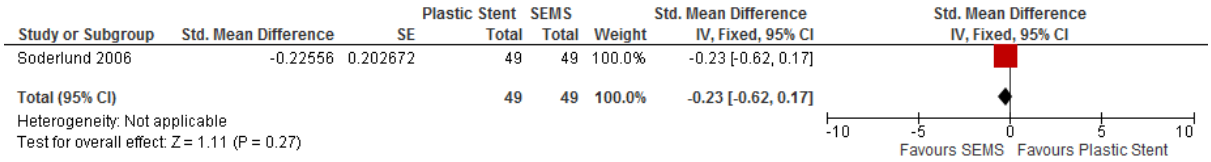


Figure 137: Total serum bilirubin – rate of change



H.10.21 Covered self-expanding metal stent versus uncovered self-expanding metal stent

Figure 138: Stent dysfunction

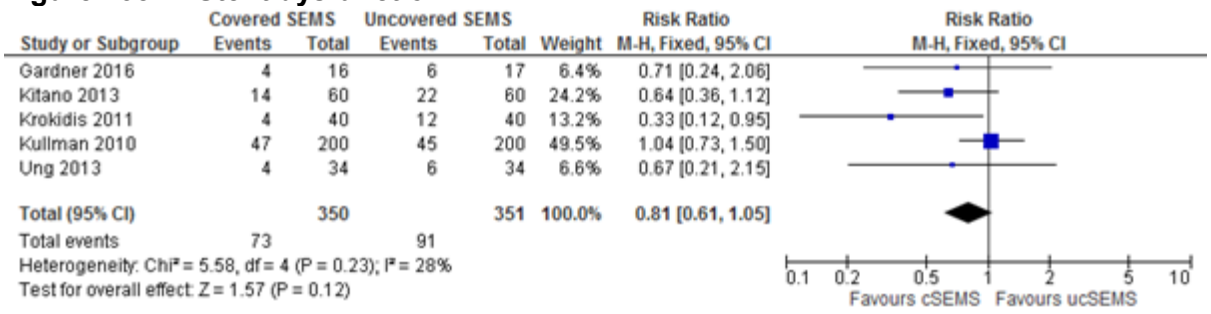


Figure 139: Stent dysfunction by cause

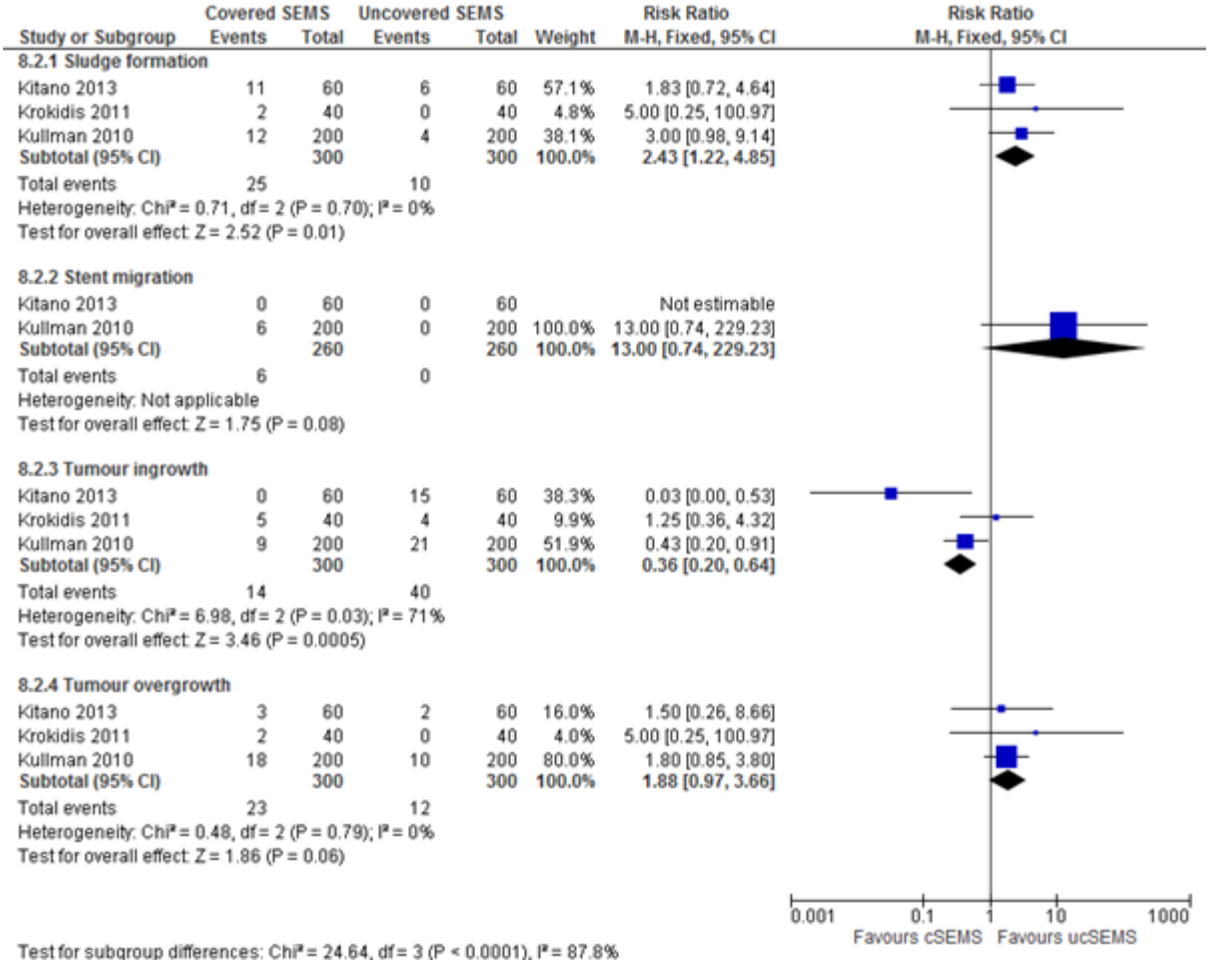
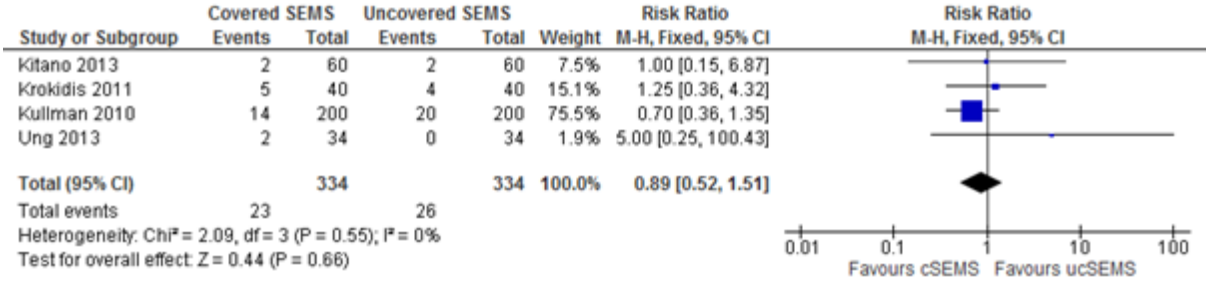


Figure 140: Adverse events



H.10.3 Partially covered self-expanding metal stent versus uncovered self-expanding metal stent

Figure 141: Stent dysfunction

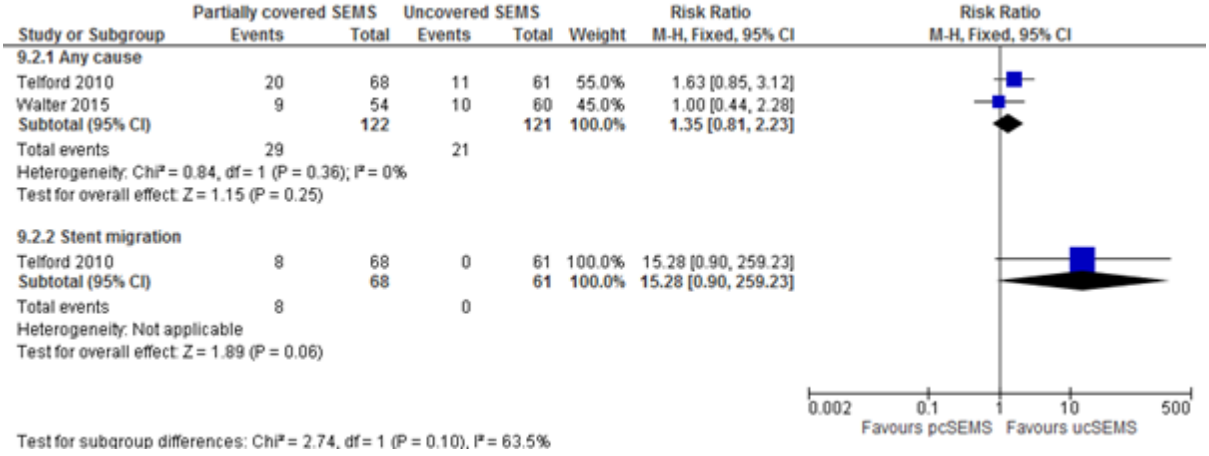
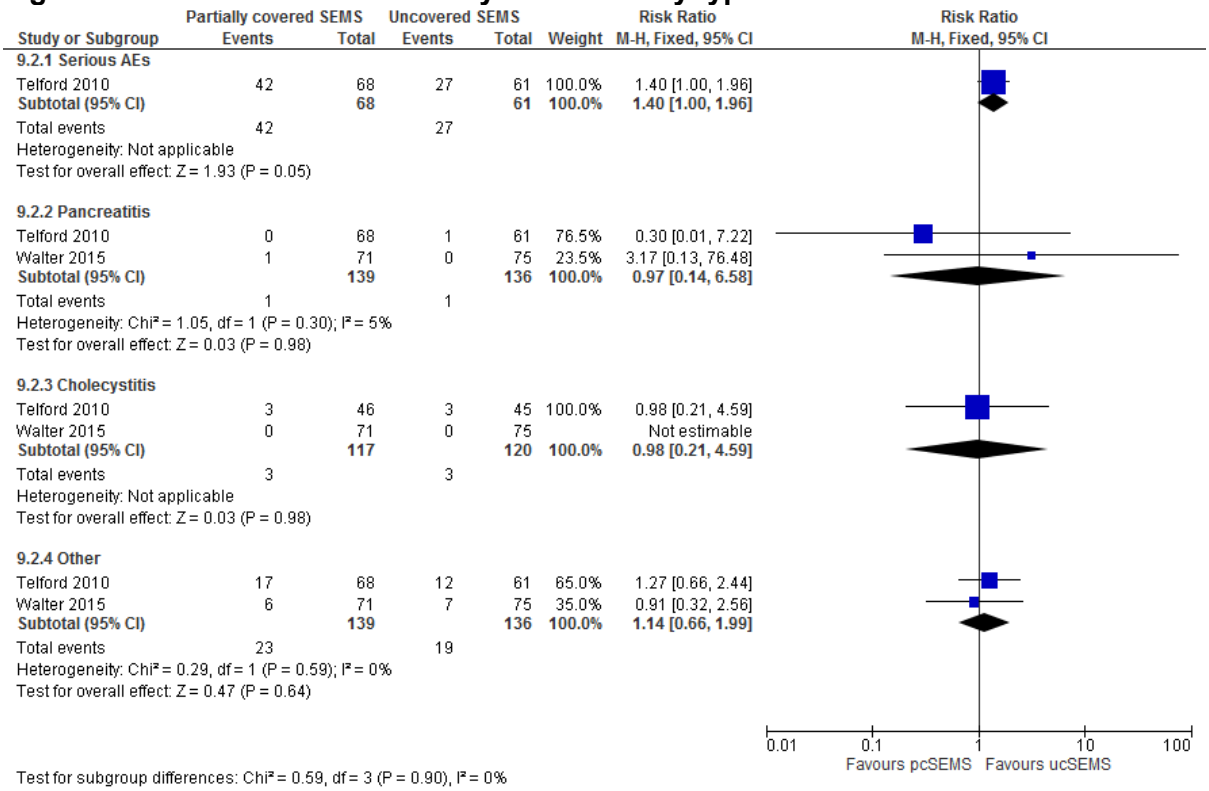


Figure 142: Adverse events – any cause and by type



H.10.4 Paclitaxel-eluting self-expanding metal stent versus covered SEMS in adults with unresectable distal malignant biliary obstruction

Figure 143: Time to stent dysfunction

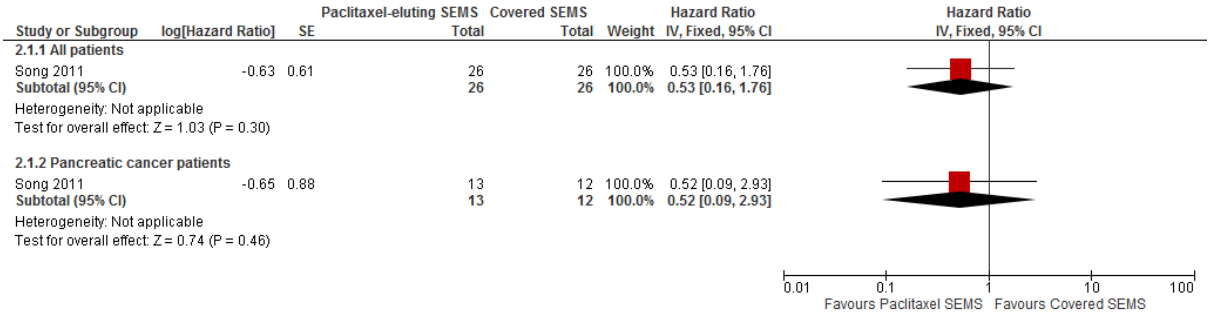


Figure 144: Overall survival

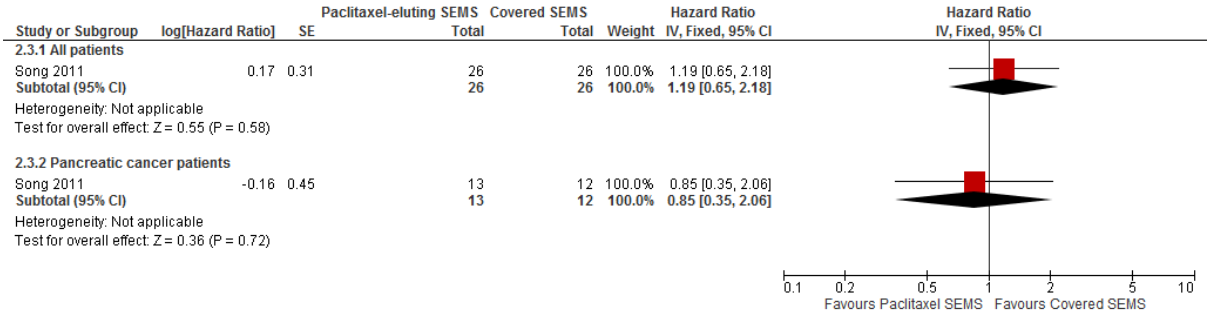


Figure 145: Stent dysfunction

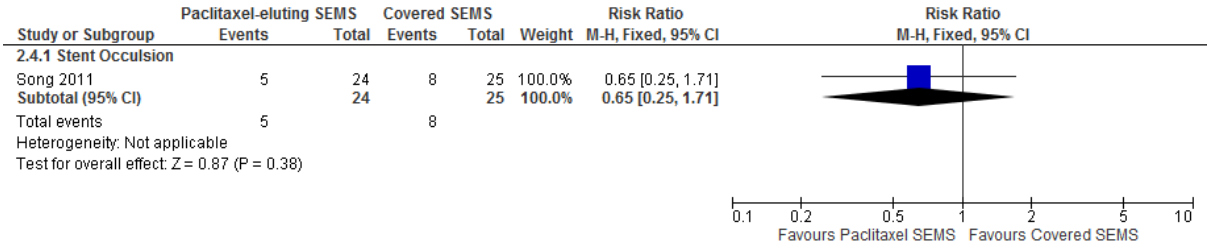


Figure 146: Cholangitis symptoms

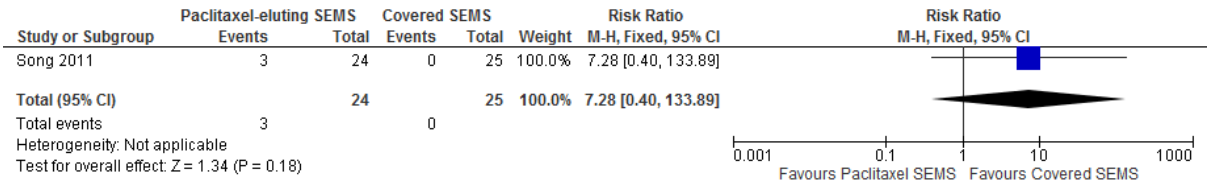
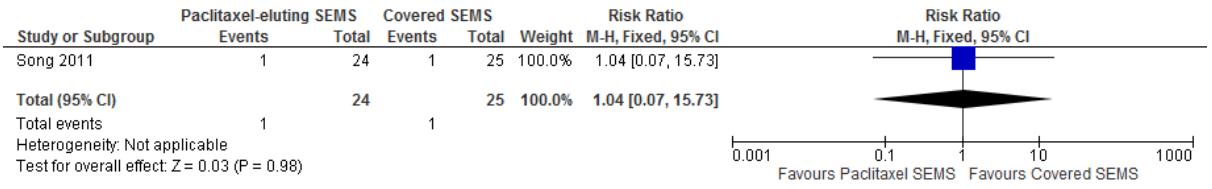


Figure 147: Pancreatitis



H.10.5 Preoperative endoscopic biliary drainage then surgery versus surgery in adults with suspected pancreatic cancer

Figure 148: Mortality at 120 days

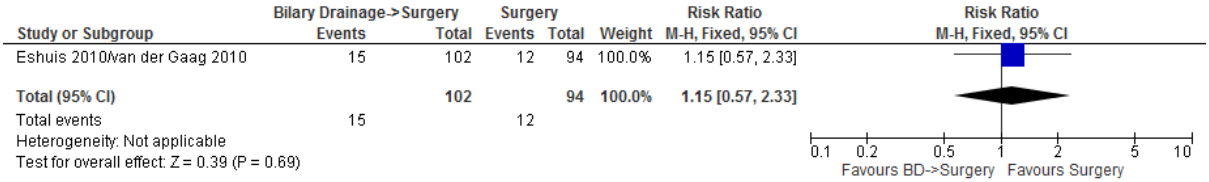


Figure 149: Mortality at 2 years

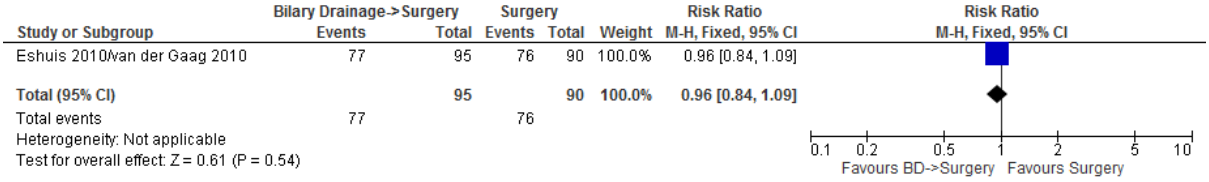


Figure 150: Treatment-related mortality

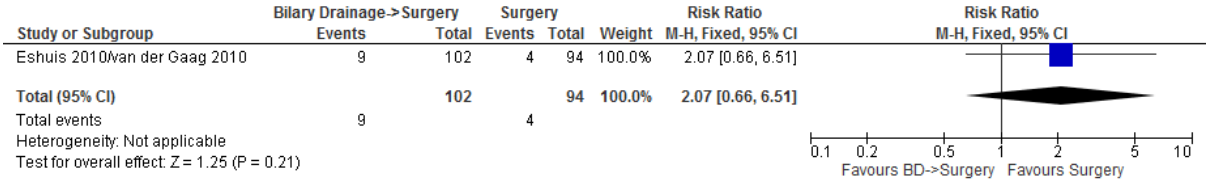


Figure 151: Overall survival at 2 years

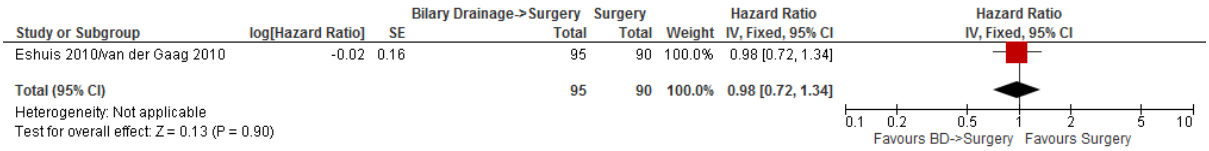


Figure 152: Overall survival at 2 years – subgroup analysis by type of surgery

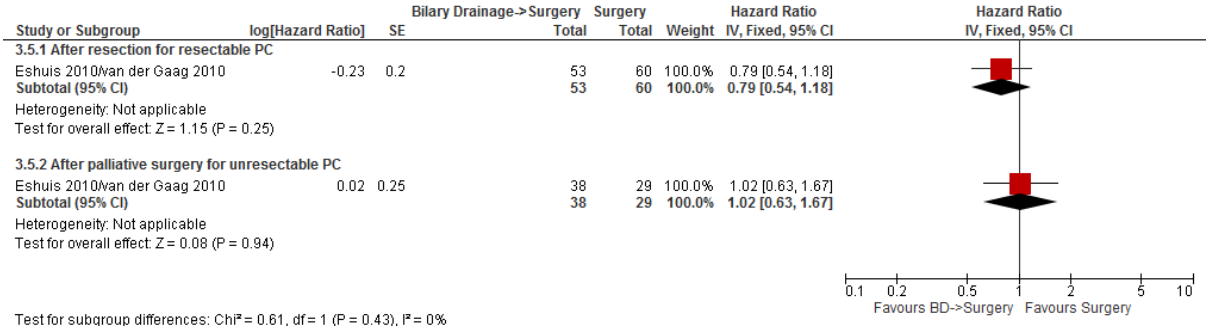


Figure 153: Delay to surgery (weeks)

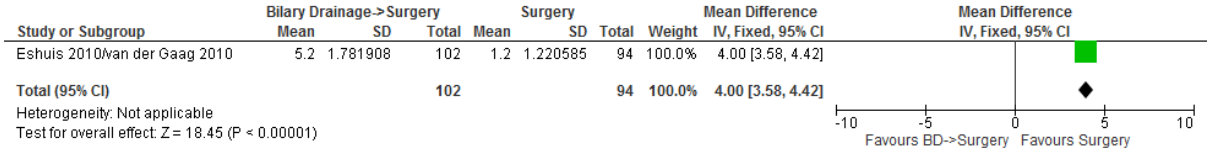


Figure 154: Hospitalisation due to protocol-specific complications

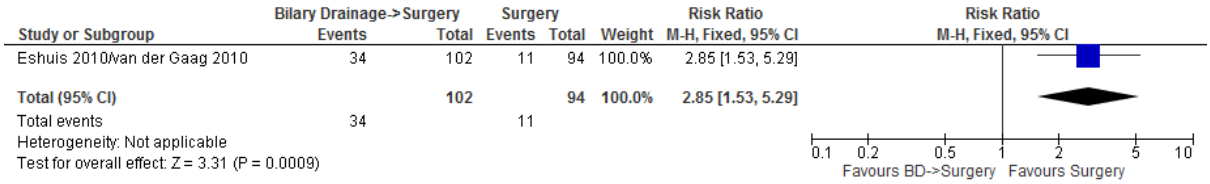


Figure 155: Rate of serious complications (<120 days after randomisation)

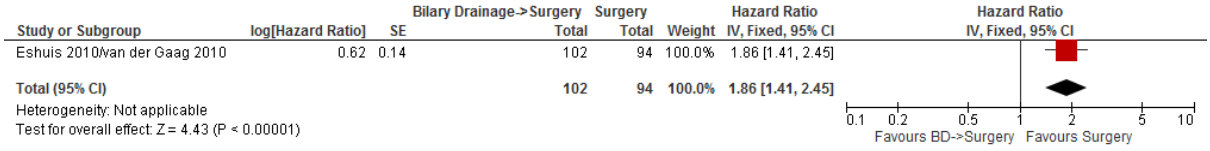


Figure 156: Total number of patients with protocol-specific complications

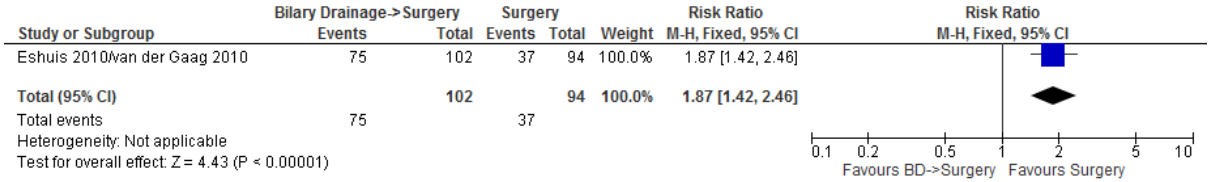


Figure 157: Total number of patients with stent dysfunction

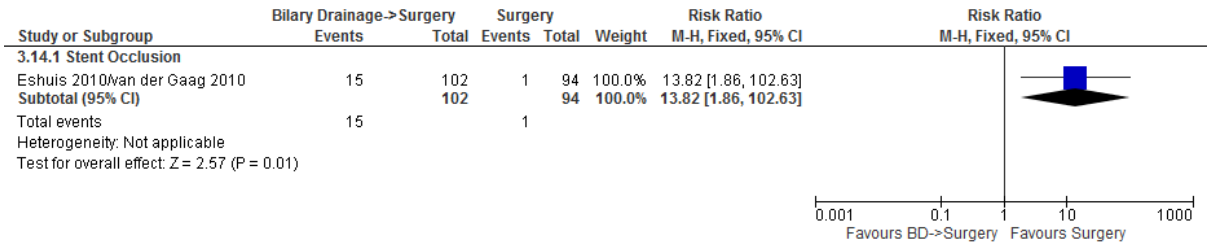


Figure 158: Total number of patients with surgery-related complications

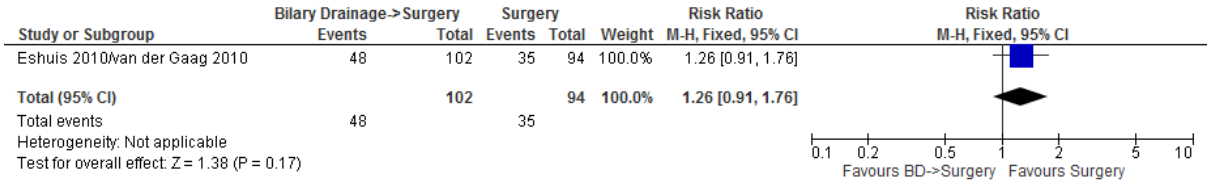


Figure 159: Total number of patients with surgery-related complications – after palliative bypass

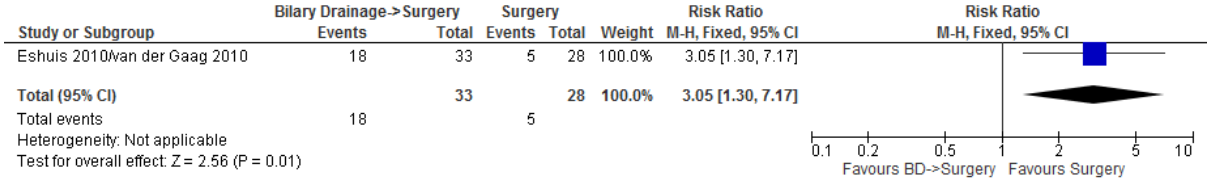
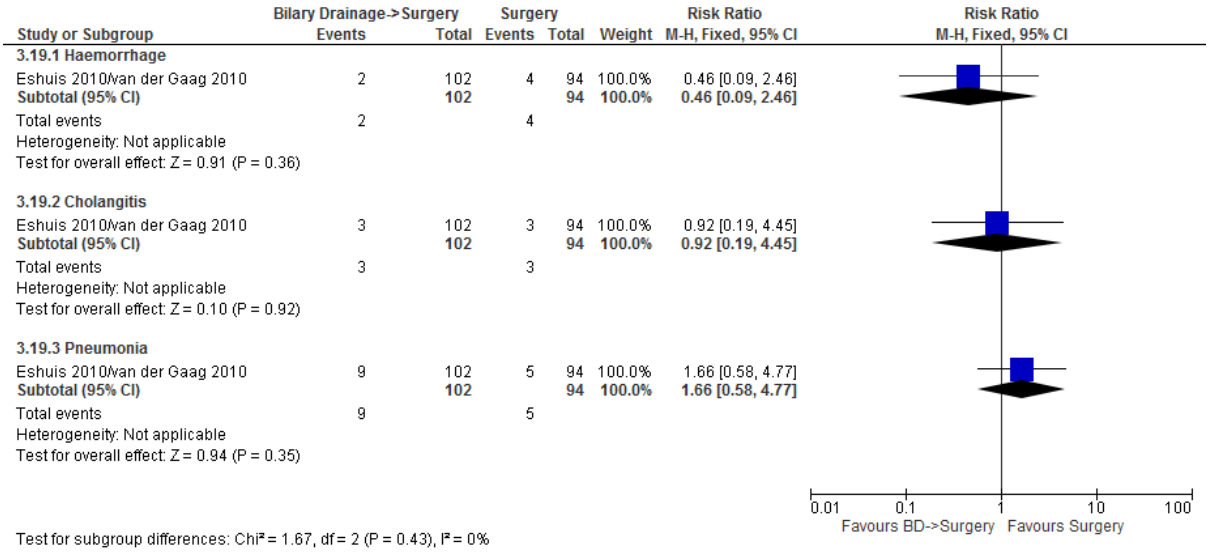


Figure 160: Surgery-related adverse events



H.10.61 Endoscopic sphincterotomy then stent versus stent in adults with
2 unresectable pancreatic cancer

Figure 161: Deaths due to progression of pancreatic cancer

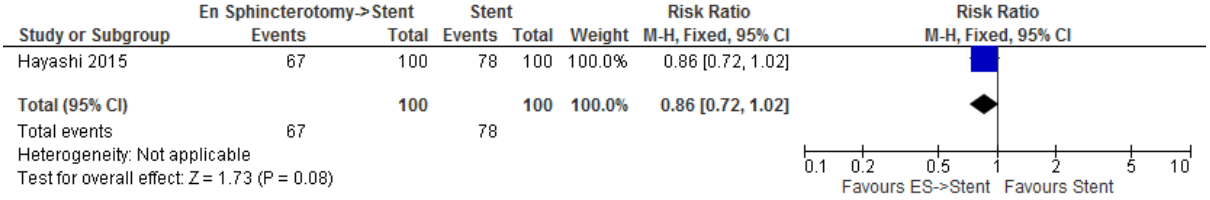


Figure 162: Number of patients with stent dysfunction by type

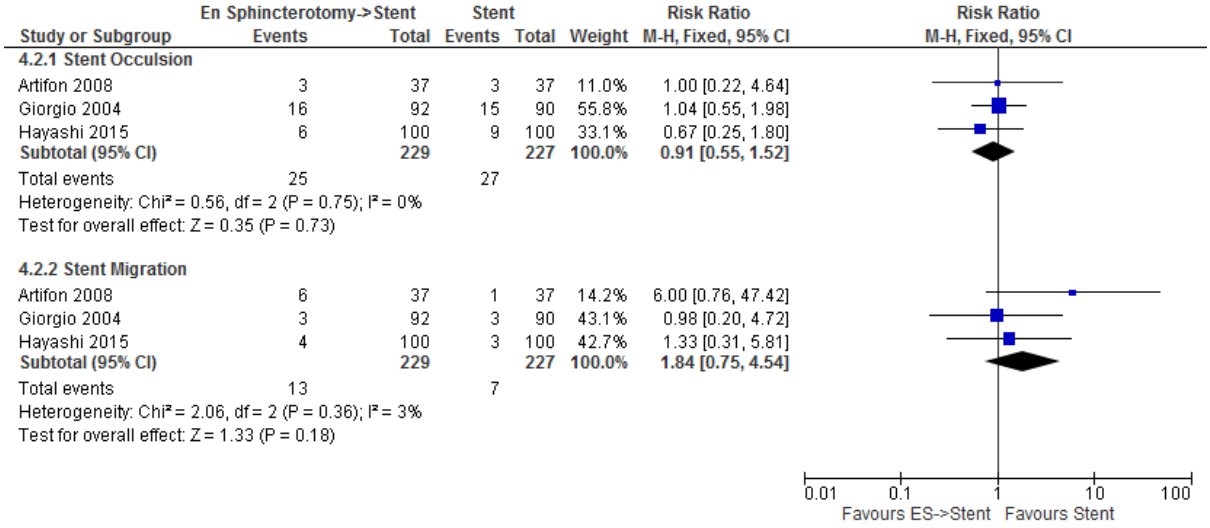


Figure 163: Number of patients with early complications (≤30 days)

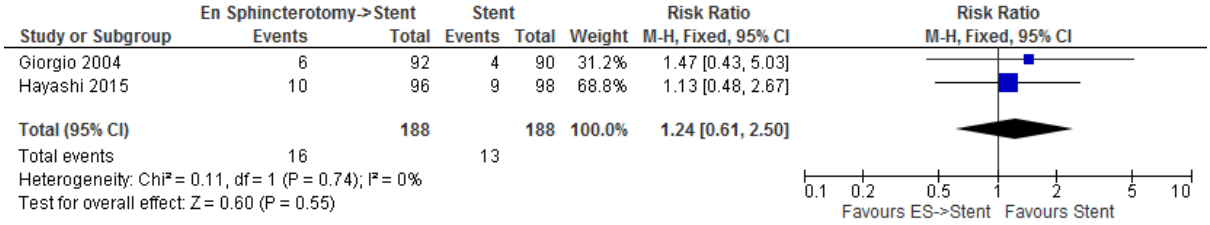


Figure 164: Number of patients with stent-related early complications (≤30 days)

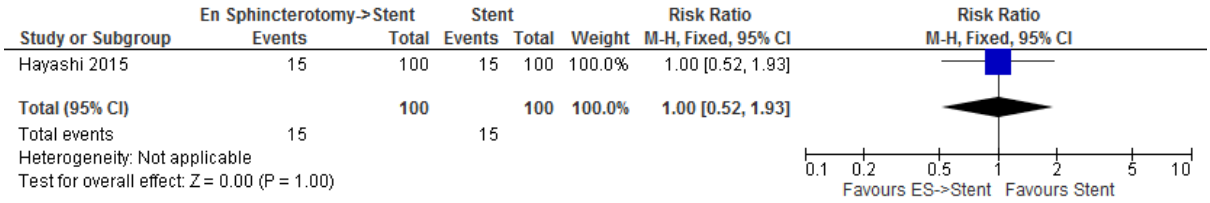


Figure 165: Number of patients with pancreatitis (≤30 days)

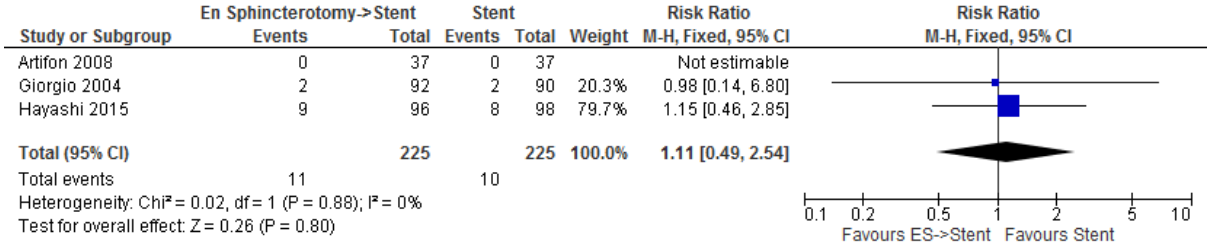


Figure 166: Number of patients with stent-related pancreatitis (≤30 days)

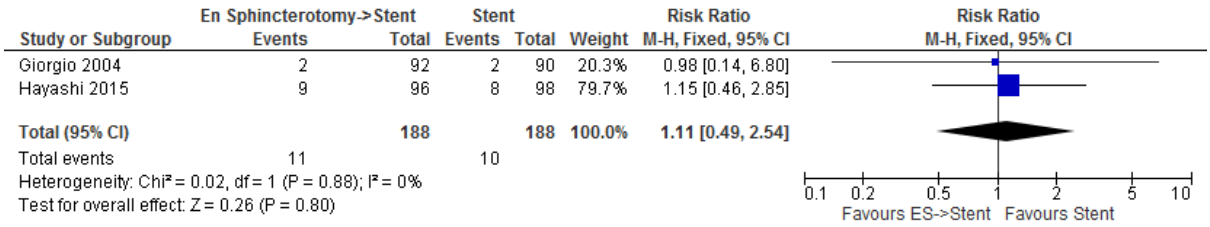


Figure 167: Number of patients with perforation (≤30 days)

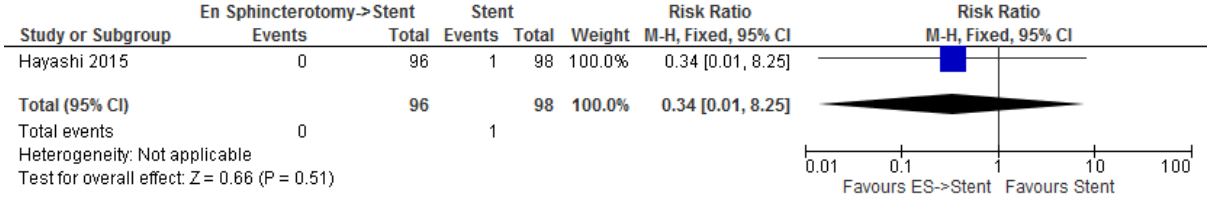


Figure 168: Number of patients with cholecystitis (≤30 days)

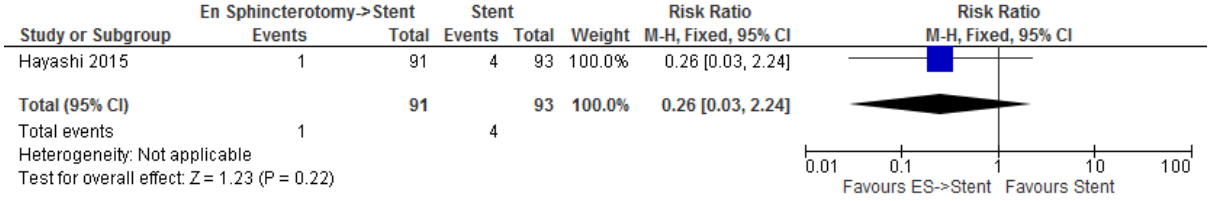


Figure 169: Number of patients with stent-related late complications (>30 days)

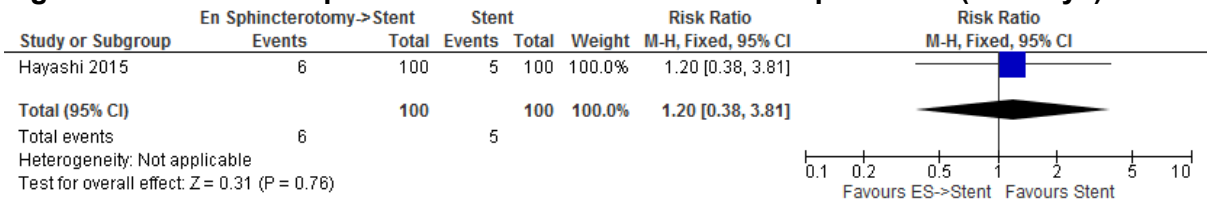


Figure 170: Number of patients with cholangitis (>30 days)

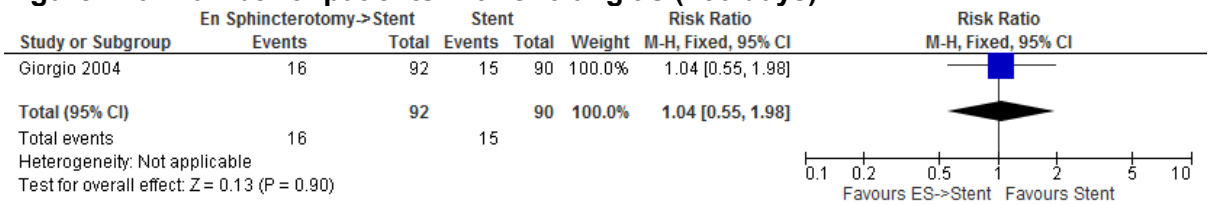
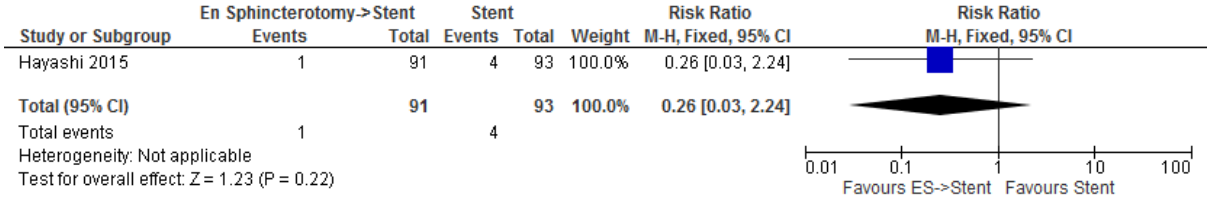


Figure 171: Number of patients with cholecystitis (>30 days)



H.10.71 Endoscopic sphincterotomy then stent versus surgical bypass in adults with unresectable pancreatic cancer

Figure 172: Relief of biliary obstruction

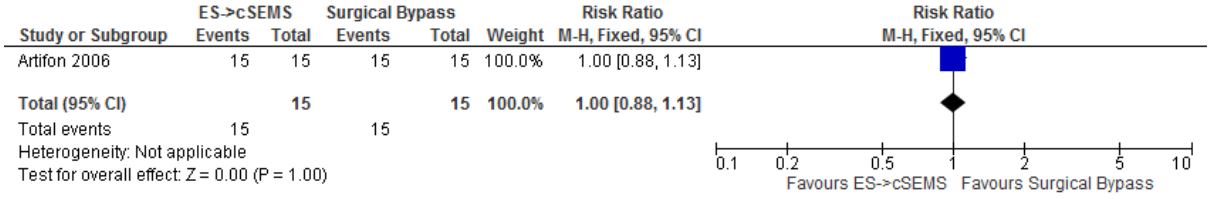


Figure 173: Treatment-related morbidity

Figure 174: Treatment-related hospitalisation

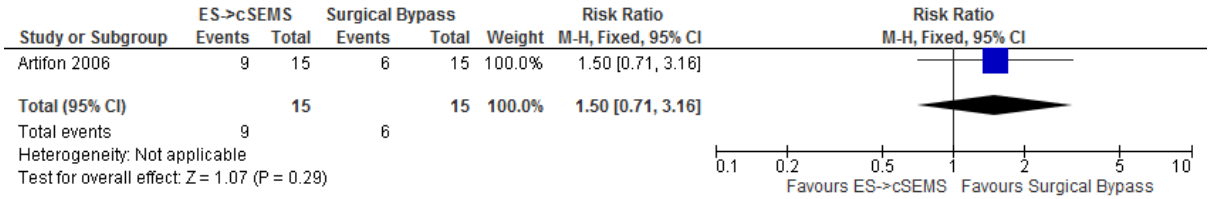


Figure 175: Number of patients with bilirubin level <2.5 mg/dL at day 30

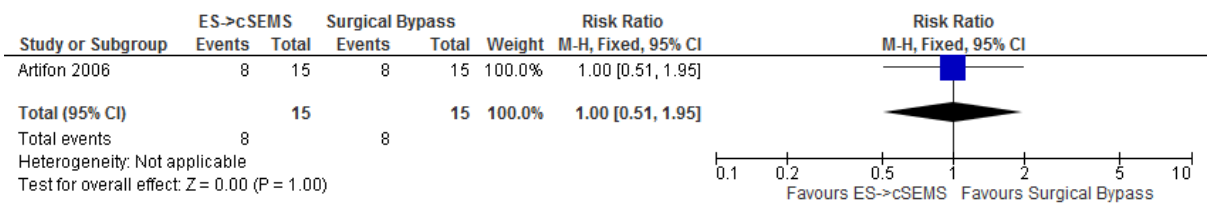


Figure 176: Serum bilirubin level at 30 days

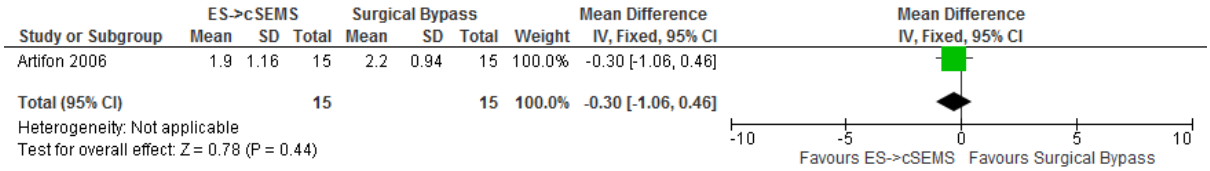


Figure 177: Number of patients with stent-related complications

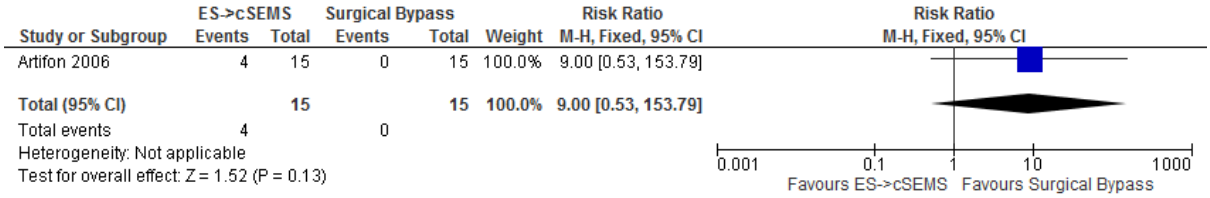


Figure 178: Treatment-related early complications

Figure 179: Treatment-related late complications

Figure 180: Post-operative complications

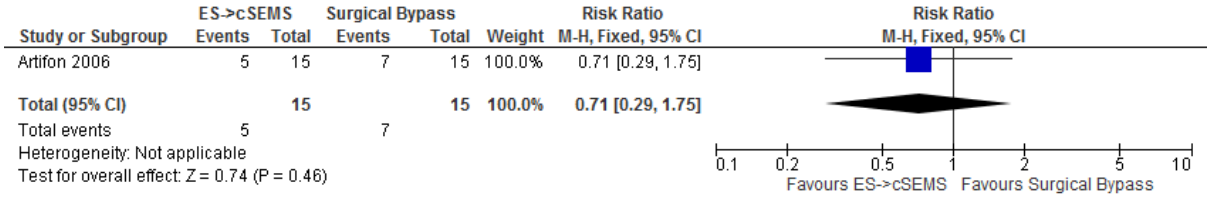


Figure 181: Number of patients with pneumonia

Figure 182: Number of patients with post-ERCP pancreatitis

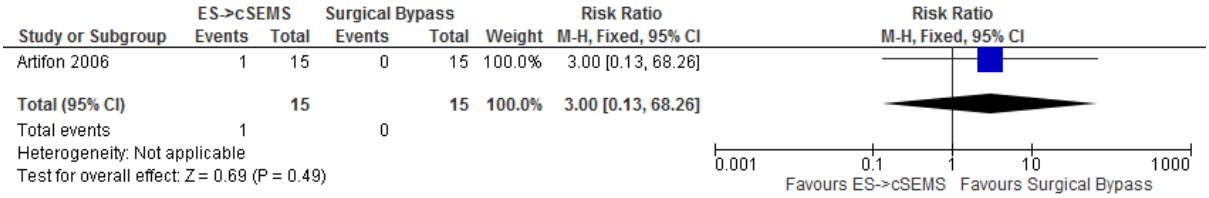
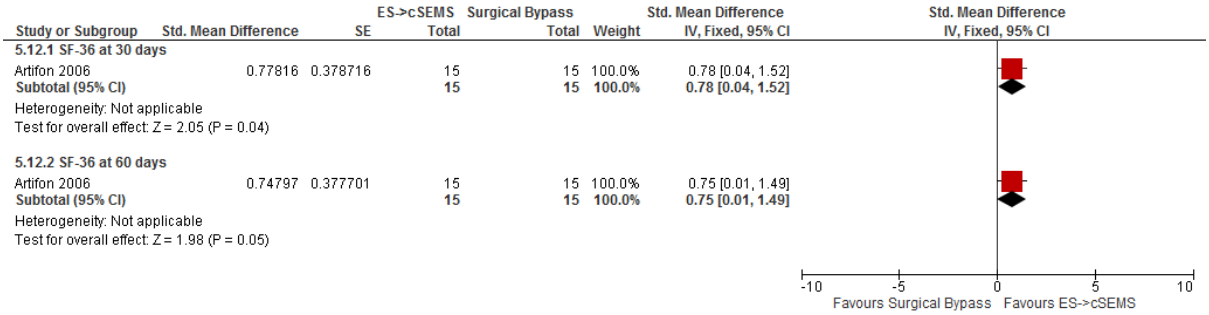


Figure 183: SF-36 Total (Quality of life) at 30 and 60 days



H.10.8 Endoscopic ultrasound-guided choledochoduodenostomy and stent versus percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage in adults with an unresectable malignant biliary obstruction where either ERCP or EUS-guided transpapillary rendezvous has failed

Figure 184: Total serum bilirubin at 7 and 30 days

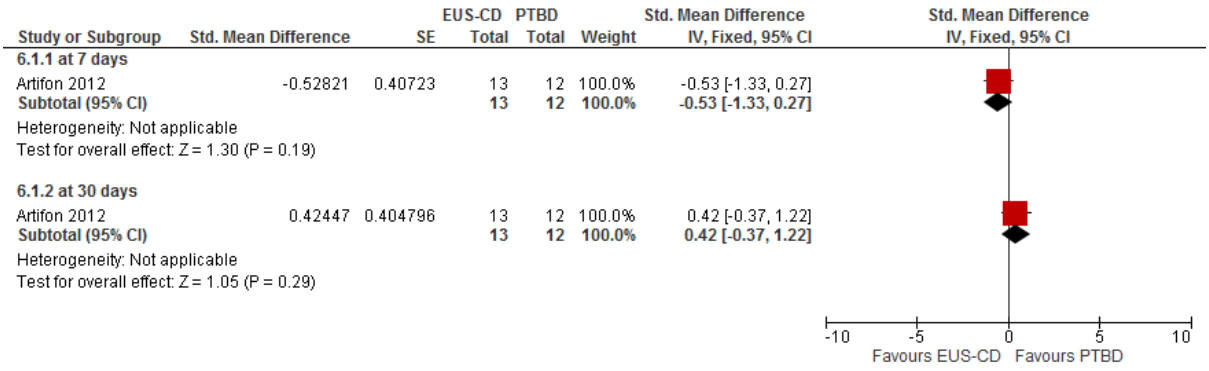


Figure 185: Treatment-related complications

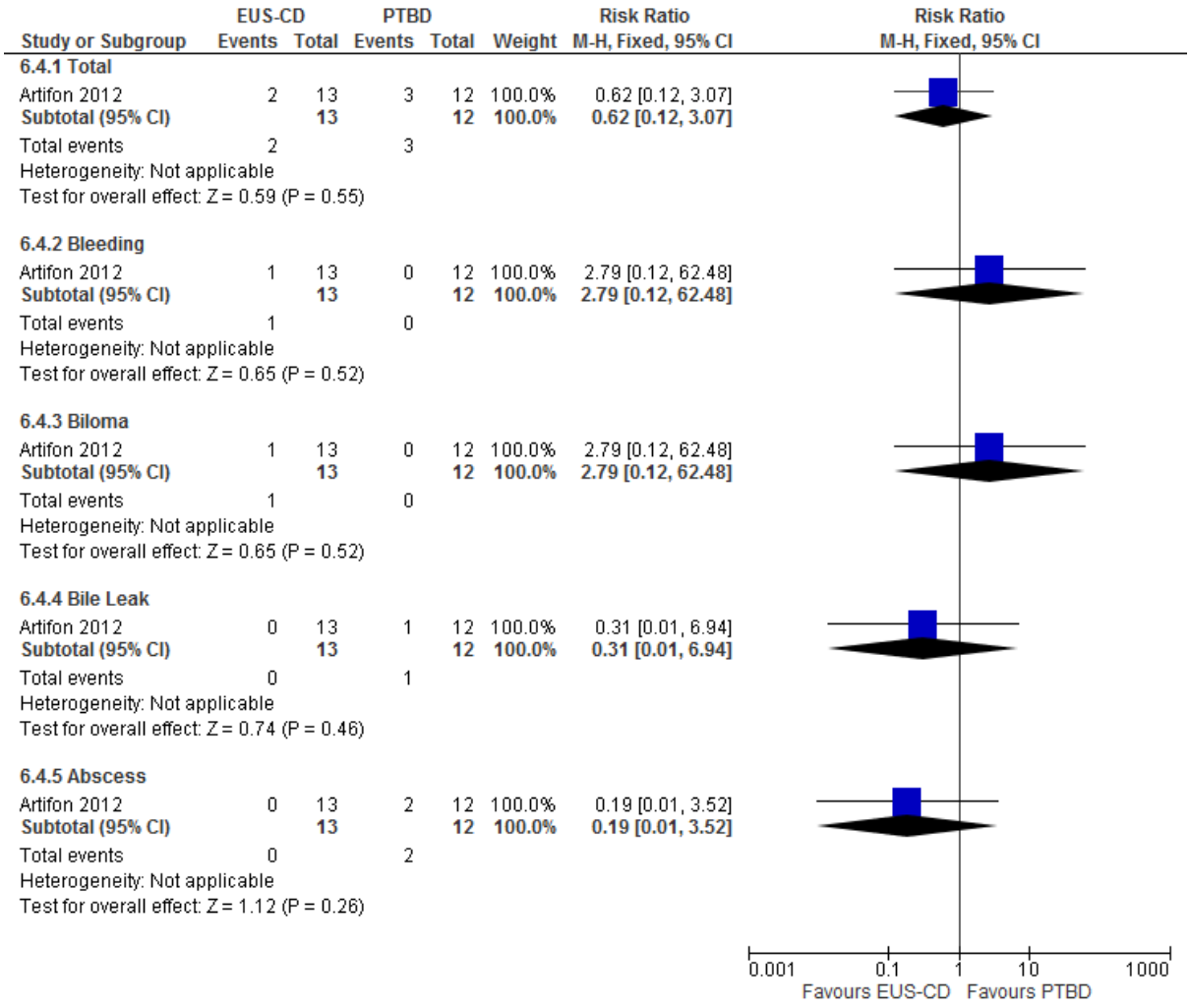
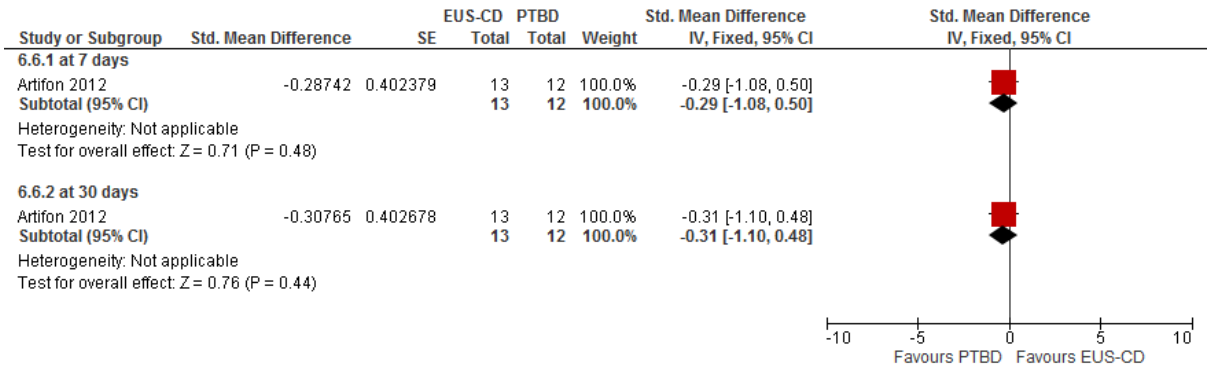


Figure 186: SF-36 Total (Quality of life)



H.10.9 Endoscopic ultrasound-guided choledochoduodenostomy and stent versus surgical bypass in adults with an unresectable malignant biliary obstruction where ERCP has failed

Figure 187: Number of patients with ≥50% reduction in total serum bilirubin after 7 days

Figure 188: Total serum bilirubin at 7, 30, 60 and 90 days

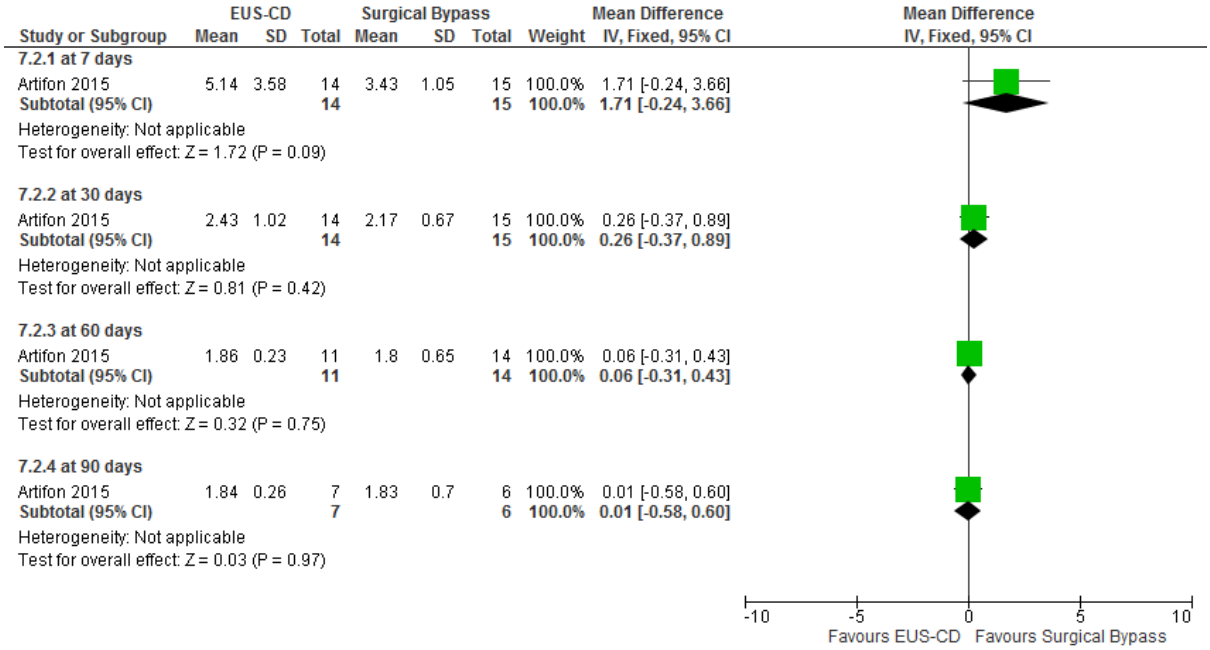


Figure 189: Treatment-related complications

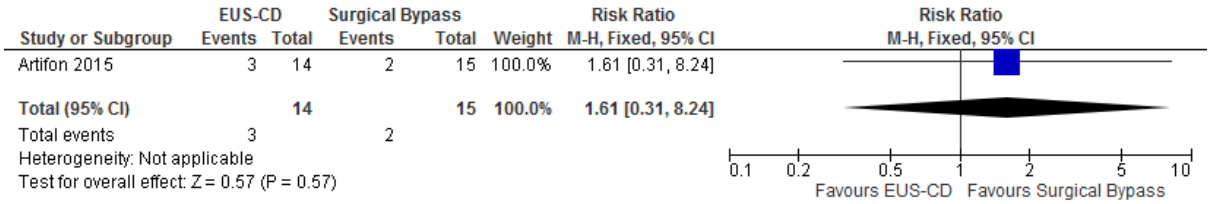


Figure 190: Overall survival 90 days after surgery

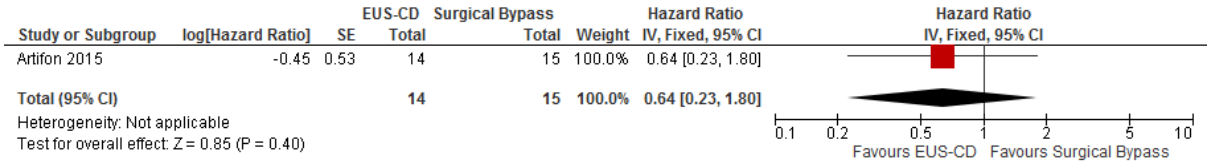


Figure 191: SF-36 Functional capacity at 7, 30, 60 and 90 days

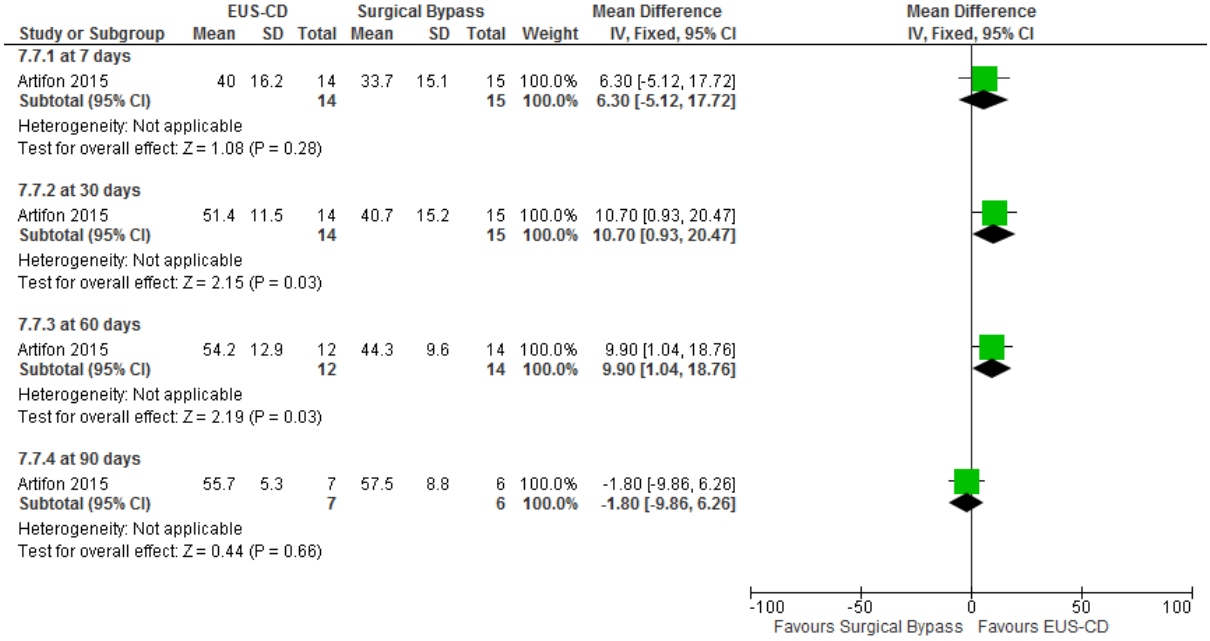


Figure 192: SF-36 Physical health at 7, 30, 60 and 90 days

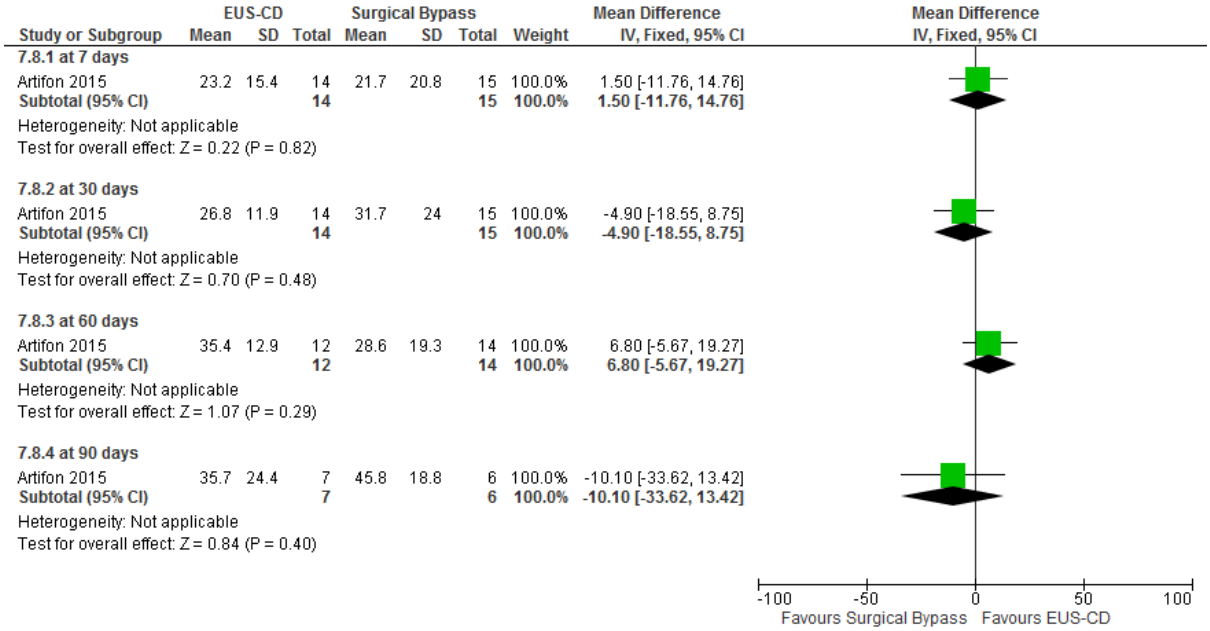


Figure 193: SF-36 Pain at 7, 30, 60 and 90 days

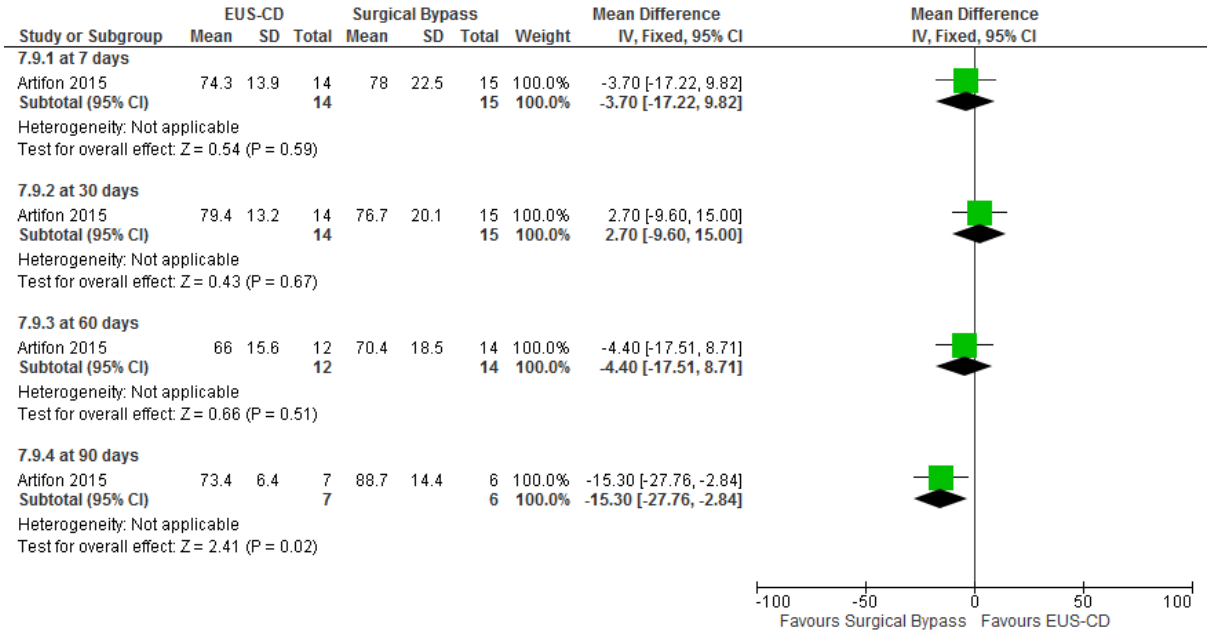


Figure 194: SF-36 General health at 7, 30, 60 and 90 days

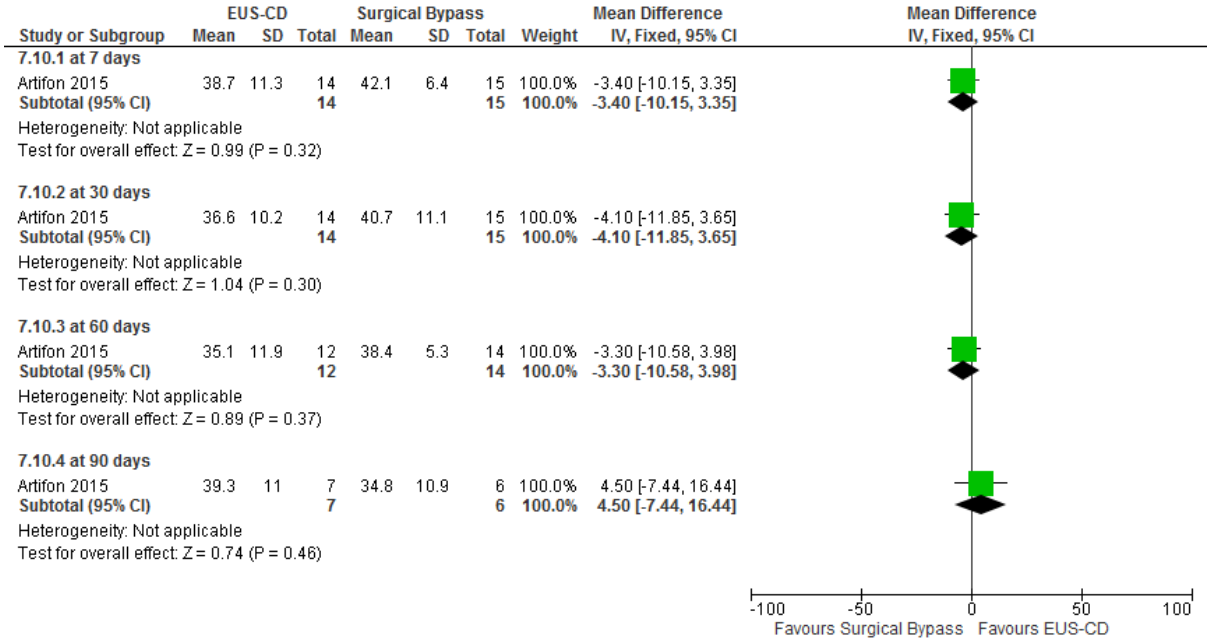


Figure 195: SF-36 Vitality at 7, 30, 60 and 90 days

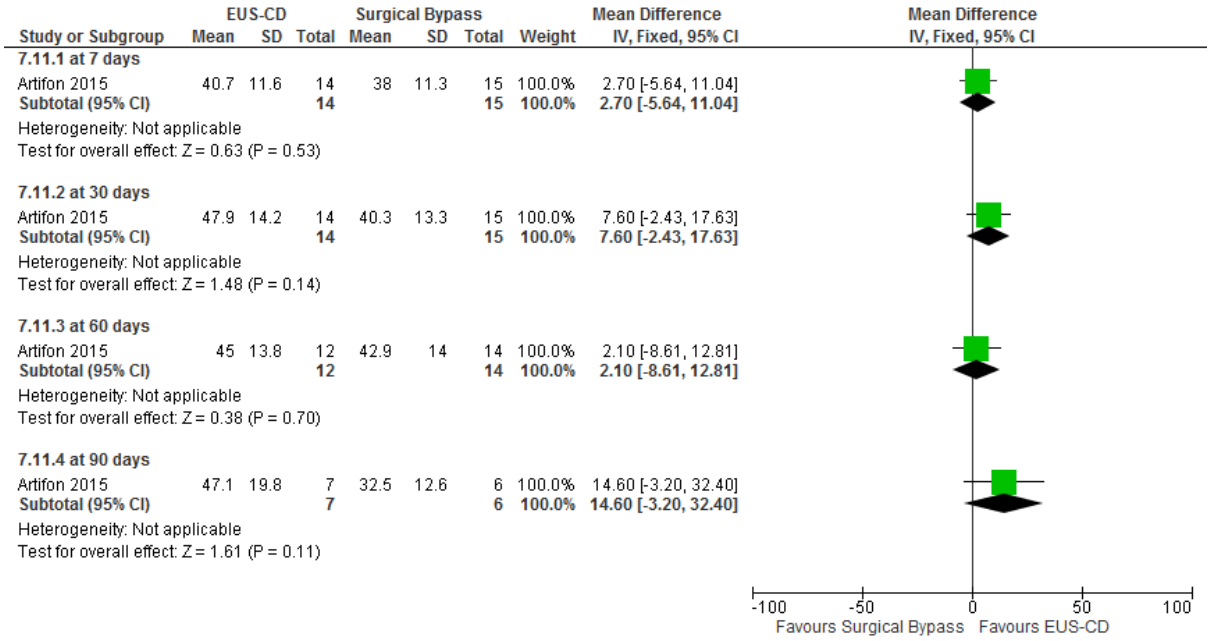


Figure 196: SF-36 Social role functioning at 7, 30, 60 and 90 days

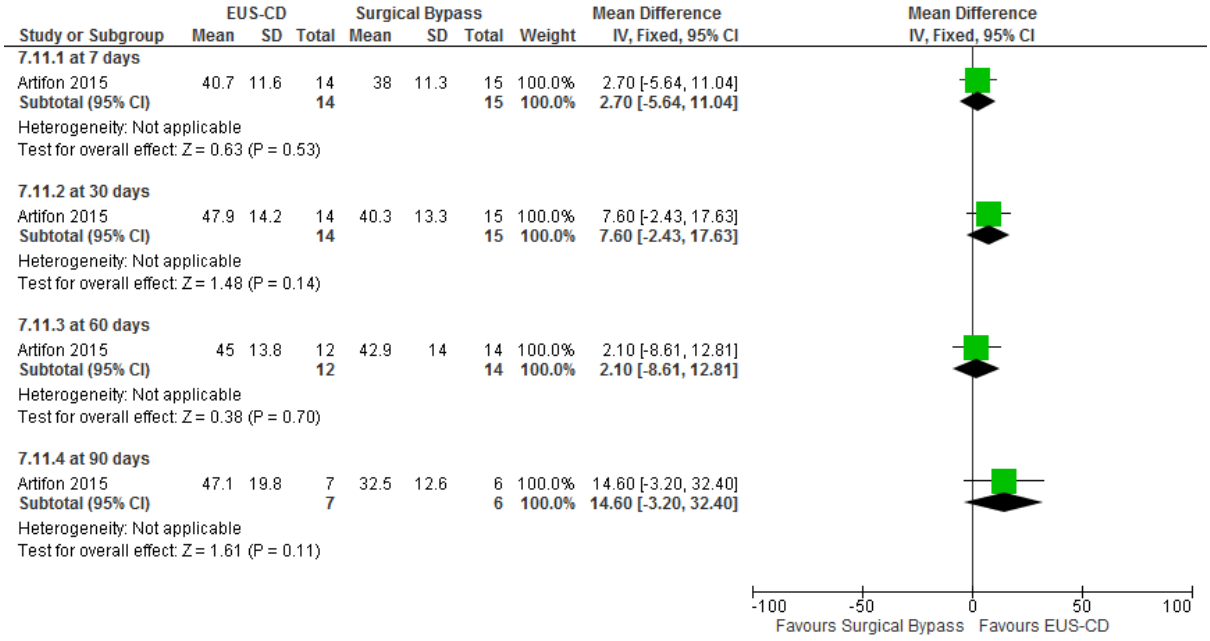


Figure 197: SF-36 Emotional role functioning at 7, 30, 60 and 90 days

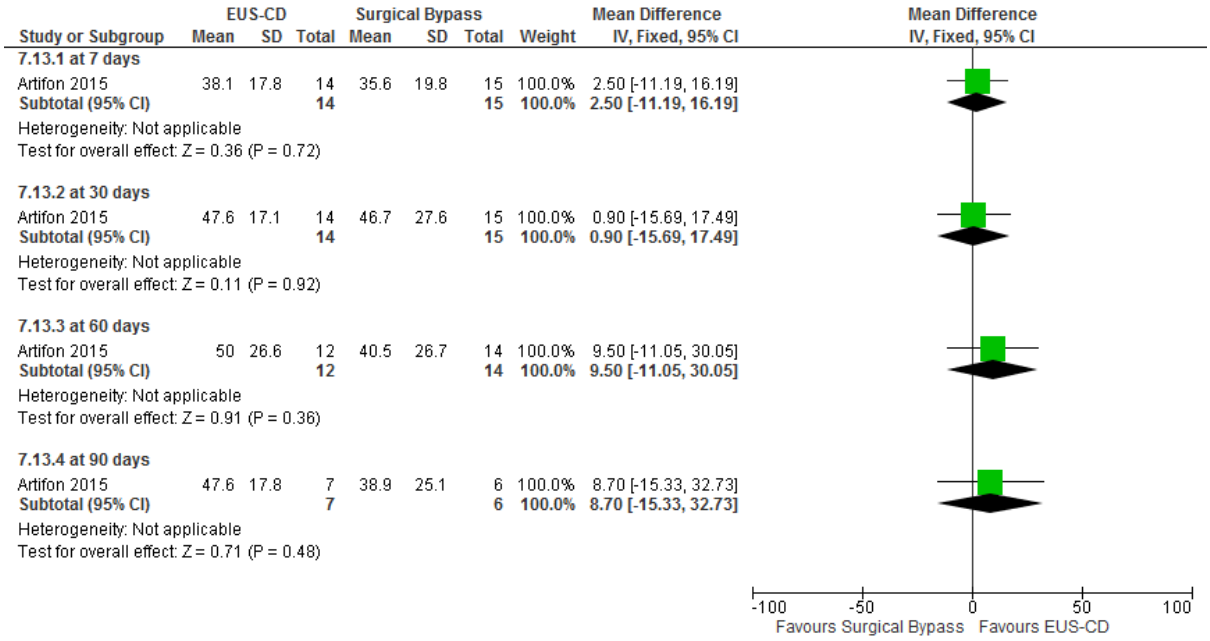
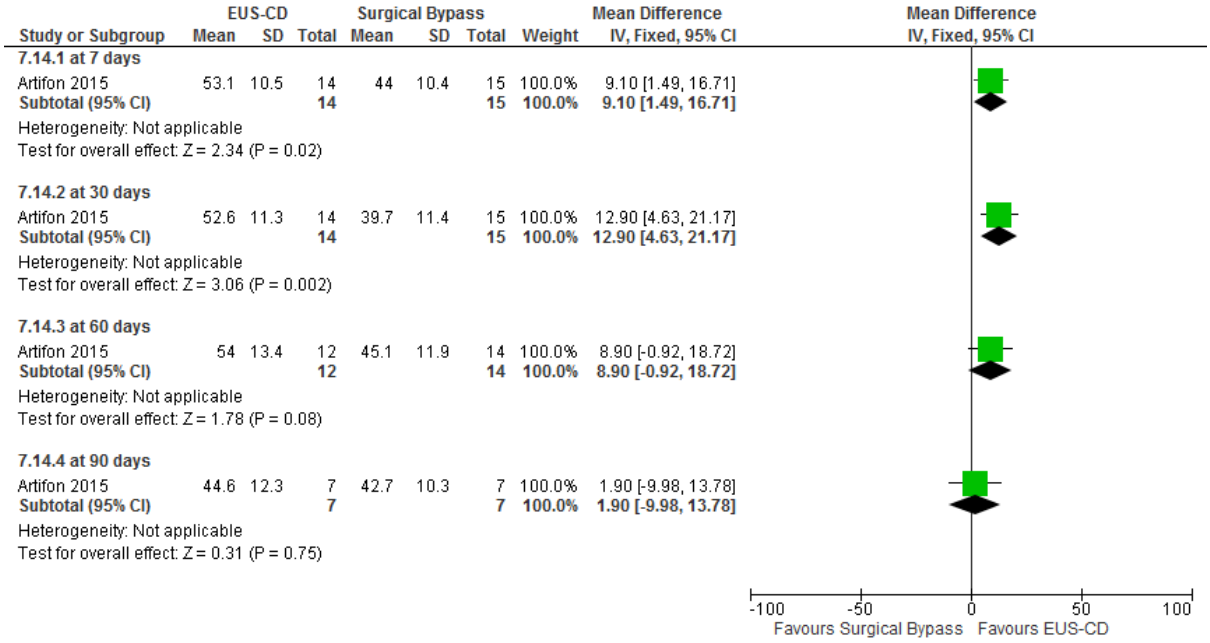


Figure 198: SF-36 Mental Health at 7, 30, 60 and 90 days



H.11 Duodenal obstruction

H.11.1 Prophylactic GJJ and hepaticojejunostomy versus hepaticojejunostomy only

Figure 199: Gastric outlet obstruction at 1 month

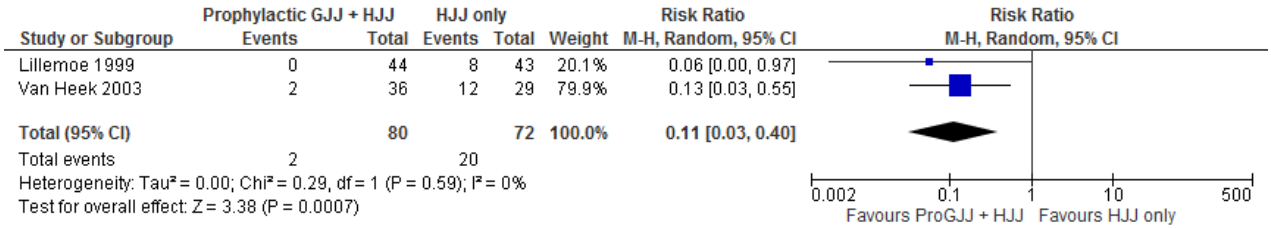


Figure 200: Adverse events (Perioperative morbidity)

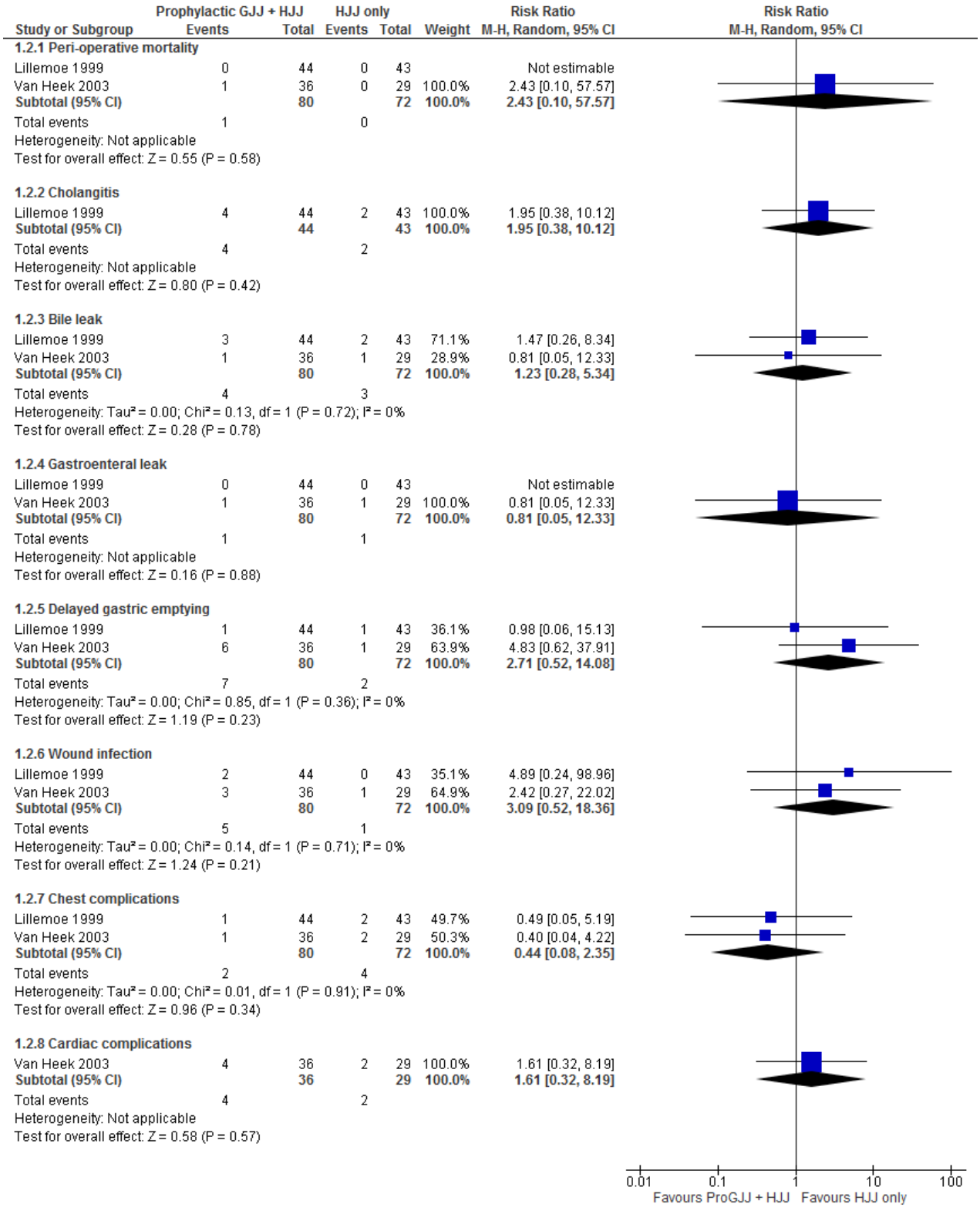
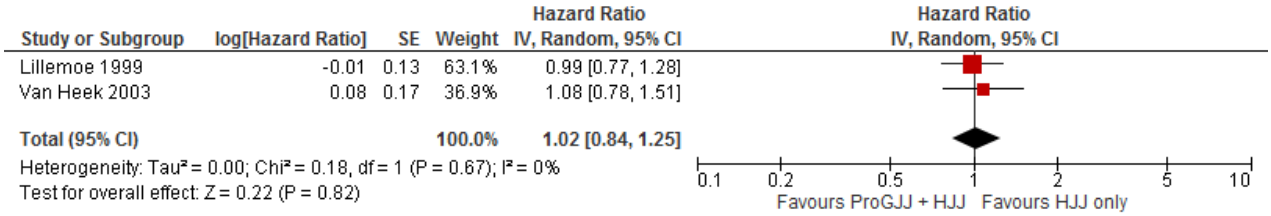
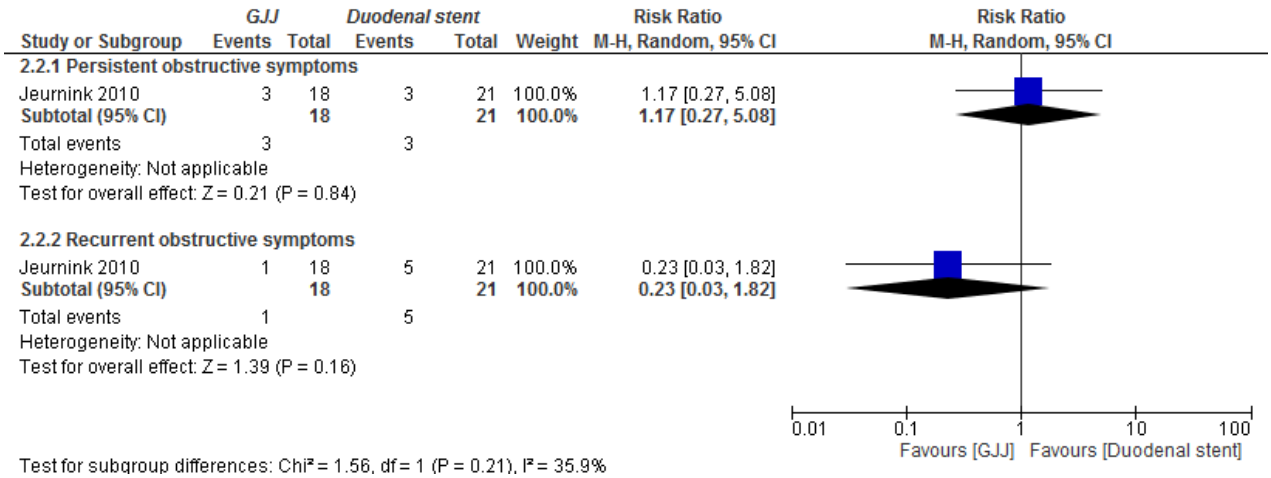


Figure 201: Overall survival



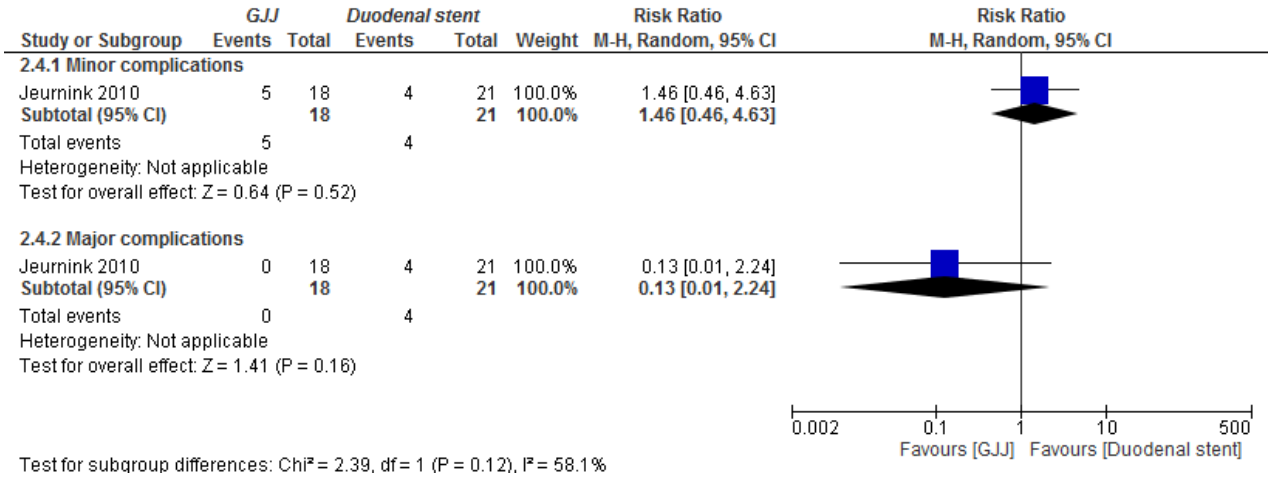
H.11.23 GJJ versus duodenal stent placement

Figure 202: Change in symptoms - Persistent obstructive symptoms



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 1.56, df = 1 (P = 0.21), I² = 35.9%

Figure 203: Adverse effects – Minor and Major complications



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 2.39, df = 1 (P = 0.12), I² = 58.1%

Figure 204: Overall survival

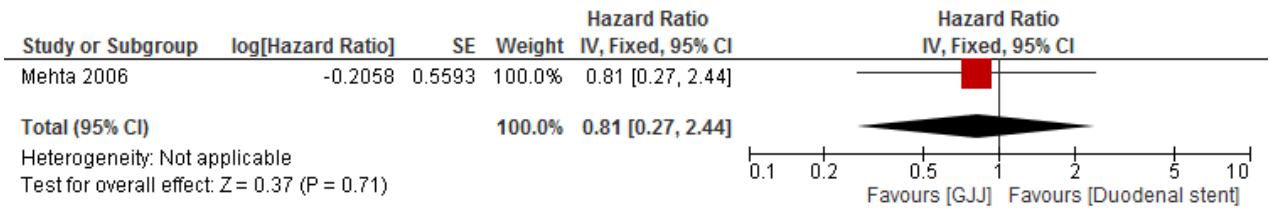


Figure 205: Health-related Quality of Life: SF-36 at 1 month

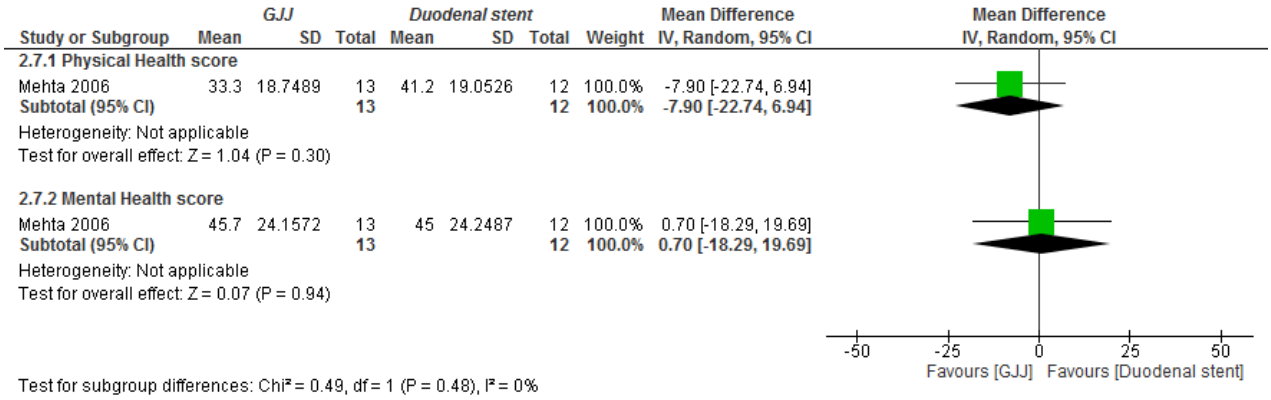
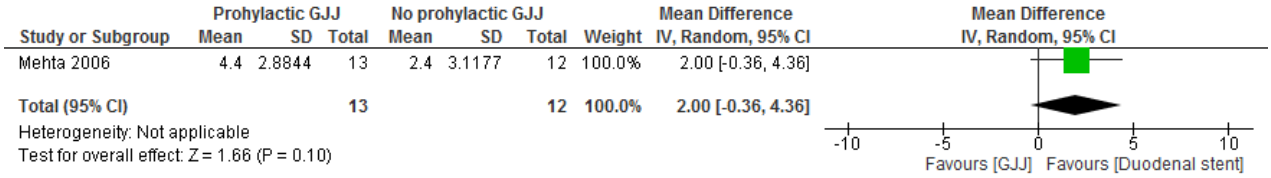


Figure 206: PROMS - Self-report Pain (Visual Analog Scale) at 1 month



H.11.3 Type I GJJ (proximal to the Jejunal limb: Ligament of Treitz) versus Type II GJJ (Pylorus)

Figure 207: Change in symptoms (Clinical symptoms of GOO)

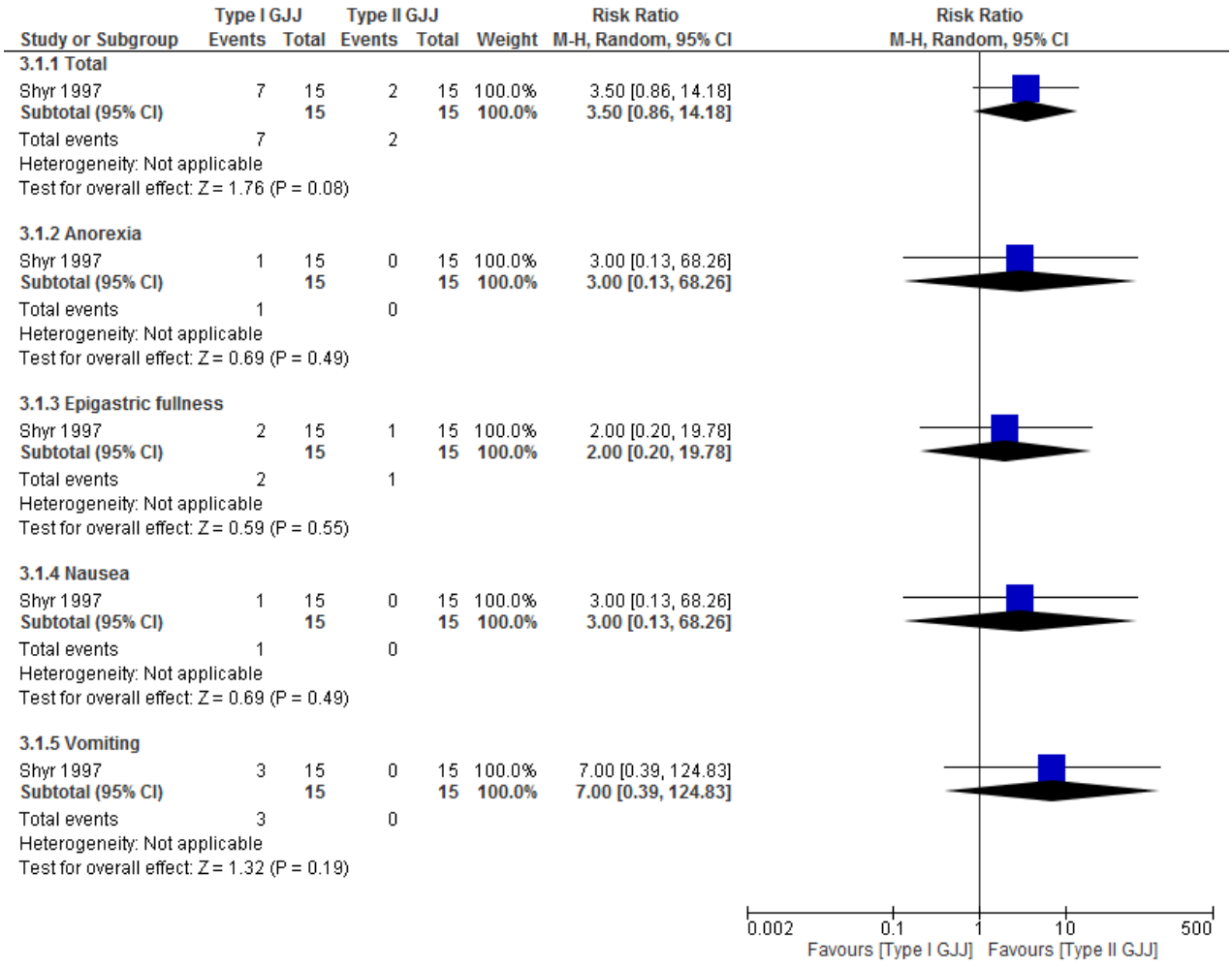


Figure 208: Nutritional status - Gastric emptying time (minutes)

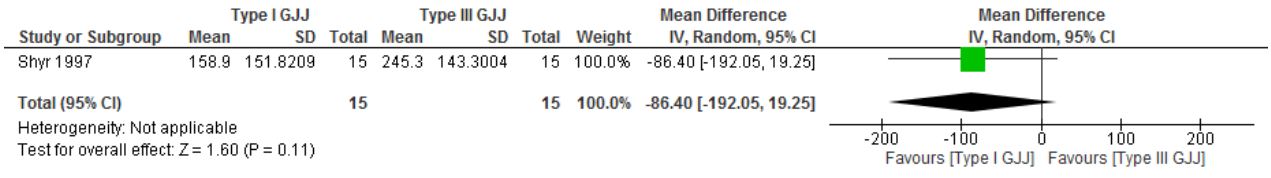
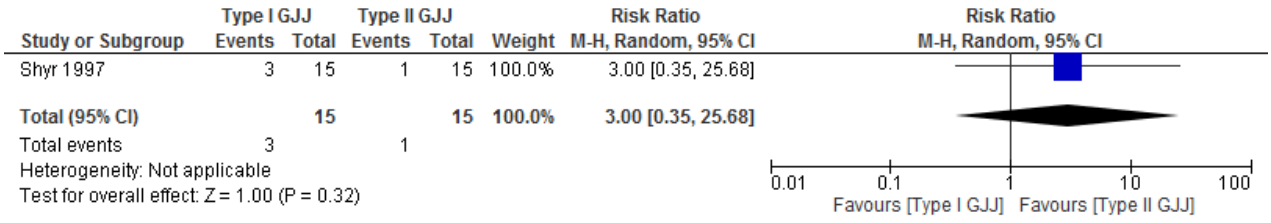
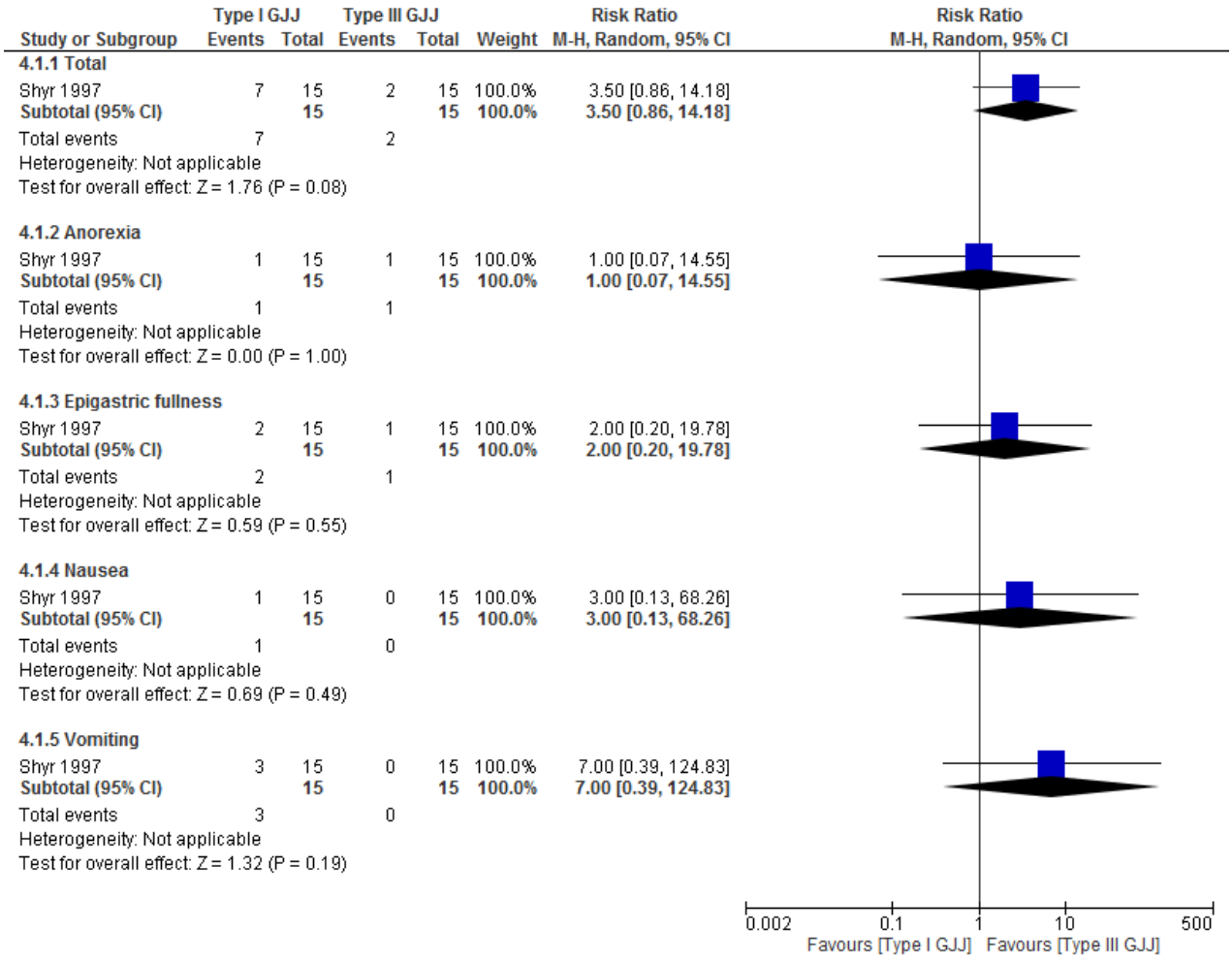


Figure 209: Nutritional status - Patients with delayed gastric emptying



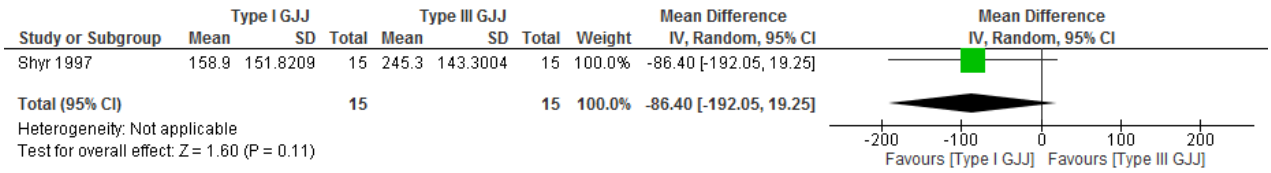
H.11.41 Type I GJJ (proximal to the Jejunal limb: Ligament of Treitz) versus Type III 2 GJJ (proximal to Roux-limb Jejunum)

3 Figure 210: Change in symptoms (Clinical symptoms of GOO)



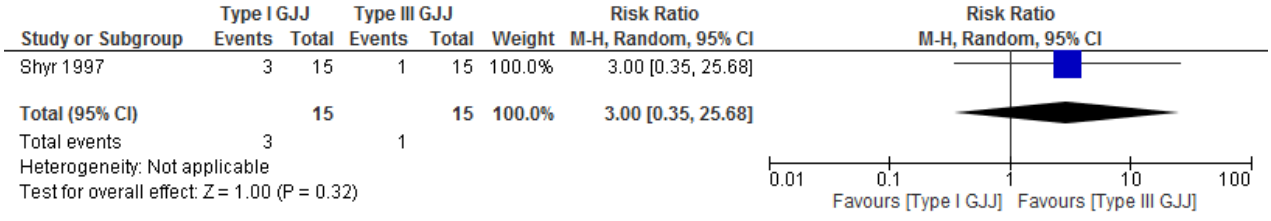
4

5 Figure 211: Nutritional status - Gastric emptying time (minutes)



6

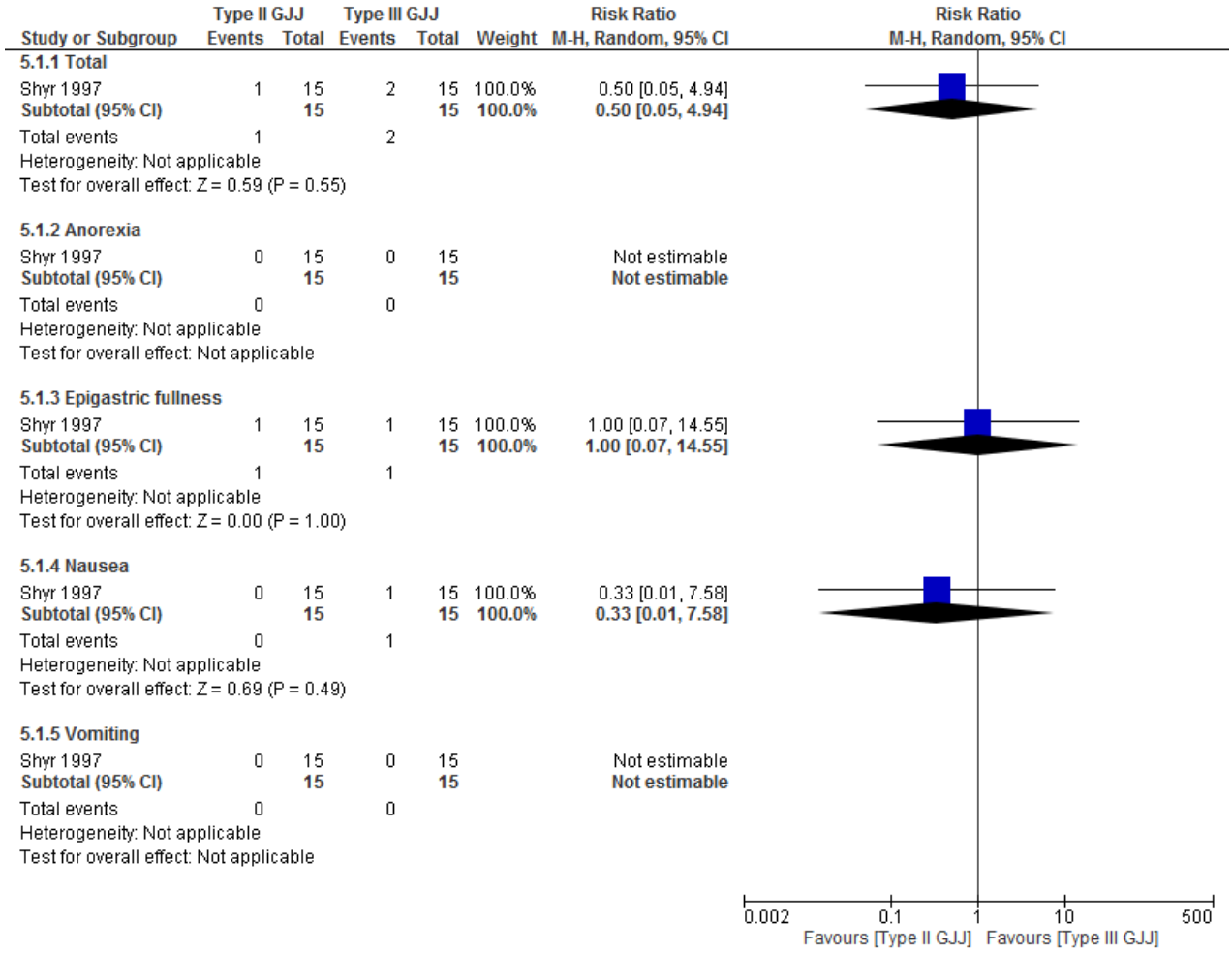
7 Figure 212: Nutritional status - Patients with delayed gastric emptying



8

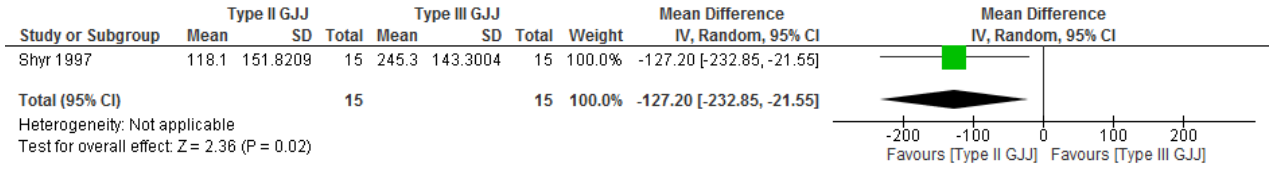
H.11.51 Type II GJJ (Pylorus) versus Type III GJJ (proximal to Roux-limb Jejunum)

2 Figure 213: Change in symptoms (Clinical symptoms of GOO)



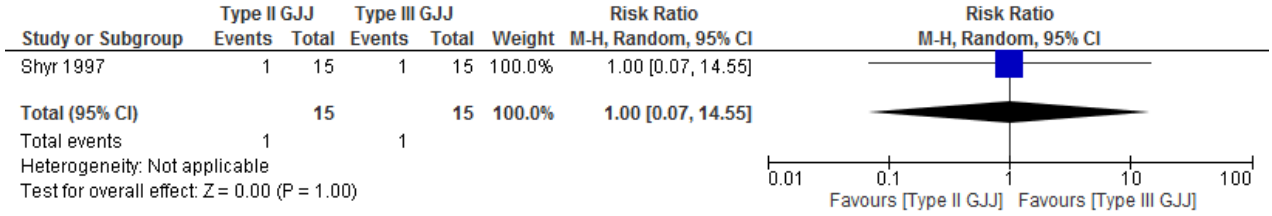
3

4 Figure 214: Nutritional status - Gastric emptying time (minutes)



5

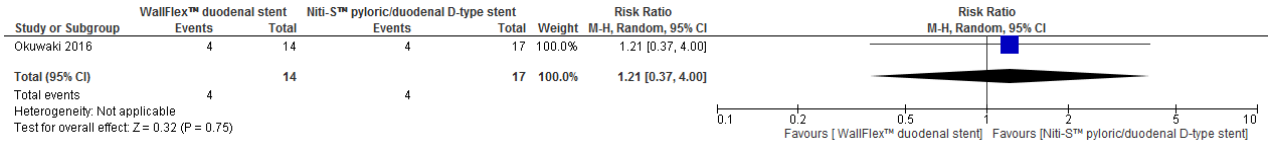
6 Figure 215: Nutritional status - Patients with delayed gastric emptying



7

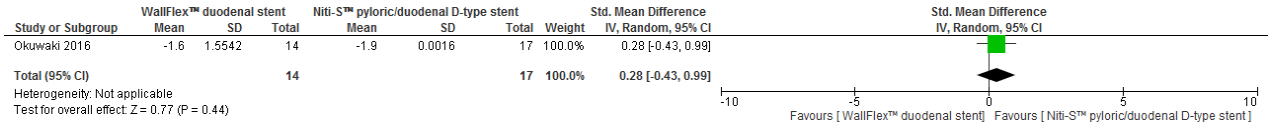
H.11.61 Duodenal stent-1 versus duodenal stent-2

2 Figure 216: Relief of obstruction - Duodenal obstruction recurrence



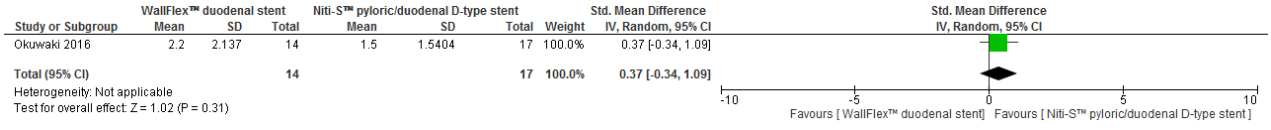
3

4 Figure 217: Change in symptoms - Mean change in Nausea and Vomiting Scoring 5 System (NVSS) score



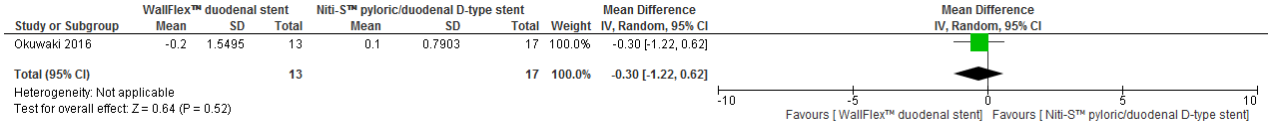
6

7 Figure 218: Nutritional status - Mean change in gastric outlet obstruction (GOO) score 8 at 2 weeks recurrence



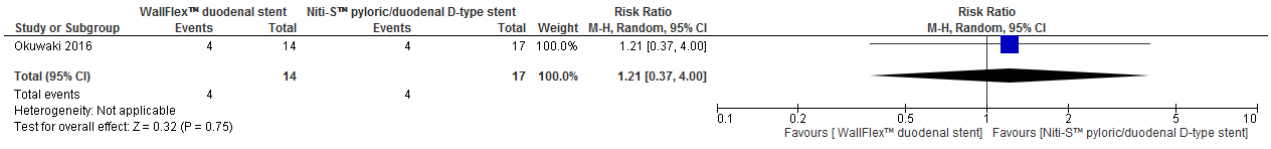
9

10 Figure 219: Nutritional status- Mean change in BMI at 4 weeks



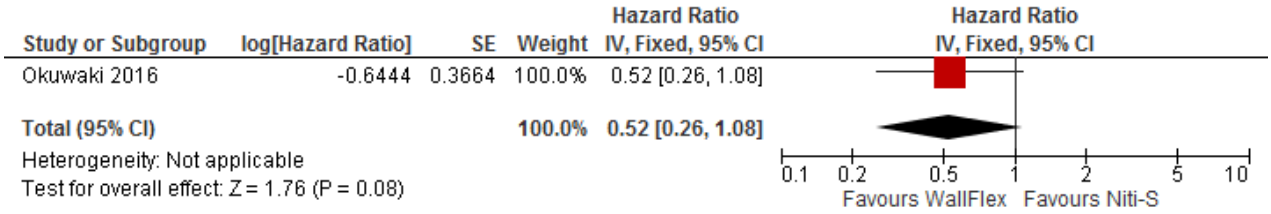
11

12 Figure 220: Adverse events (procedure-related)



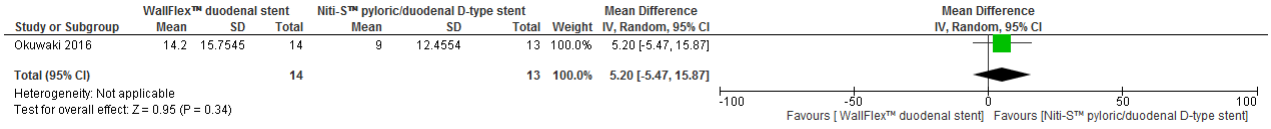
13

14 Figure 221: Overall survival



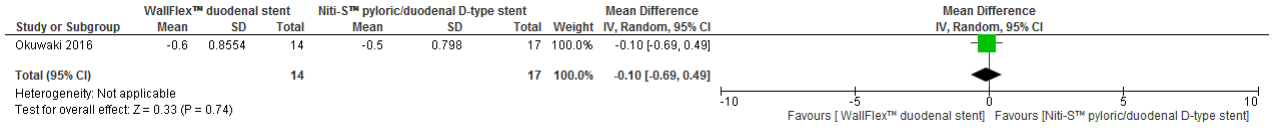
15

16 Figure 222: HRQL - Mean change in Karnofsky performance score at 2 weeks



17

Figure 223: HRQL - Mean change in Performance score at 2 weeks



H.12 Neo-adjuvant treatment

H.12.1 Neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy followed by surgery versus surgery alone in adults with resectable pancreatic cancer

Figure 224: R0 resection rate

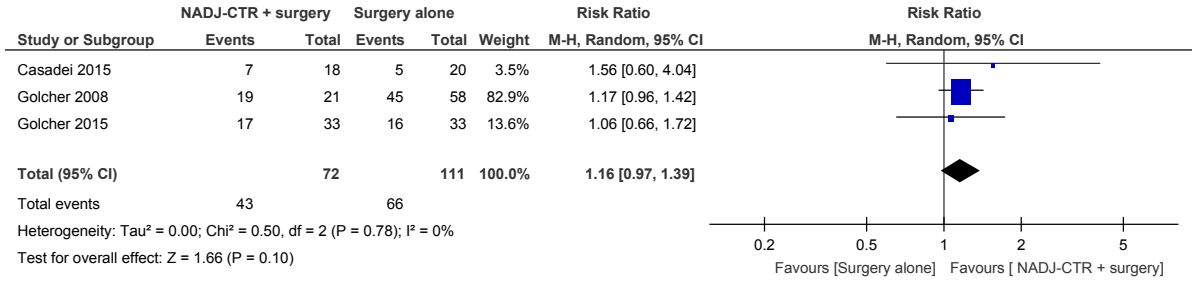


Figure 225: Overall survival

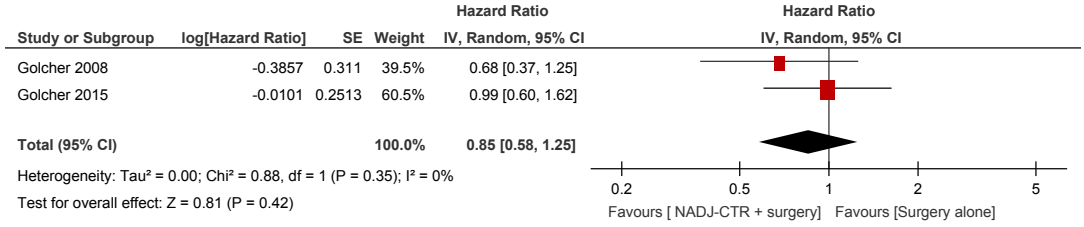


Figure 226: Postoperative complications

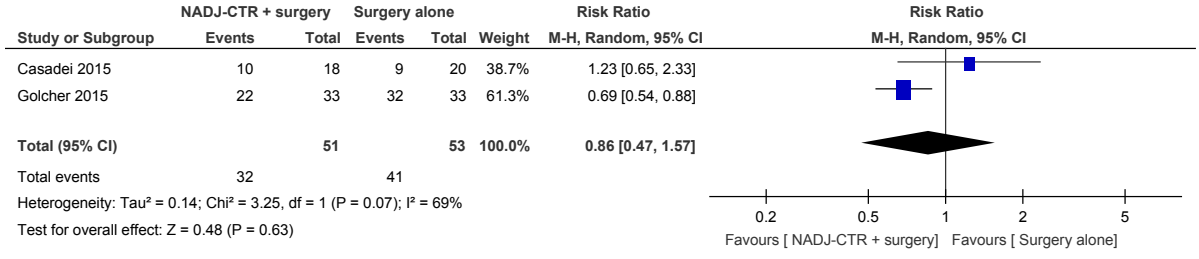


Figure 227: Postoperative complications (Pancreatic fistula)

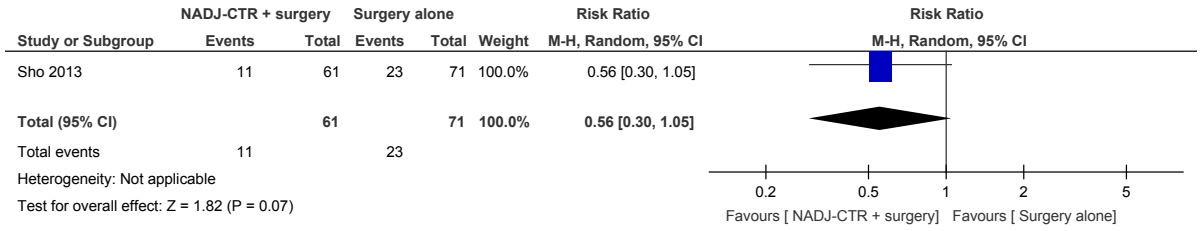
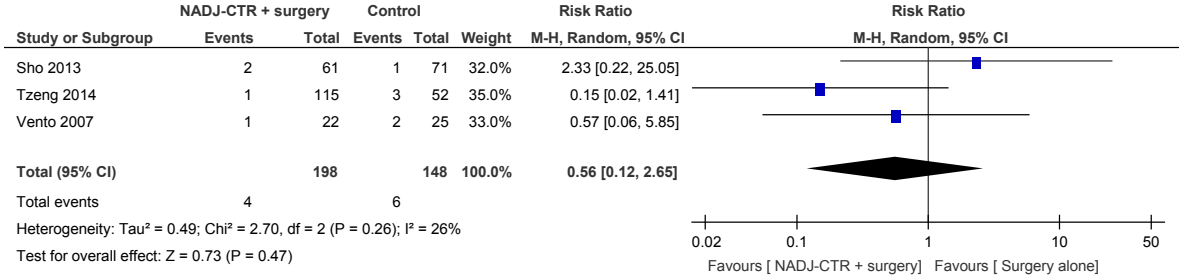


Figure 228: Postoperative complications (Postoperative bleeding)



H.12.2 Neoadjuvant chemotherapy then neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy followed by surgery then adjuvant chemotherapy versus neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgery then adjuvant chemotherapy in adults with resectable or borderline resectable pancreatic cancer

Figure 229: Response to neoadjuvant treatment prior to surgery (FOLFIRINOX vs GEMcap)

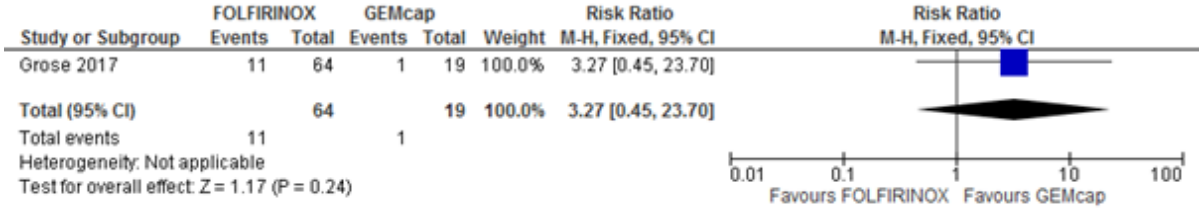


Figure 230: Overall survival (FOLFIRINOX vs GEMcap)

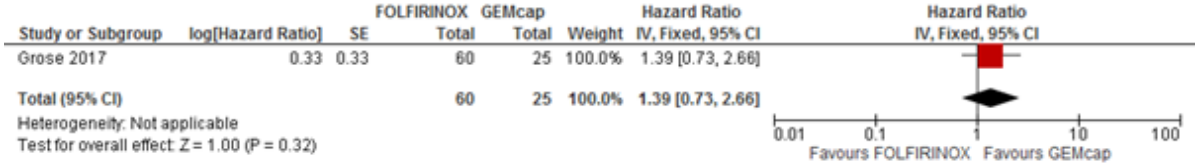


Figure 231: Grade 3 Adverse Events (FOLFIRINOX vs GEMcap)

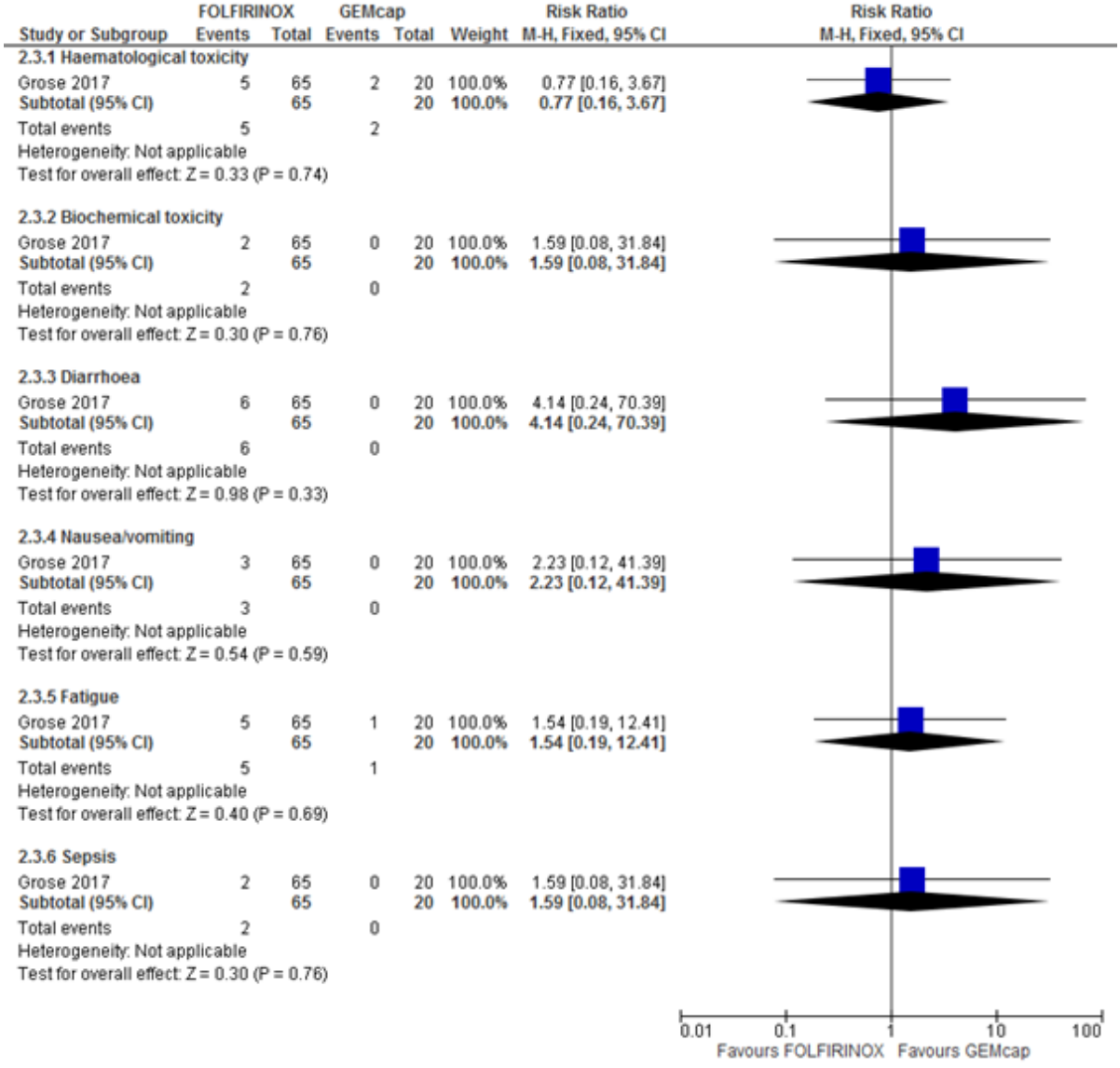


Figure 232: Grade 4 Adverse Events (FOLFIRINOX vs GEMcap)

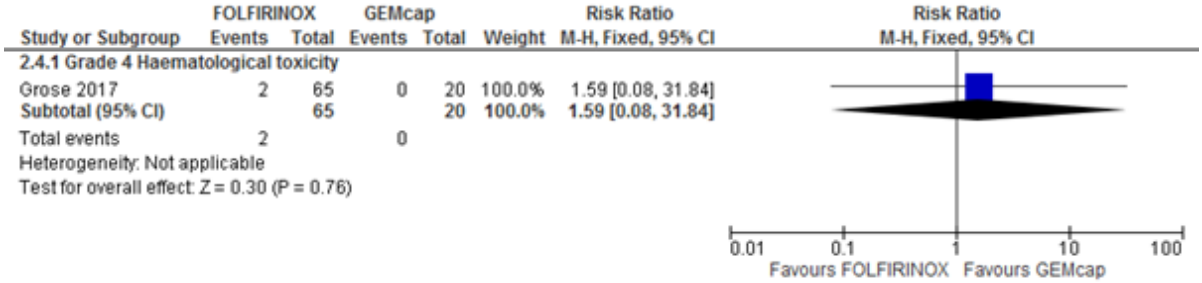


Figure 233: R0 (complete) resection rate (CRT then Surgery vs Surgery)

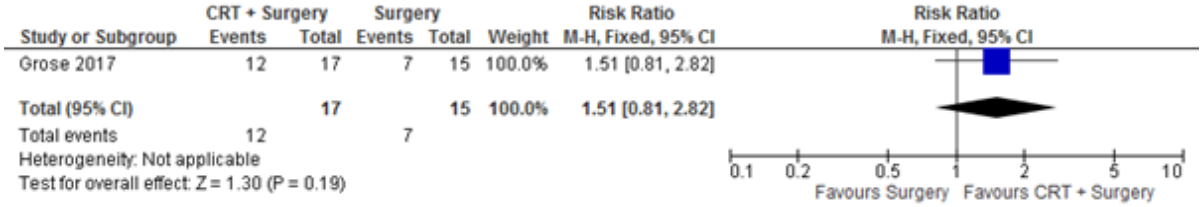
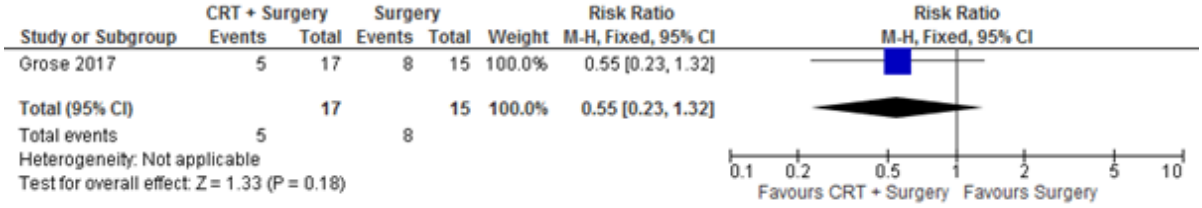


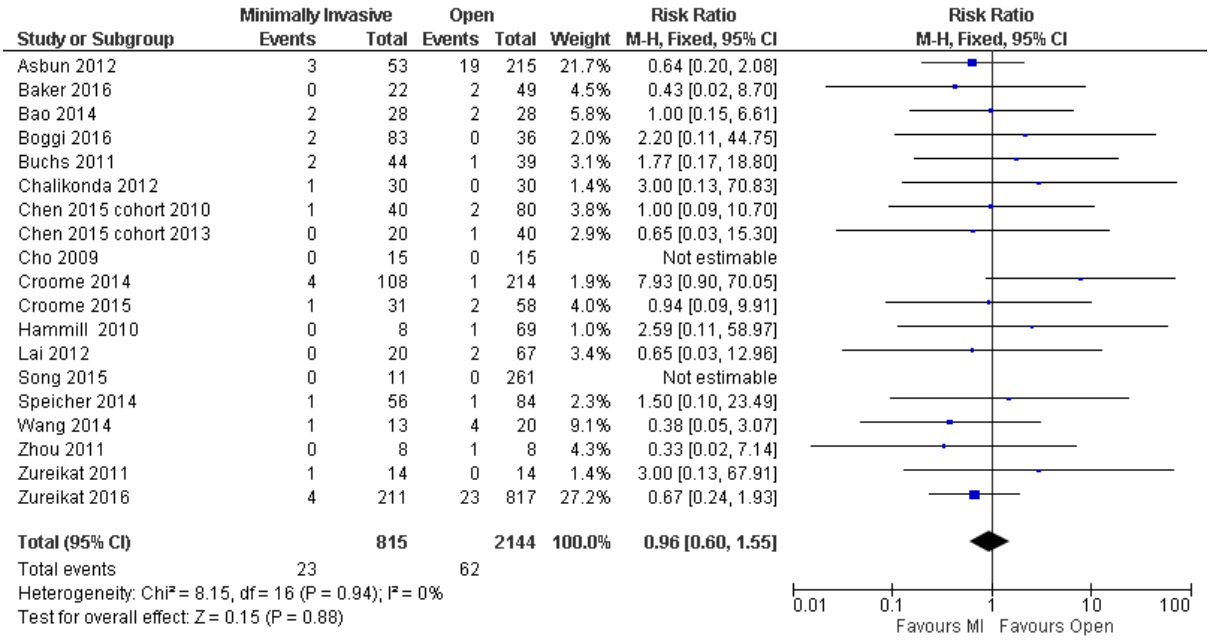
Figure 234: R1 resection rate (CRT then Surgery vs Surgery)



H.13 Resectable and borderline resectable pancreatic cancer

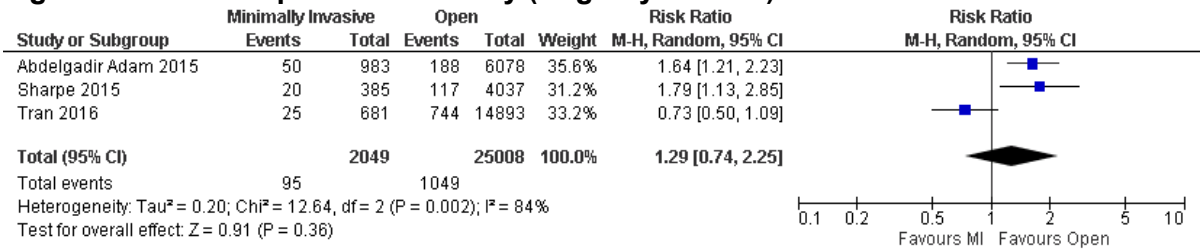
H.13.1 Minimally invasive (laparoscopic and robotic) pancreaticoduodenectomy versus open pancreaticoduodenectomy

Figure 235: Postoperative Mortality (cohort studies)

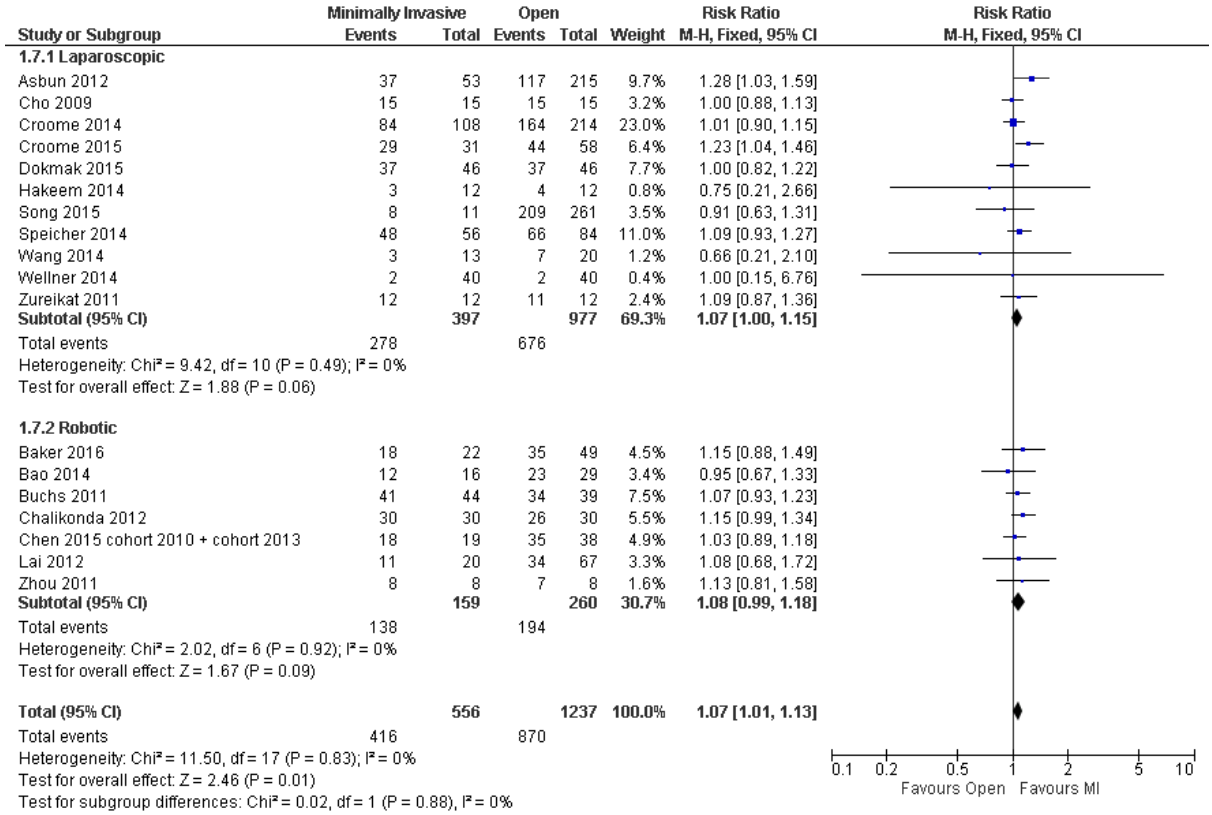


1

Figure 236: Postoperative Mortality (Registry studies)

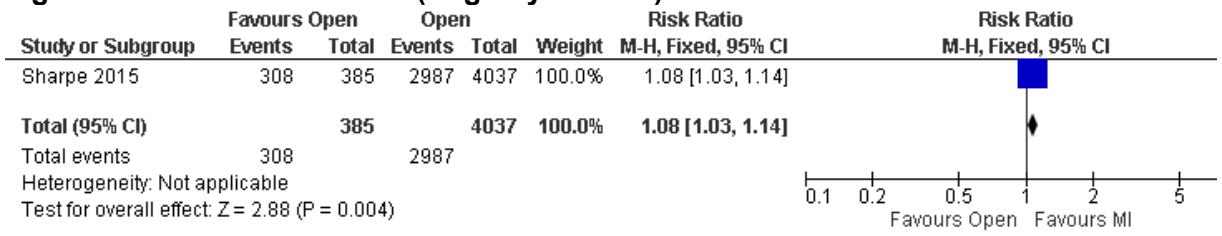


1 **Figure 237: R0 resection rate (cohort studies)**



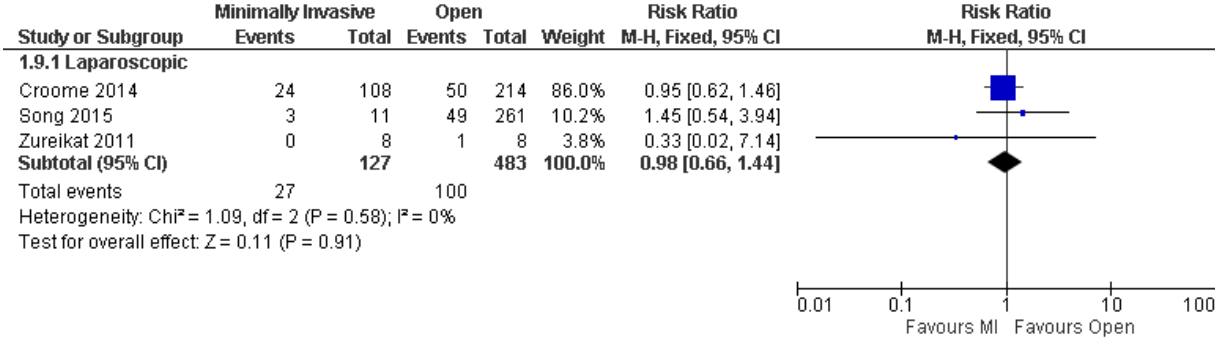
2

Figure 238: R0 resection rate (Registry studies)



1

Figure 239: R1 resection rate – laparoscopic surgery (fixed effects analysis)



2

Figure 240: R1 resection rate – robotic surgery (random effects analysis)

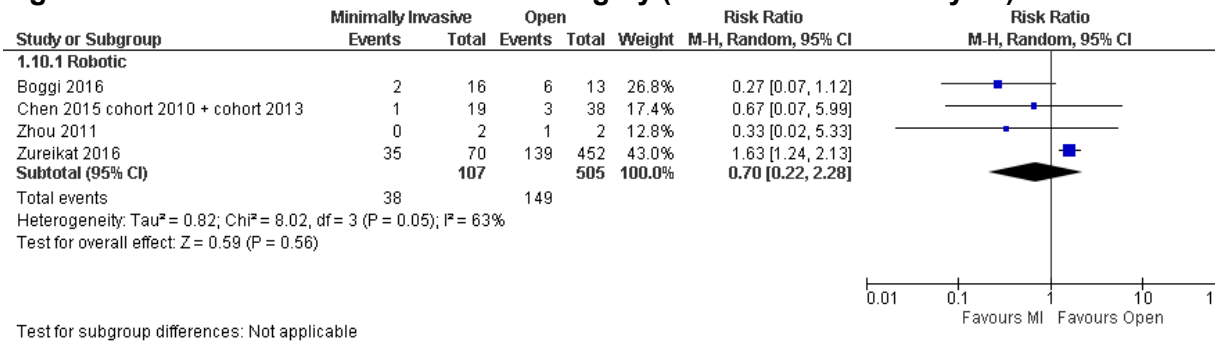


Figure 241: Operation time (mins) (random effects analysis)

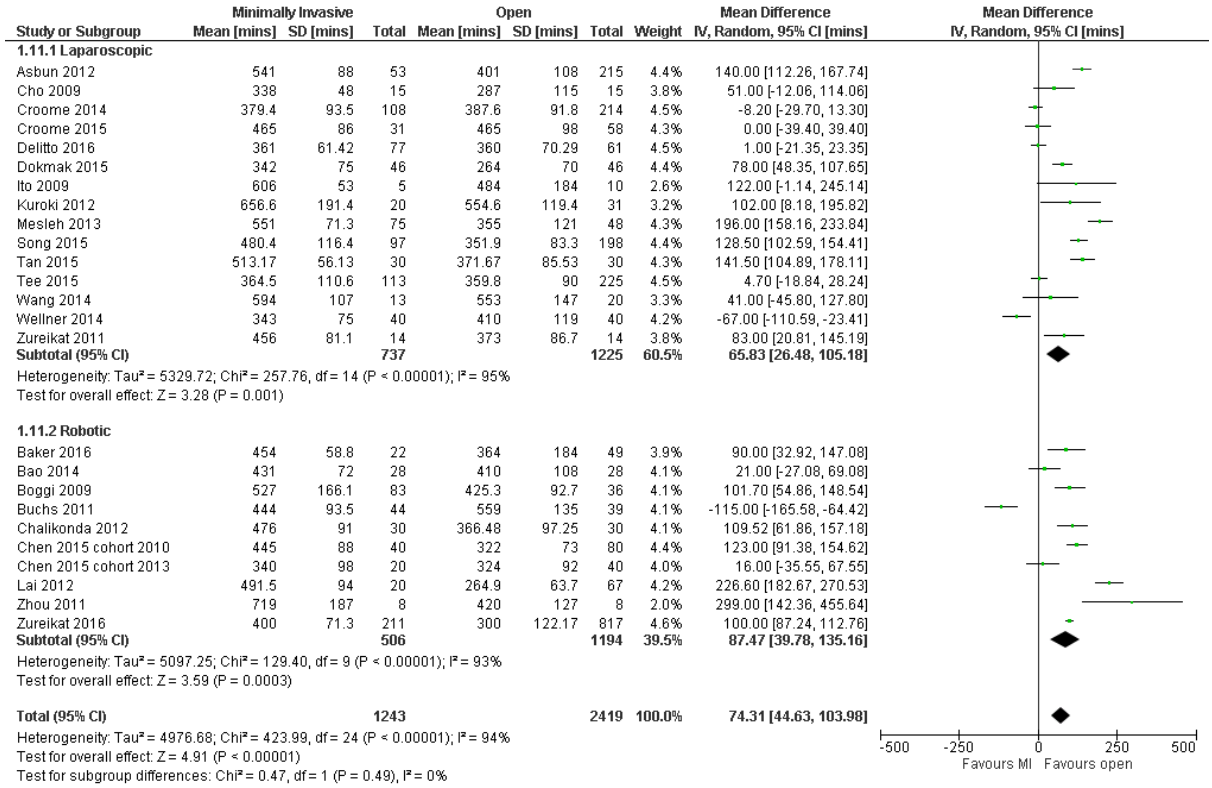


Figure 242: Delayed Gastric Emptying

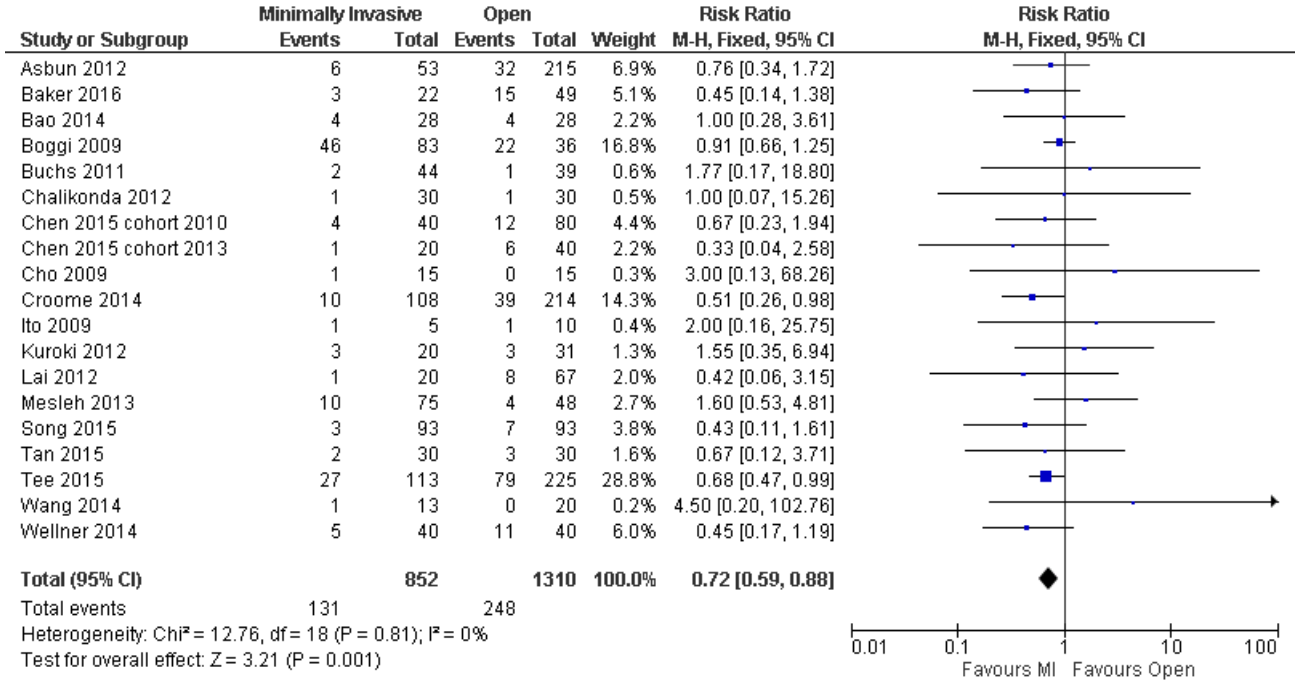
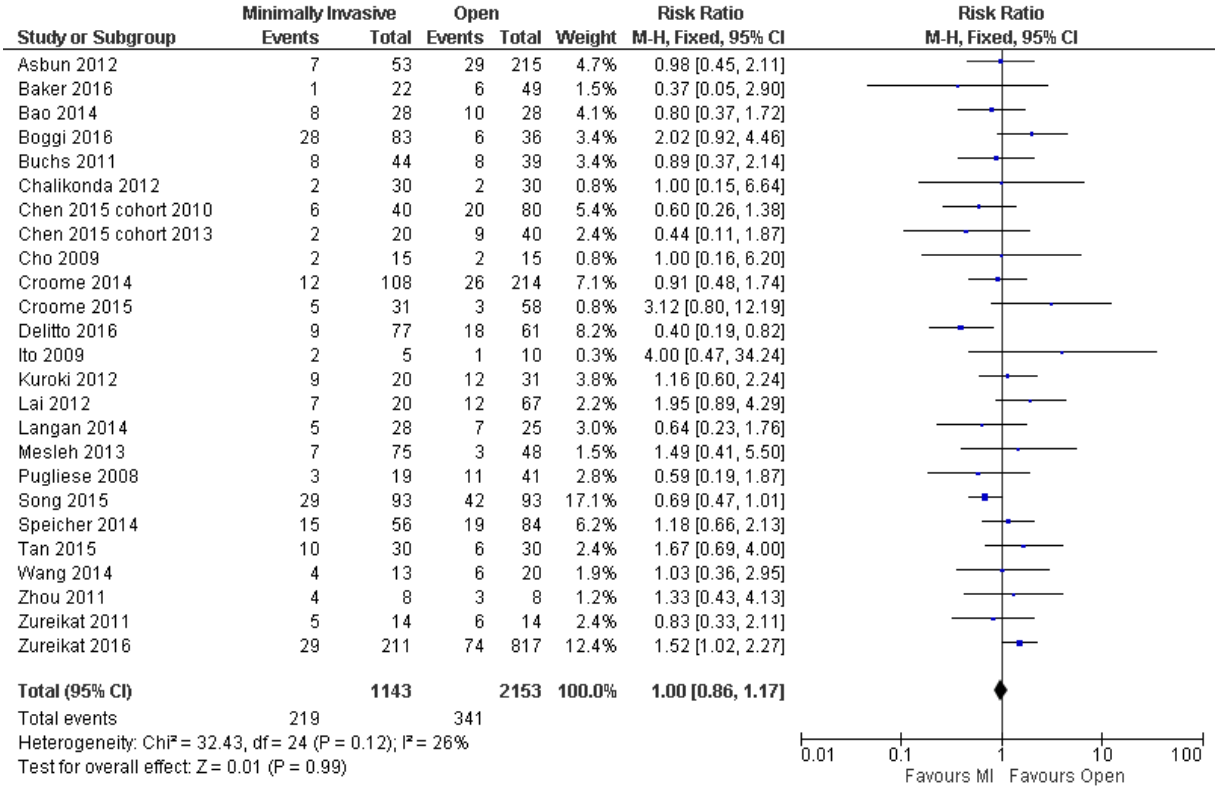


Figure 243: Pancreatic fistula (Grade A-C)



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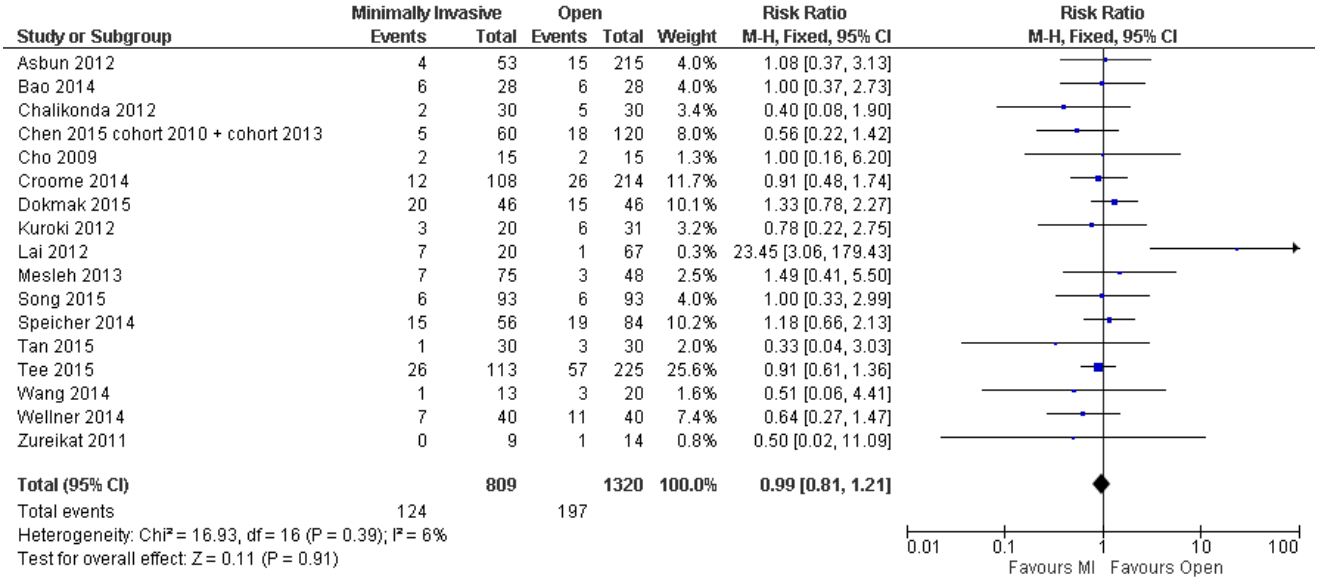
2 **Figure 244: Pancreatic Fistula – Clinically relevant (Grade B-C)**



3

4

5

Figure 245: Reoperation

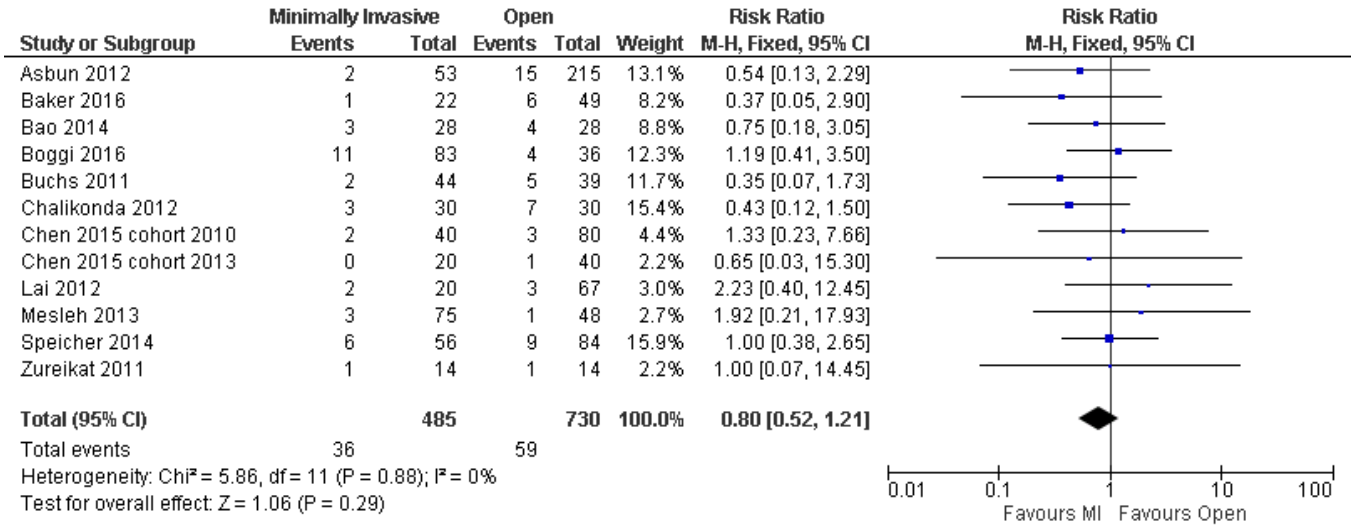


Figure 246: Blood Loss (mls) (random effects analysis)

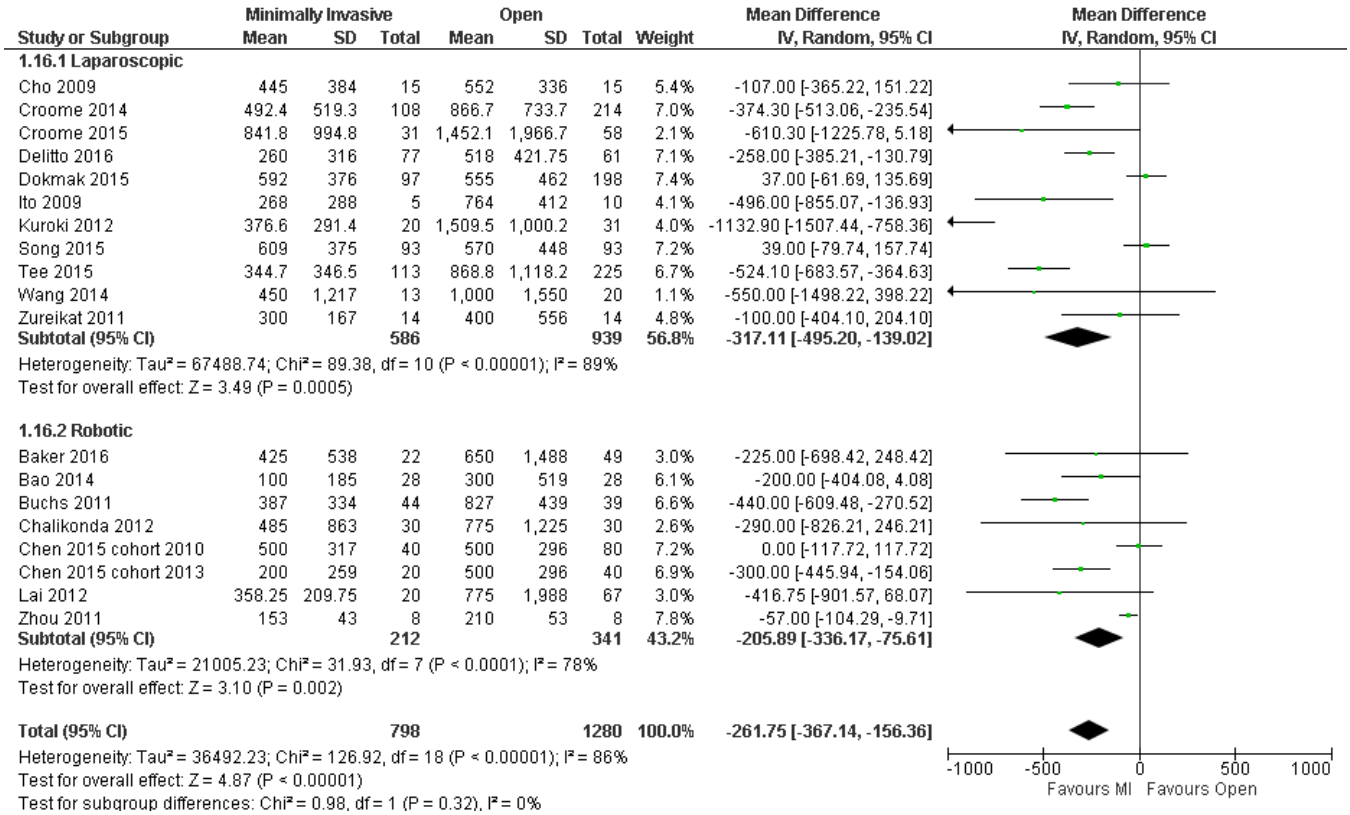


Figure 247: Retrieved Lymph Nodes (cohort studies) (random effects analysis)

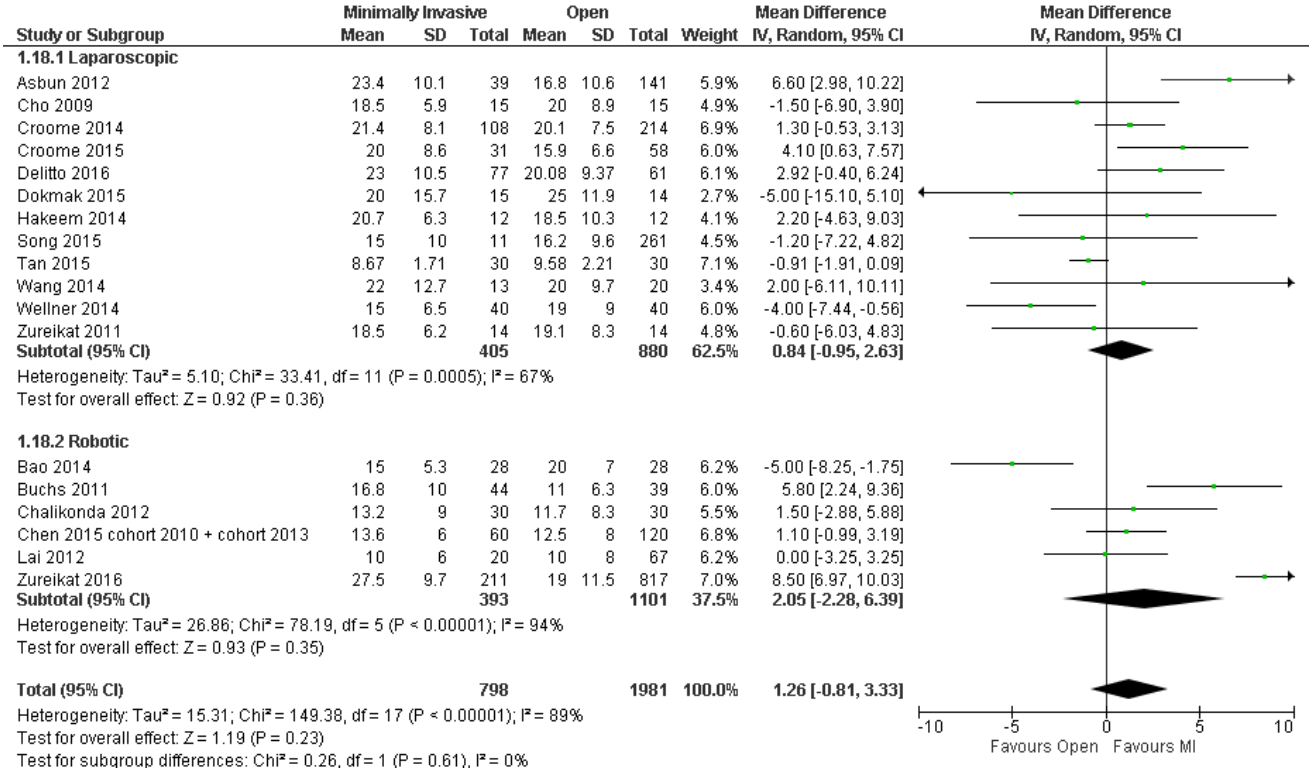


Figure 248: Retrieved Lymph Nodes (Registry studies)

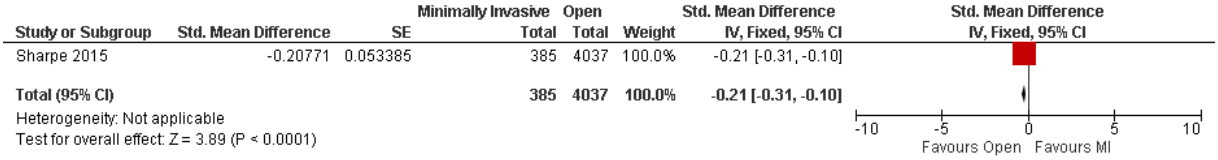
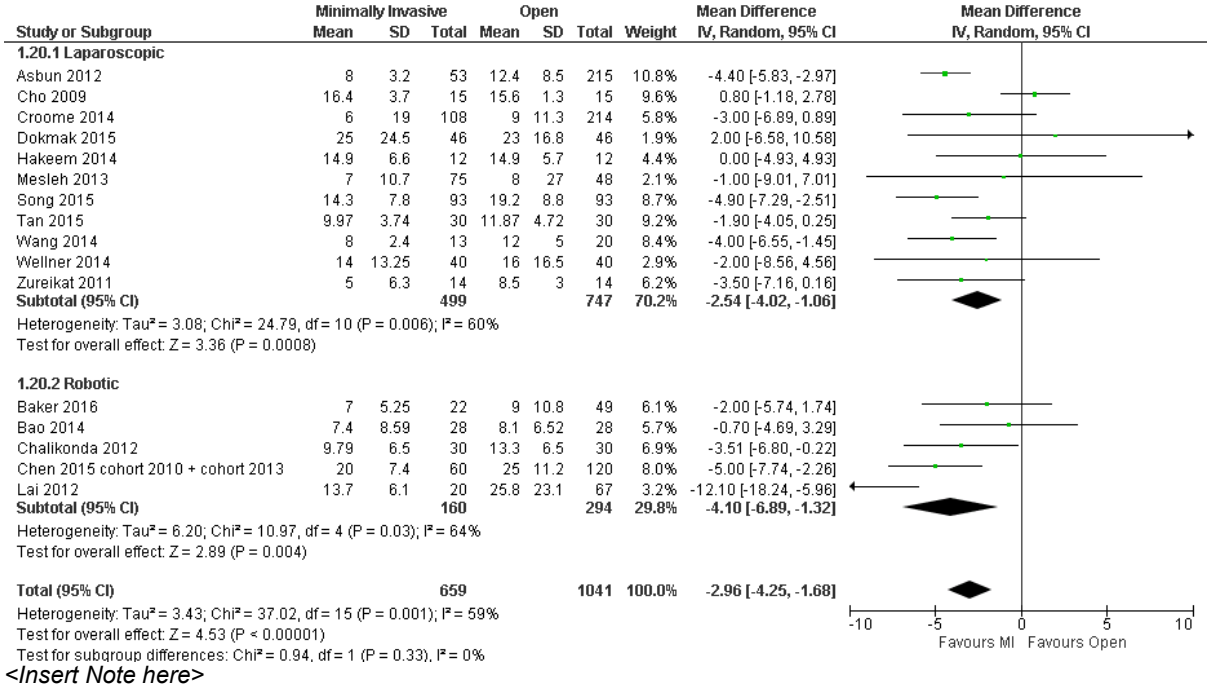
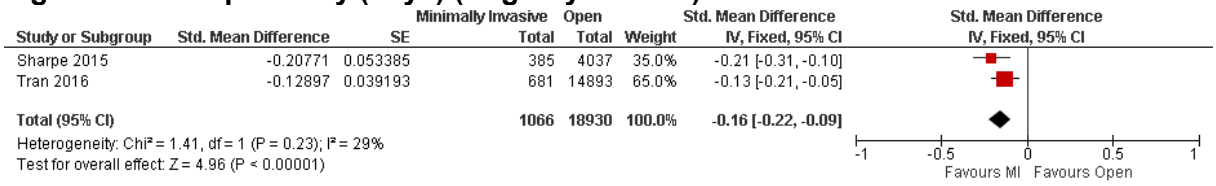


Figure 249: Hospital stay (days) (cohort studies)



<Insert Note here>

Figure 250: Hospital stay (days) (Registry studies)



H.13.23 Pylorus preserving Whipple versus classic Whipple

Figure 251: Overall Survival (Pancreatic Head Carcinoma)

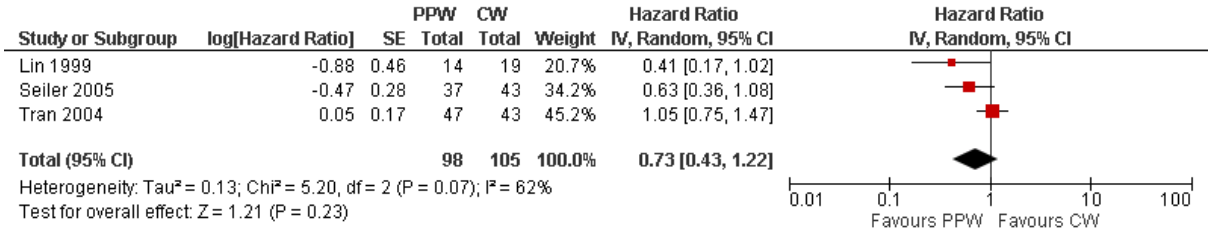


Figure 252: Postoperative Mortality

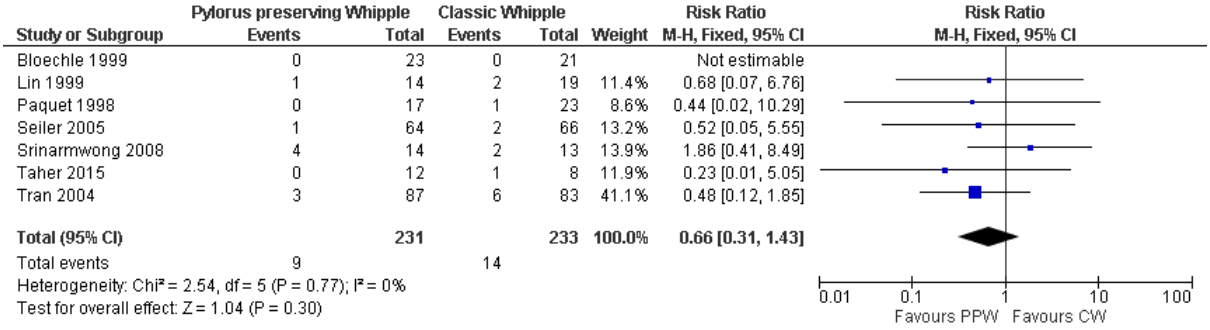


Figure 253: R0 Resection

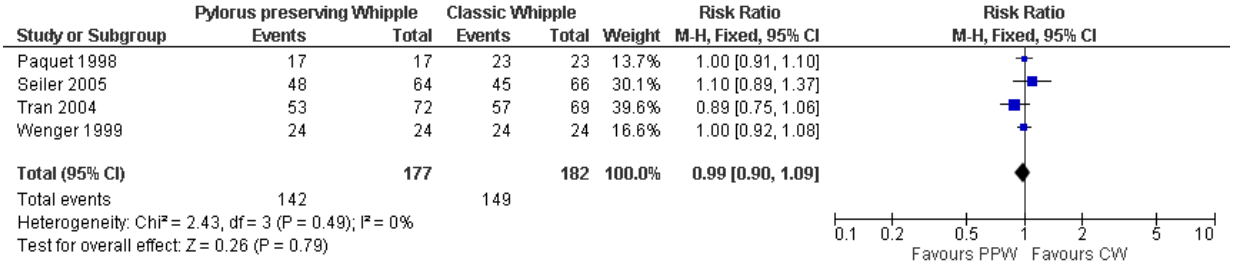


Figure 254: Operation Time (Minutes)

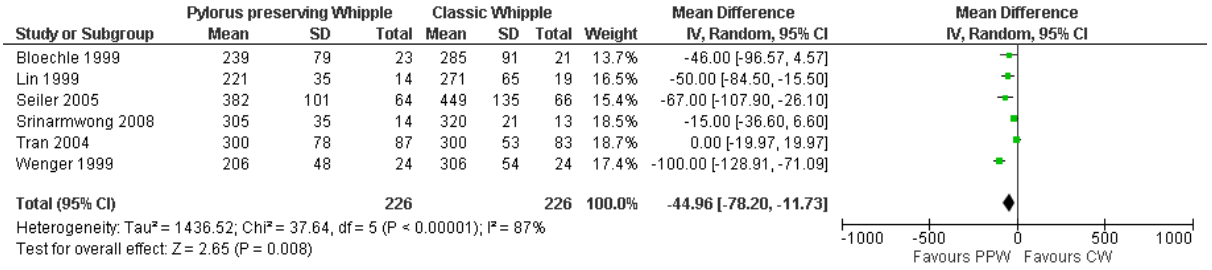


Figure 255: Delayed Gastric Emptying

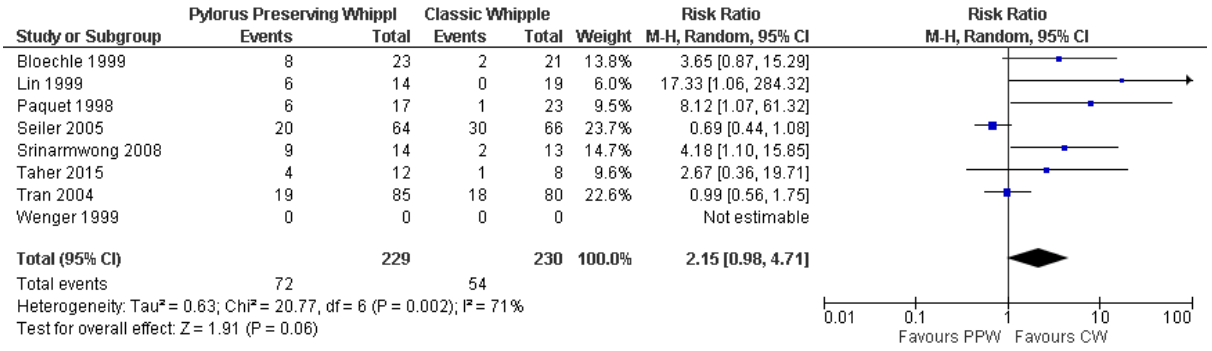


Figure 256: Pancreatic Fistula

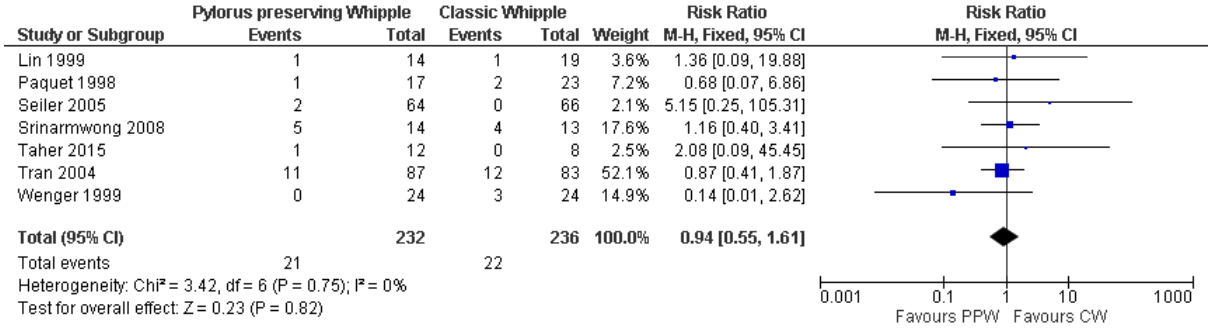


Figure 257: Biliary Leakage

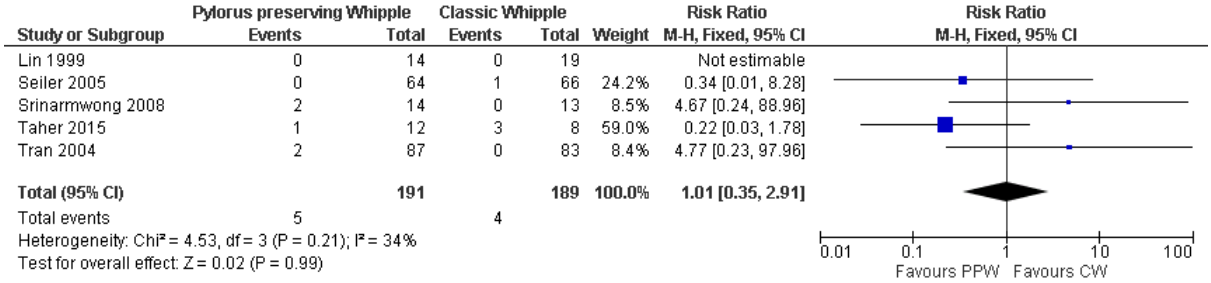


Figure 258: Reoperation rate

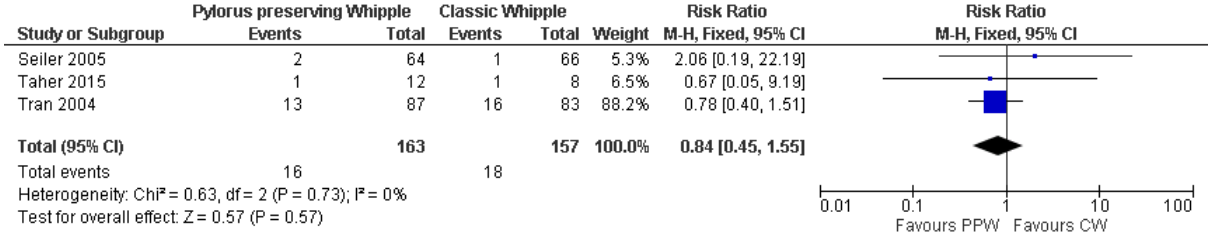


Figure 259: Intraoperative Blood Loss (litres)

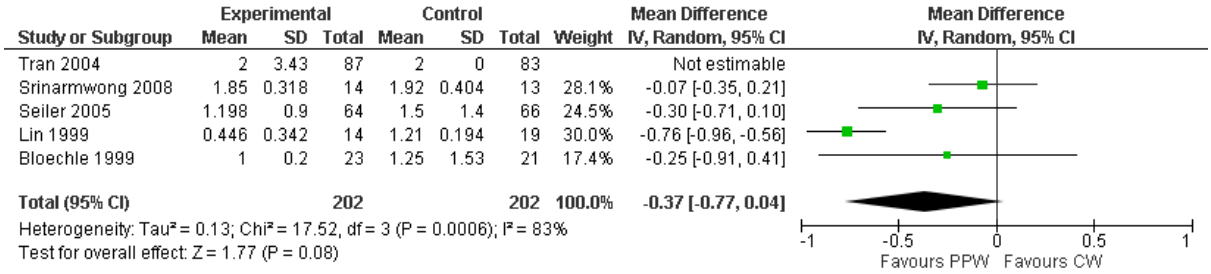


Figure 260: Surgical site Infection

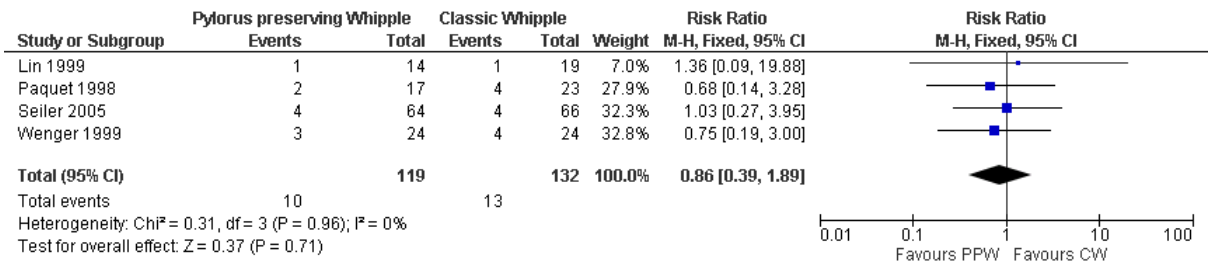
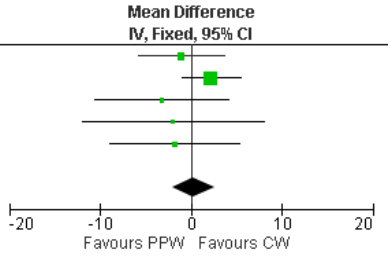


Figure 261: Hospital Stay (days)

Study or Subgroup	Pylorus preserving Whipple Mean	SD	Total	Classic Whipple Mean	SD	Total	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Fixed, 95% CI
Seiler 2005	19.7	12.8	64	20.8	14.8	66	23.4%	-1.10 [-5.85, 3.65]
Srinarmwong 2008	21	4.7	14	18.8	3.8	13	51.2%	2.20 [-1.01, 5.41]
Taher 2015	24.9	6.7	12	28.1	9.1	8	9.8%	-3.20 [-10.56, 4.16]
Tran 2004	18	28.5	74	20	31.8	67	5.3%	-2.00 [-12.01, 8.01]
Wenger 1999	19.1	11.3	24	20.9	13.8	24	10.4%	-1.80 [-8.94, 5.34]
Total (95% CI)			**188**			**178**	**100.0%**	**0.26 [-2.04, 2.56]**

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 3.08, df = 4 (P = 0.54); I² = 0%
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.22 (P = 0.82)



H.13.3 Minimally invasive laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy versus open pancreatectomy

Figure 262: Mortality

Study or Subgroup	Laparoscopic Events	Total	Open Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
Aly 2010	0	40	0	35		Not estimable
Baker 2009	0	27	2	85	11.5%	0.61 [0.03, 12.42]
Casadei 2010	0	22	0	22		Not estimable
DiNorcia 2010	0	71	2	192	12.8%	0.54 [0.03, 11.03]
Eom 2008	0	31	0	0		Not estimable
Finan 2009	0	44	5	104	31.0%	0.21 [0.01, 3.76]
Jayaraman 2010	0	100	2	100	23.5%	0.20 [0.01, 4.11]
Kim 2008	0	93	0	35		Not estimable
Kooby 2008	0	142	1	200	11.7%	0.47 [0.02, 11.42]
Matsumoto 2008	0	14	0	19		Not estimable
Misawa 2007	0	8	0	9		Not estimable
Nakamura 2009	0	2	0	16		Not estimable
Tang 2007	0	9	0	5		Not estimable
Teh 2007	0	12	0	16		Not estimable
Velanovich 2006	0	15	0	15		Not estimable
Vijan 2010	3	100	1	100	9.4%	3.00 [0.32, 28.35]
Waters 2010	0	18	0	22		Not estimable
Total (95% CI)		**748**		**975**	**100.0%**	**0.59 [0.21, 1.65]**
Total events	3		13			

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 3.02, df = 5 (P = 0.70); I² = 0%
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.01 (P = 0.31)

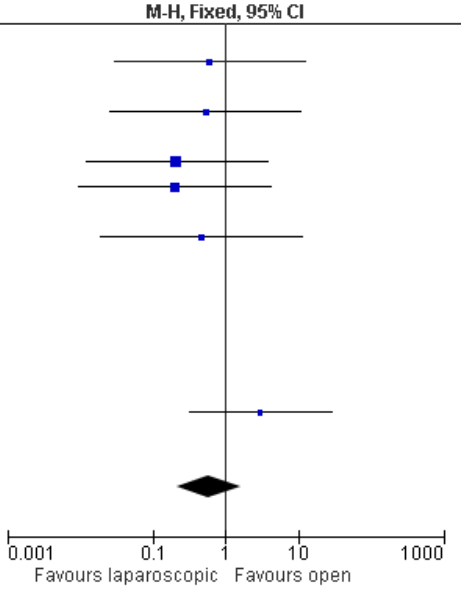


Figure 263: Positive Margins

Study or Subgroup	Laparoscopic Events	Total	Open Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
DiNorcia 2010	2	71	25	192	43.5%	0.22 [0.05, 0.89]
Jayaraman 2010	3	100	2	100	6.4%	1.50 [0.26, 8.79]
Kooby 2008	10	142	16	200	42.8%	0.88 [0.41, 1.88]
Tang 2007	0	9	0	5		Not estimable
Vijan 2010	0	100	0	100		Not estimable
Waters 2010	0	18	2	22	7.3%	0.24 [0.01, 4.74]
Zhao 2010	0	30	0	42		Not estimable
Total (95% CI)		**470**		**661**	**100.0%**	**0.59 [0.32, 1.06]**
Total events	15		45			

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 4.44, df = 3 (P = 0.22); I² = 32%
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.77 (P = 0.08)

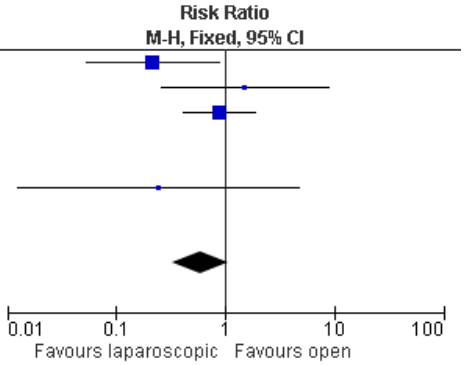


Figure 264: Pancreatic Fistula

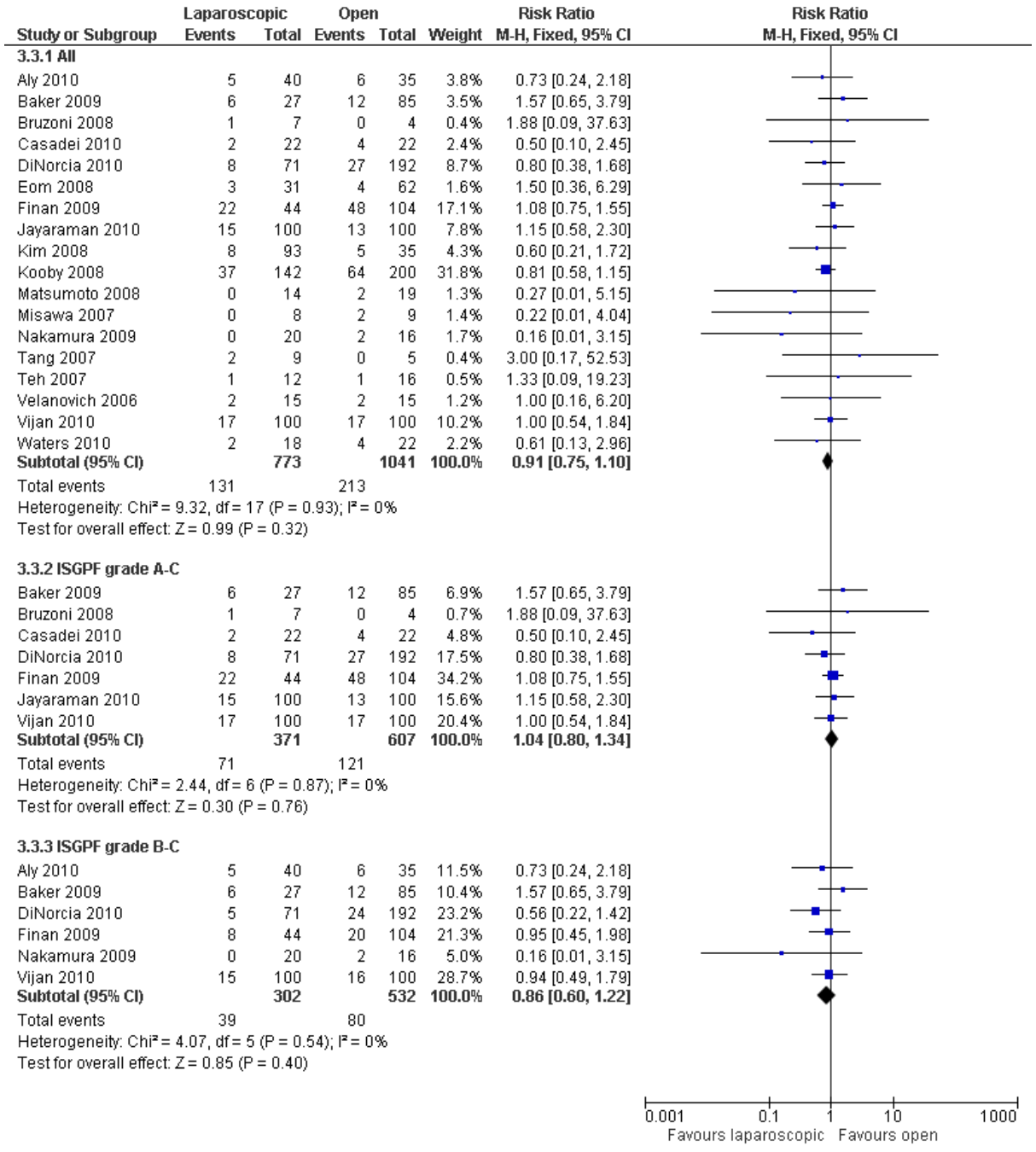


Figure 265: Reoperation

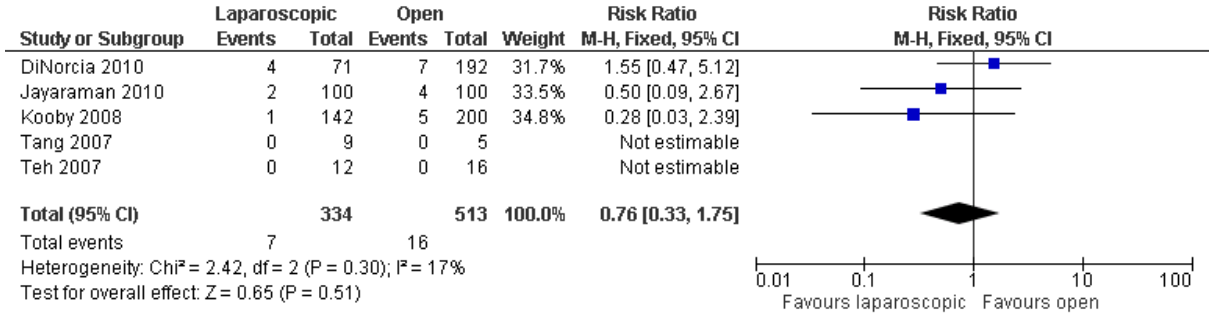


Figure 266: Blood Loss (mls)

Study or Subgroup	Laparoscopic Mean	SD	Total	Open Mean	SD	Total	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
Aly 2010	363	549	40	606	602	35	6.2%	-243.00 [-505.15, 19.15]
Baker 2009	219.4	30.6	27	612.6	80.7	85	7.7%	-393.20 [-413.88, -372.52]
Bruzoni 2008	214	295.5	7	362	75.3	4	6.5%	-148.00 [-379.01, 83.01]
Casadei 2010	1.7	1.7	22	3	1.9	22	7.7%	-1.30 [-2.37, -0.23]
DiNorcia 2010	150	111.1	71	900	740.7	192	7.4%	-750.00 [-857.91, -642.09]
Finan 2009	157.6	247.5	44	719.9	575	104	7.2%	-562.30 [-694.82, -429.78]
Kooby 2008	357	497	142	588	591	200	7.3%	-231.00 [-346.72, -115.28]
Kooby 2010	422	473	23	751	853	70	6.1%	-329.00 [-607.02, -50.98]
Matsumoto 2008	247.1	227.4	14	400.3	423.5	19	6.5%	-153.20 [-377.81, 71.41]
Misawa 2007	182	224.1	8	696	627.6	9	4.6%	-514.00 [-952.45, -75.55]
Nakamura 2009	249	239.8	20	714	650.4	16	5.5%	-465.00 [-800.57, -129.43]
Shimura 2006	33.6	13.1	5	439.3	78	8	7.6%	-405.70 [-460.96, -350.44]
Tang 2007	142.5	44.8	9	825	616.6	5	3.8%	-682.50 [-1223.76, -141.24]
Teh 2007	193	223.7	12	609	462.5	16	6.2%	-416.00 [-675.57, -156.43]
Waters 2010	667	1,737.5	18	681	812.5	22	2.1%	-14.00 [-885.52, 857.52]
Zhao 2010	223.33	143.69	30	251.19	103.2	42	7.6%	-27.86 [-88.01, 32.29]
Total (95% CI)			**492**			**849**	**100.0%**	**-332.22 [-480.99, -183.45]**

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 75052.55; Chi² = 1889.51, df = 15 (P < 0.00001); I² = 99%
Test for overall effect: Z = 4.38 (P < 0.0001)

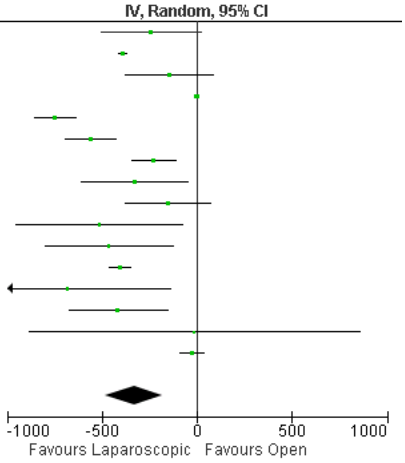


Figure 267: Surgical Site Infection

Study or Subgroup	Laparoscopic Events	Total	Open Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
Aly 2010	1	40	1	35	2.6%	0.88 [0.06, 13.48]
Eom 2008	0	31	2	62	4.1%	0.39 [0.02, 7.96]
Finan 2009	3	44	6	104	8.6%	1.18 [0.31, 4.51]
Kim 2008	2	93	1	35	3.5%	0.75 [0.07, 8.04]
Kooby 2008	7	142	28	200	56.0%	0.35 [0.16, 0.78]
Matsumoto 2008	0	14	0	19		Not estimable
Nakamura 2009	0	20	0	16		Not estimable
Tang 2007	0	9	0	5		Not estimable
Teh 2007	0	12	3	16	7.3%	0.19 [0.01, 3.31]
Velanovich 2006	2	15	2	15	4.8%	1.00 [0.16, 6.20]
Vijan 2010	0	100	5	100	13.2%	0.09 [0.01, 1.62]
Total (95% CI)		**520**		**607**	**100.0%**	**0.44 [0.25, 0.75]**
Total events	15		48			

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 5.12, df = 7 (P = 0.65); I² = 0%
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.97 (P = 0.003)

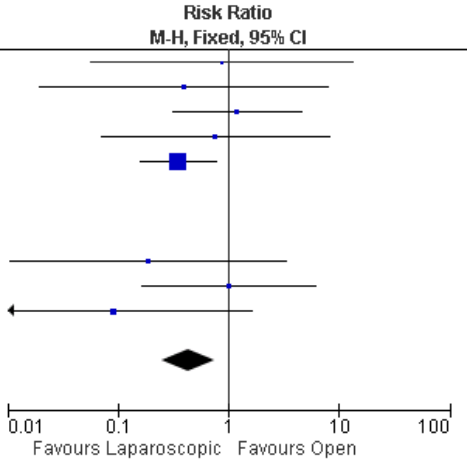


Figure 268: Operation Time (mins)

Study or Subgroup	Laparoscopic Mean [Minutes]	SD [Minutes]	Total	Open Mean [Minutes]	SD [Minutes]	Total	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI [Minutes]
Aly 2010	342	133	40	250	98	35	4.3%	92.00 [39.53, 144.47]
Baker 2009	236	15.8	27	253.2	31.7	85	8.3%	-17.20 [-26.20, -8.20]
Bruzoni 2008	182	54.4	7	152	13.8	4	5.2%	30.00 [-12.51, 72.51]
Casadei 2010	225	83	22	145	49	22	5.4%	80.00 [39.72, 120.28]
DiNorcia 2010	191	37.8	71	195	71.8	192	8.0%	-4.00 [-17.43, 9.43]
Eom 2008	217.7	55.8	31	194.8	63.7	62	7.0%	22.90 [-2.34, 48.14]
Finan 2009	156	34	44	200	70.5	104	7.8%	-44.00 [-60.87, -27.13]
Kim 2008	195	61.8	93	190	98.5	35	5.9%	5.00 [-29.97, 39.97]
Kooby 2008	230	97	142	216	100	200	7.4%	14.00 [-7.13, 35.13]
Kooby 2010	238	68	23	216	69	70	6.2%	22.00 [-10.15, 54.15]
Matsumoto 2008	290.7	53.2	14	213.8	84.6	19	4.7%	76.90 [29.74, 124.06]
Misawa 2007	232.5	53.6	8	222.5	64.3	9	4.0%	10.00 [-46.07, 66.07]
Nakamura 2009	308.4	124	20	281.5	83.3	16	3.2%	26.90 [-41.07, 94.87]
Shimura 2006	160.6	17.8	5	179.8	22.5	8	7.3%	-19.20 [-41.26, 2.86]
Tang 2007	182.5	37.5	9	200	40.8	5	5.1%	-17.50 [-60.85, 25.85]
Teh 2007	212	86.8	12	278	60	16	3.9%	-66.00 [-123.24, -8.76]
Waters 2010	224	61.5	18	234	75.25	22	5.2%	-10.00 [-52.38, 32.38]
Zhao 2010	186.3	358.98	30	149.29	29	42	1.2%	37.01 [-91.75, 165.77]
Total (95% CI)			**616**			**946**	**100.0%**	**8.88 [-6.46, 24.23]**

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 716.04; Chi² = 90.30, df = 17 (P < 0.00001); I² = 81%
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.13 (P = 0.26)

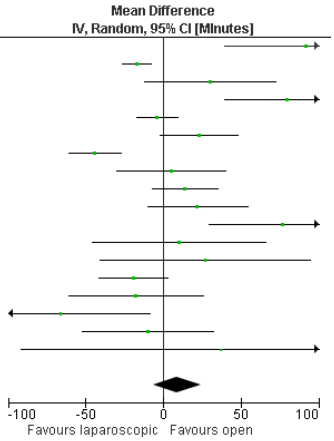


Figure 269: Length of hospital stay

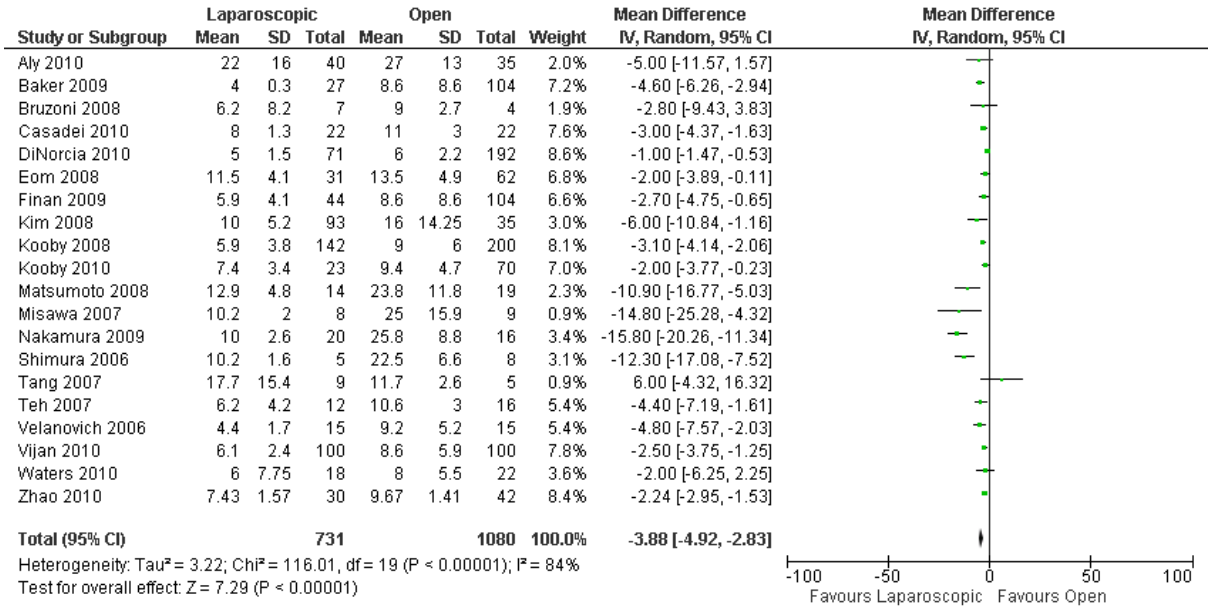
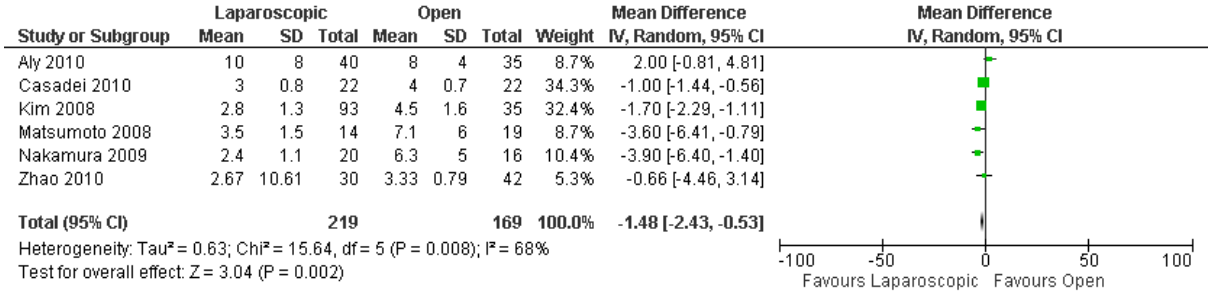
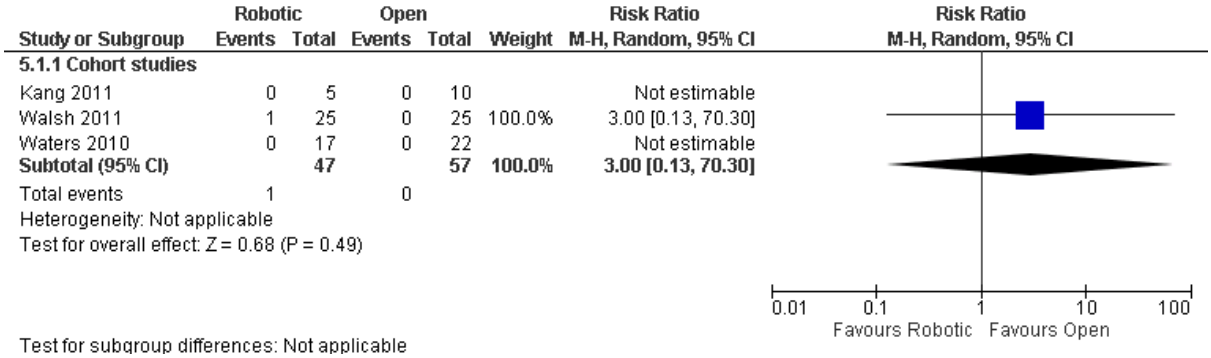


Figure 270: Time to oral intake



H.13.46 Minimally invasive robotic pancreatectomy versus open pancreatectomy

Figure 271: Postoperative Mortality



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure 272: Positive Margin Rate

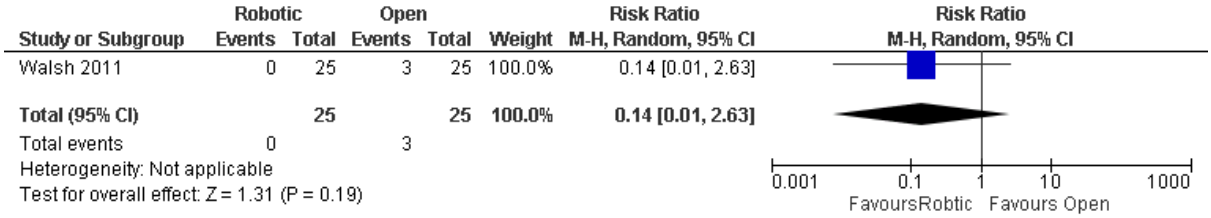


Figure 273: Overall complication rate

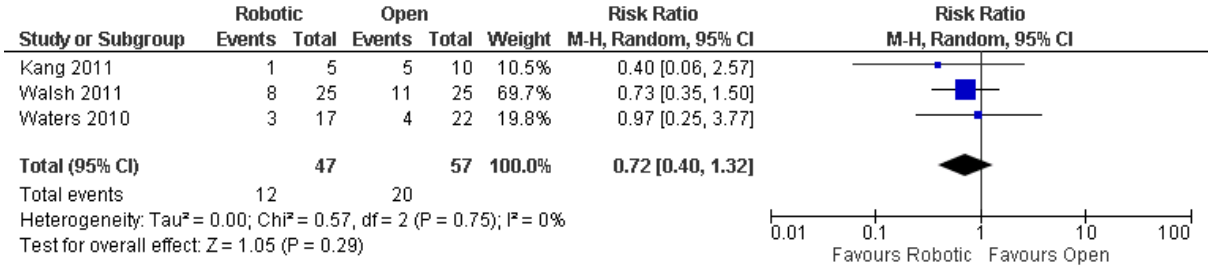
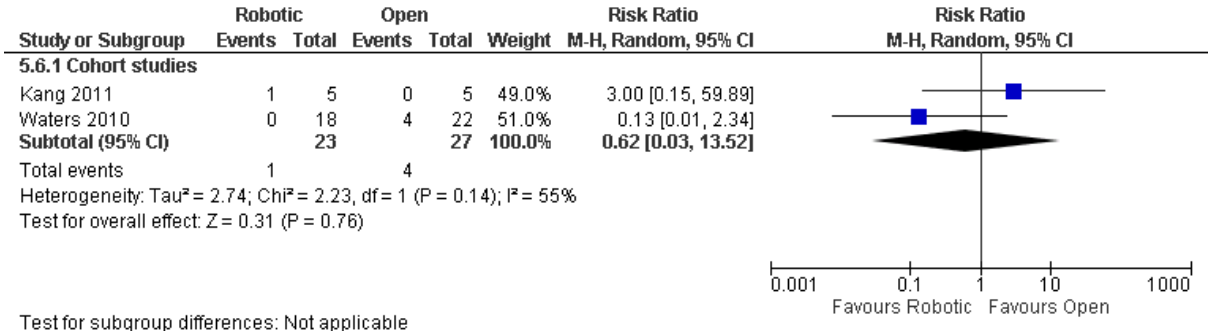


Figure 274: Pancreatic Fistula



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure 275: Operation time (mins)

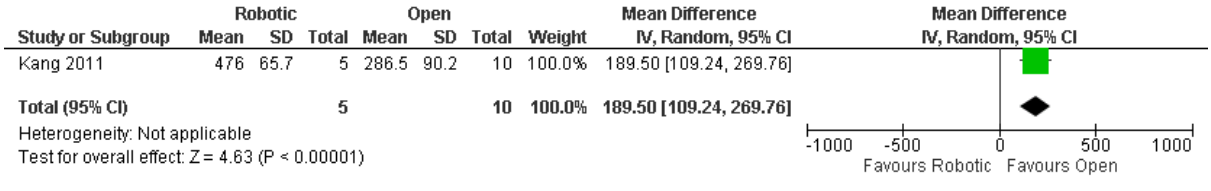


Figure 276: Reoperation rate

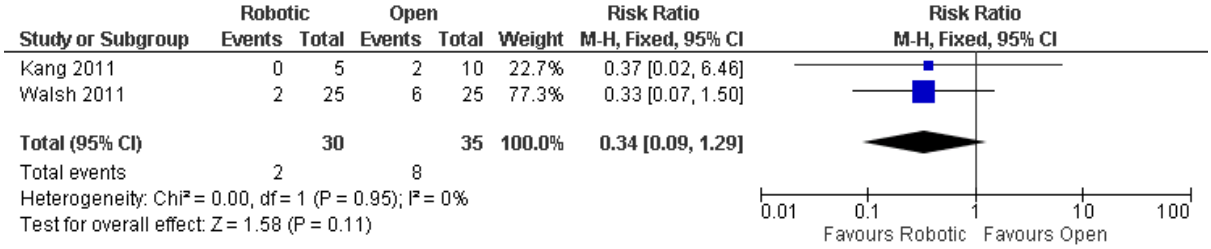


Figure 277: Blood loss (mls)

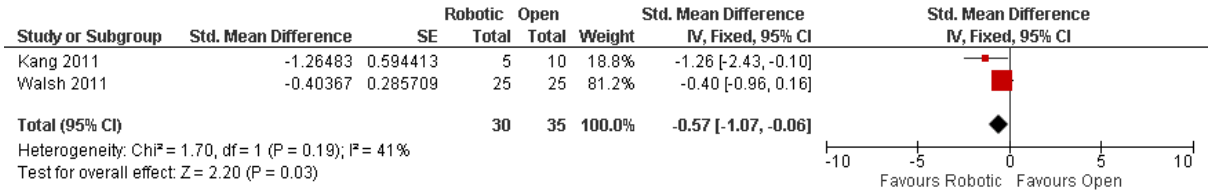
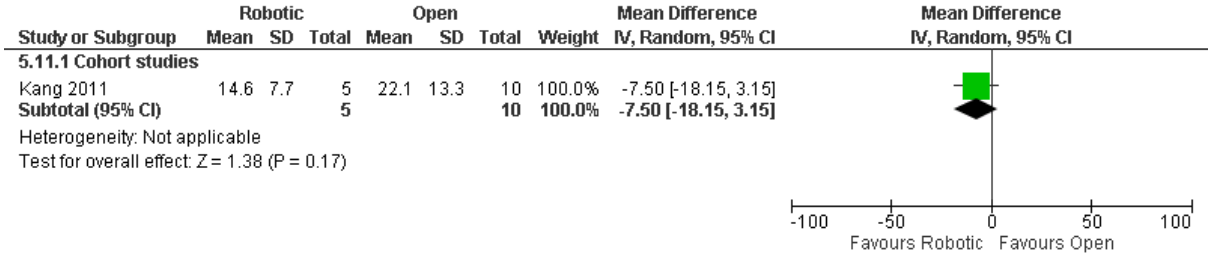


Figure 278: Length of hospital stay (days)



H.13.56 Extended lymphadenectomy versus standard lymphadenectomy

Figure 279: Overall Survival

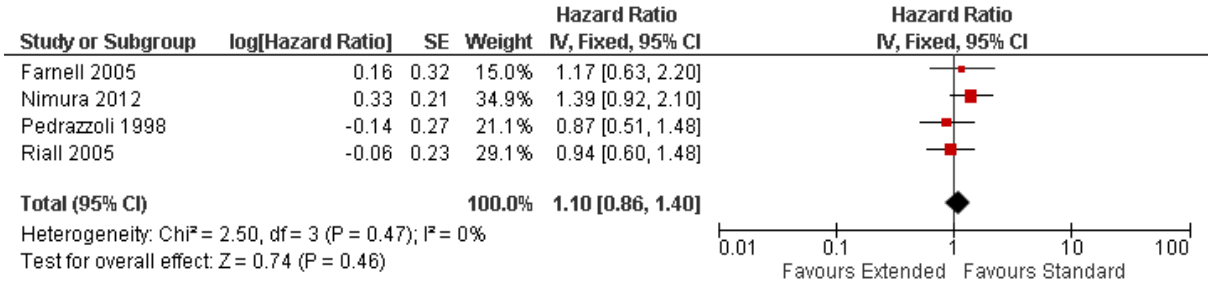


Figure 280: Lymph Node Positive

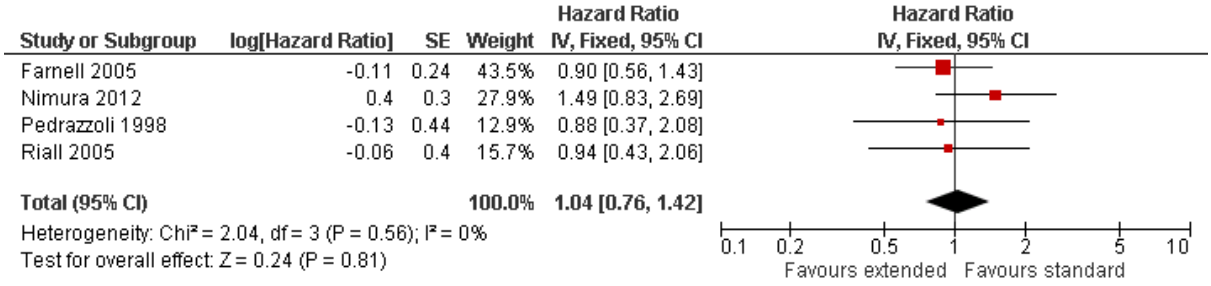


Figure 281: Lymph Node Negative

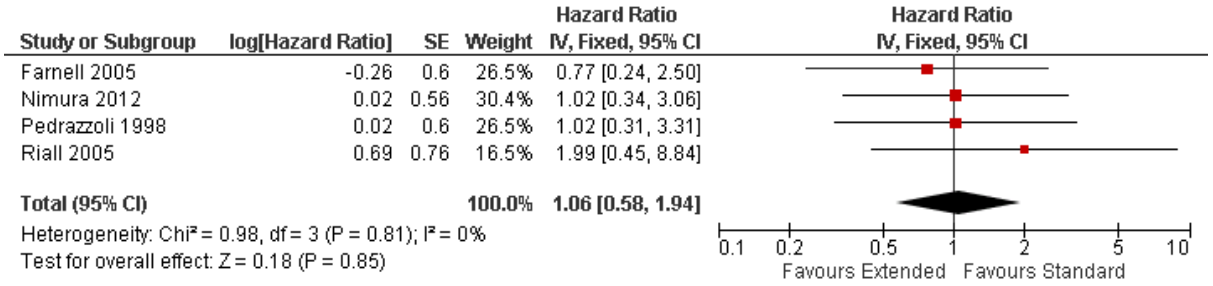


Figure 282 Positive Margins

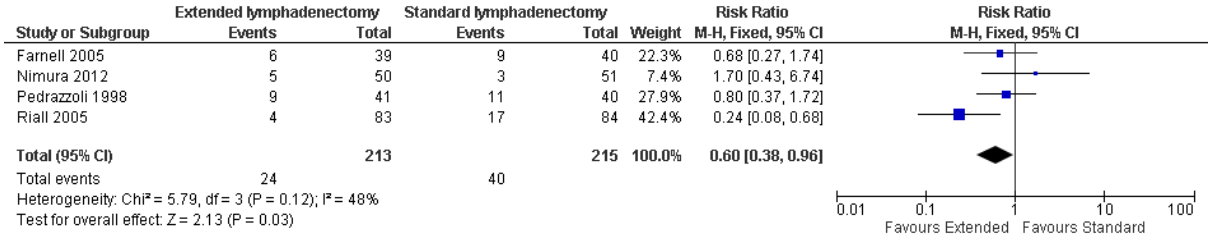
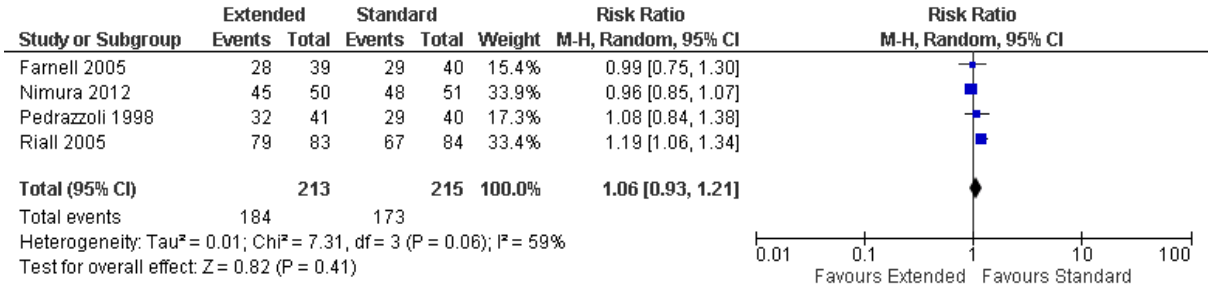
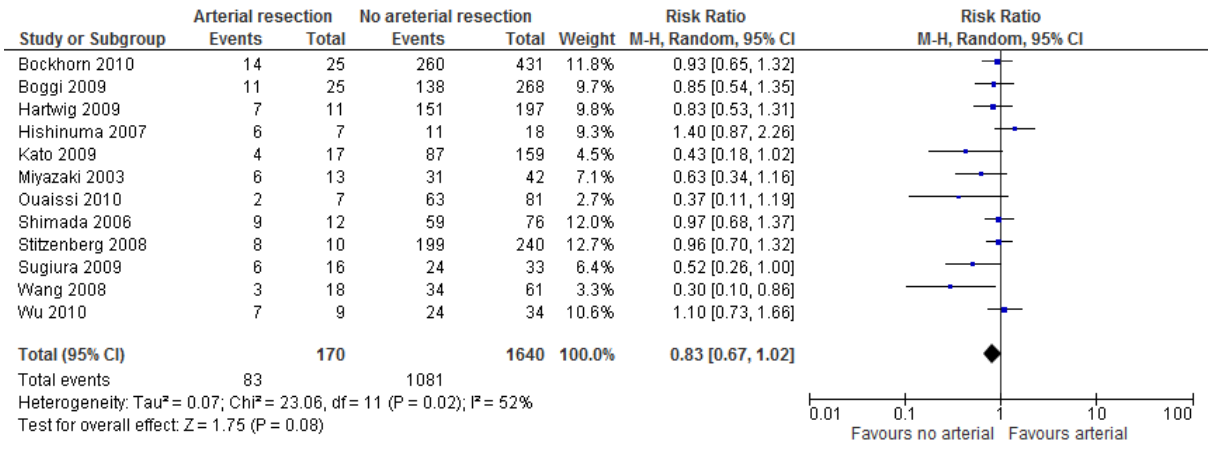


Figure 283: Negative Margins



H.13.67 Arterial resection versus no arterial resection

Figure 284: 1-year Overall Survival



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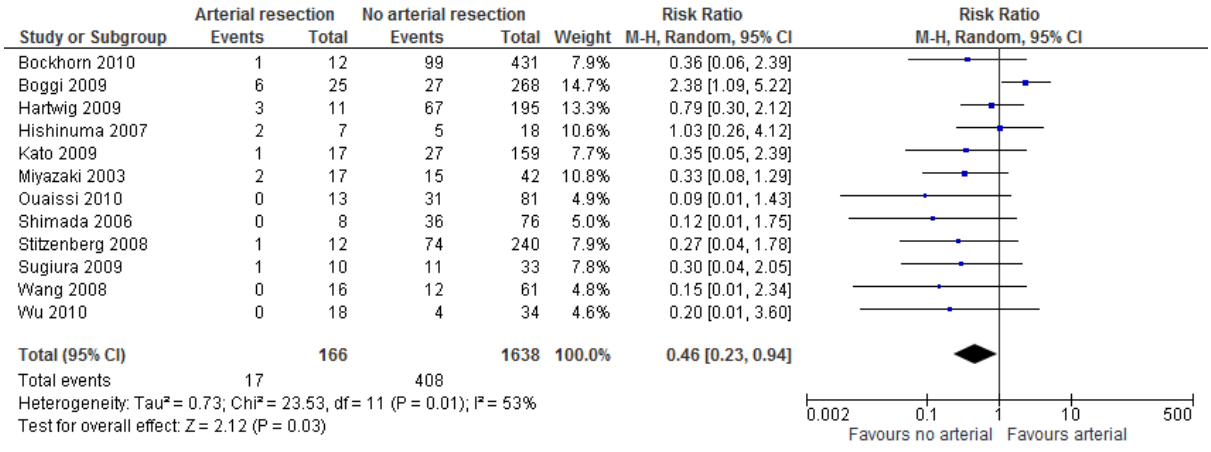
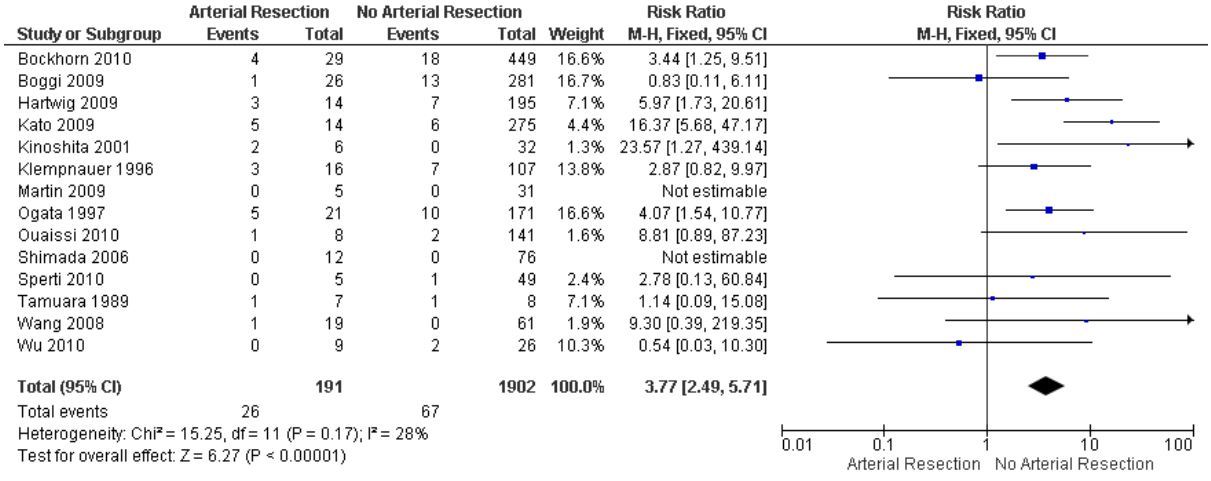
2 Figure 285: 3-Year Overall Survival



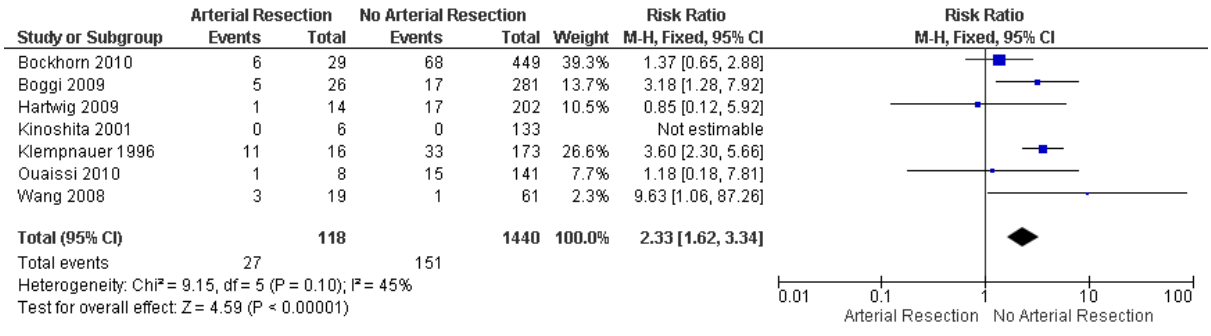
3

4 Figure 286: Post-operative Mortality



5

6 Figure 287: Reoperation Rate



7

8

Figure 288: R0 Resection Rate

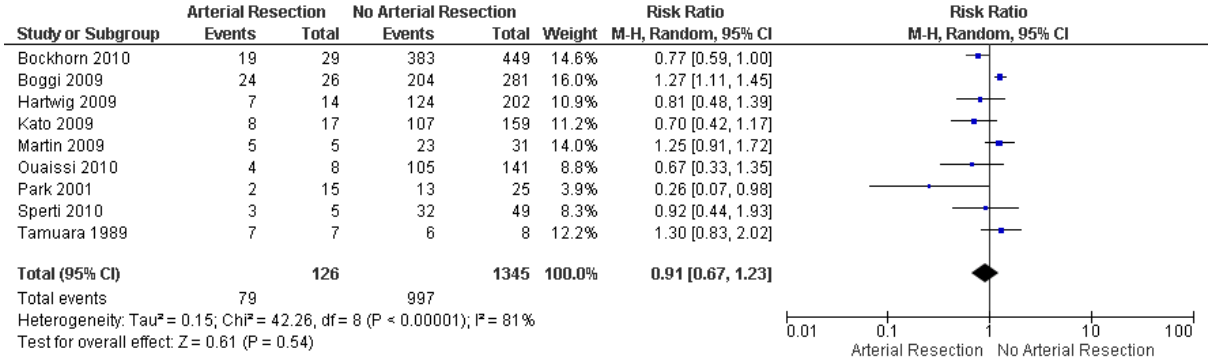


Figure 289: Lymph Node Positive

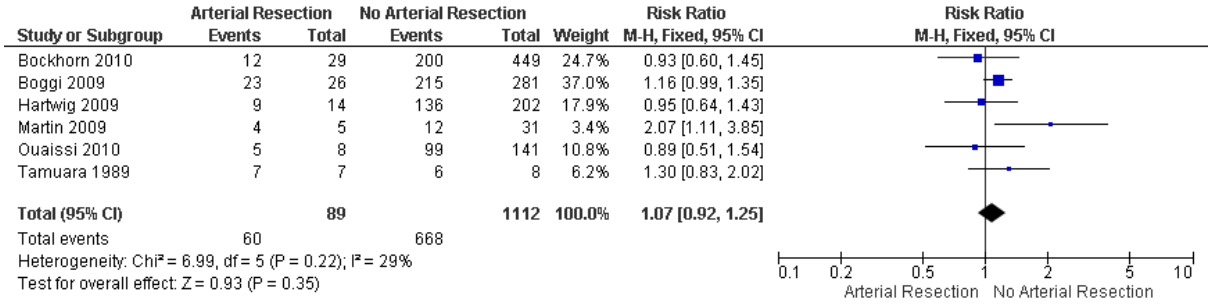
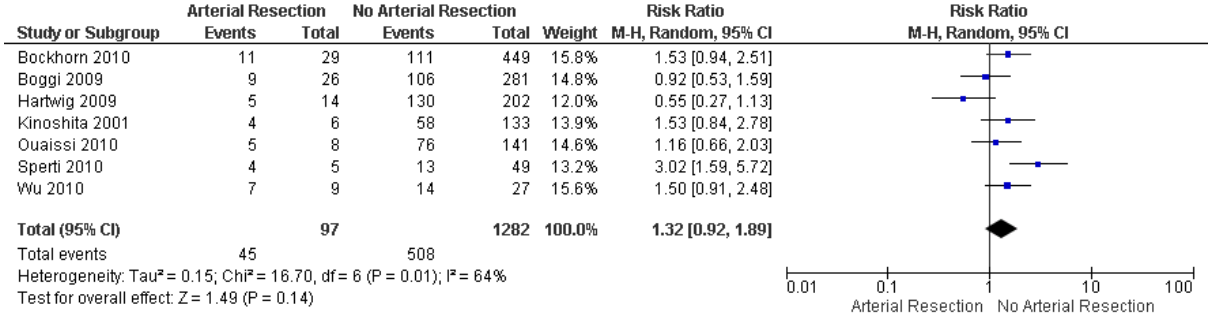


Figure 290: Post-operative Morbidity



H.13.78 Venous resection versus no venous resection

Figure 291: 1-year overall survival

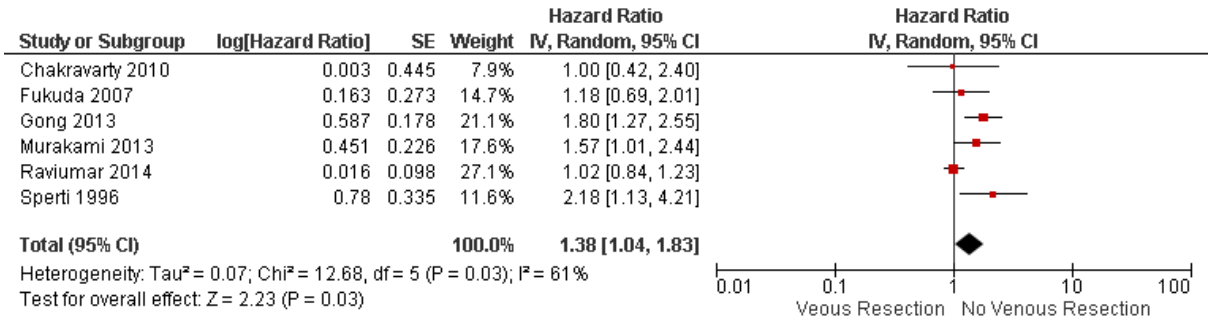


Figure 292: 5-year overall survival

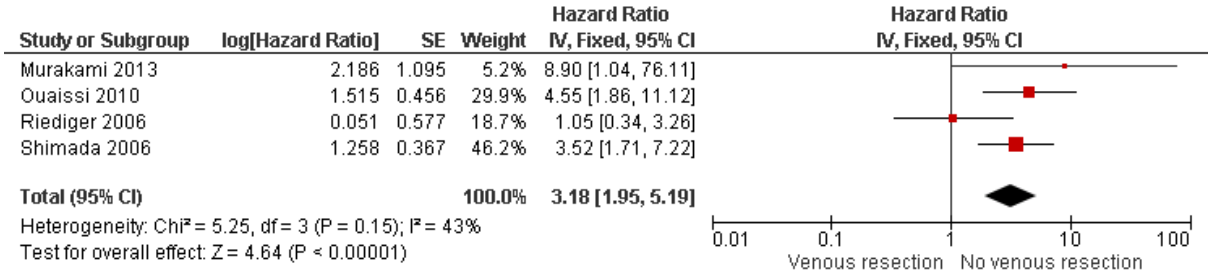


Figure 293: 5-year overall survival (all survival data)

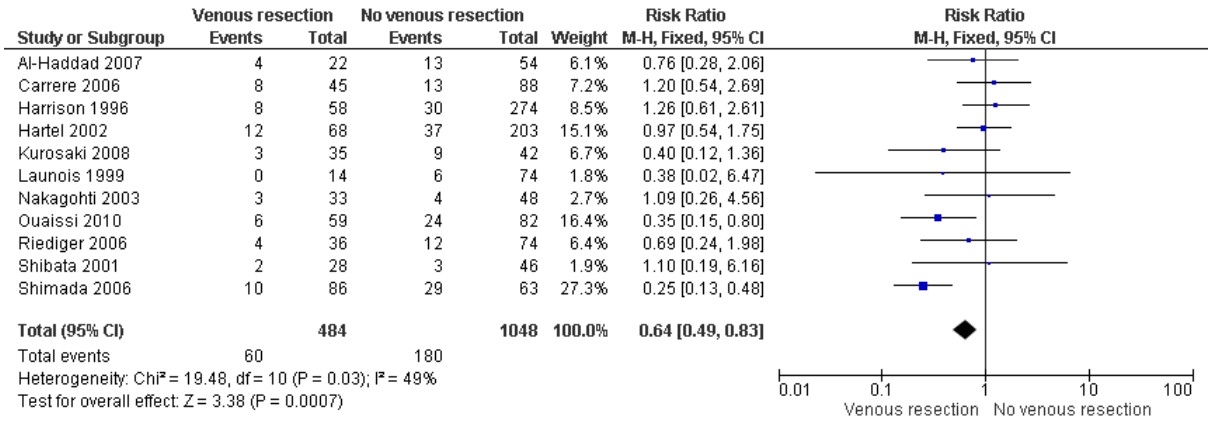


Figure 294: Post-operative Mortality

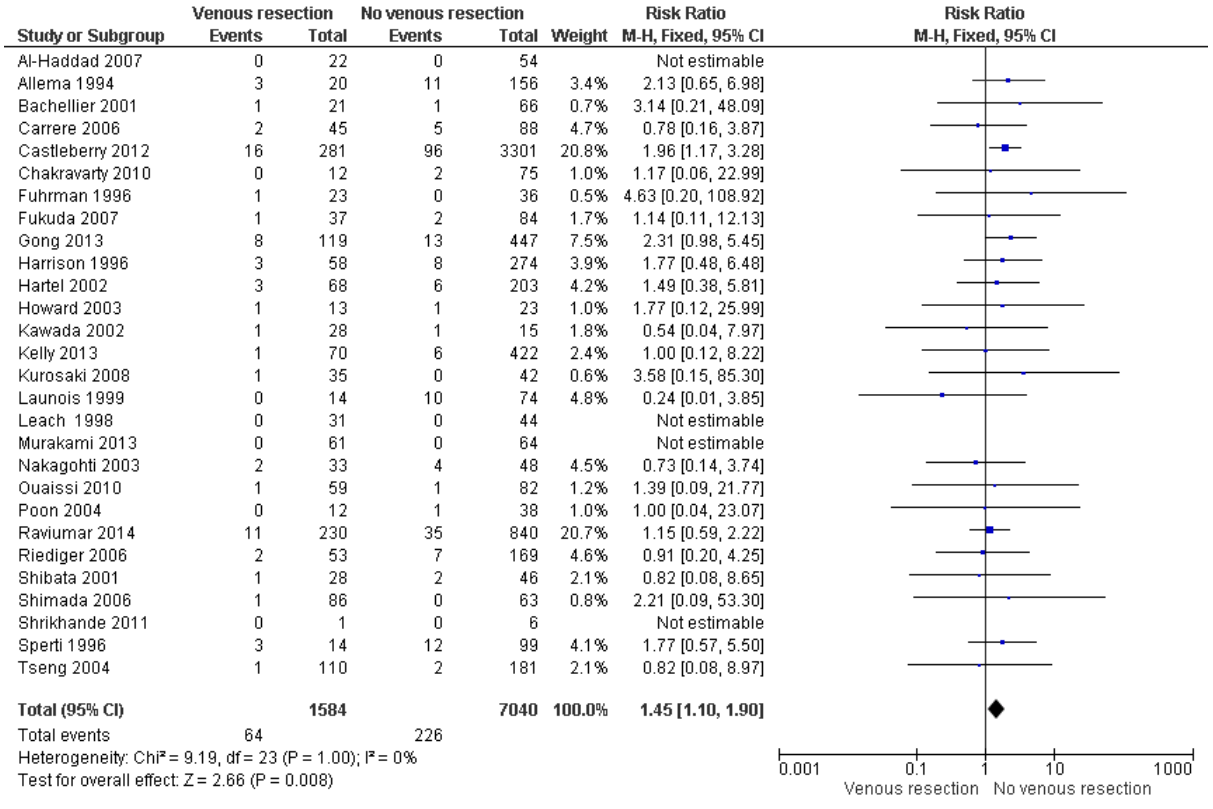


Figure 295: Reoperation Rate

Study or Subgroup	Venous resection Events	Total	No venous resection Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
Bachellier 2001	2	21	10	66	3.1%	0.63 [0.15, 2.64]
Carrere 2006	10	45	12	88	5.3%	1.63 [0.76, 3.48]
Castleberry 2012	37	281	231	3301	23.6%	1.88 [1.36, 2.60]
Fuhrman 1996	1	23	1	36	0.5%	1.57 [0.10, 23.81]
Gong 2013	38	119	122	447	33.4%	1.17 [0.86, 1.58]
Harrison 1996	7	58	30	254	7.3%	1.02 [0.47, 2.21]
Kurosaki 2008	2	35	2	42	1.2%	1.20 [0.18, 8.09]
Ouaissi 2010	8	59	8	82	4.4%	1.39 [0.55, 3.49]
Raviumar 2014	17	230	51	840	14.3%	1.22 [0.72, 2.07]
Riediger 2006	4	53	15	169	4.7%	0.85 [0.29, 2.45]
Shibata 2001	2	86	3	63	2.3%	0.49 [0.08, 2.84]
Total (95% CI)		**1010**		**5388**	**100.0%**	**1.32 [1.10, 1.58]**
Total events	128		485			

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 8.93, df = 10 (P = 0.54); I² = 0%
Test for overall effect: Z = 3.04 (P = 0.002)

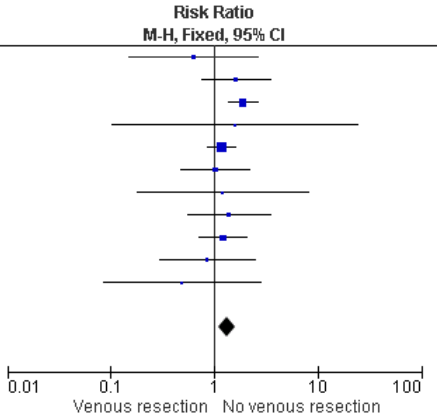


Figure 296: R1-R2 resection Rate

Study or Subgroup	Venous resection Events	Total	No venous resection Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
Bachellier 2001	8	21	18	66	2.3%	1.40 [0.71, 2.74]
Carrere 2006	8	45	13	88	2.4%	1.20 [0.54, 2.69]
Chakravarty 2010	0	12	27	75	2.1%	0.11 [0.01, 1.64]
Fuhrman 1996	4	23	5	36	1.0%	1.25 [0.37, 4.18]
Fukuda 2007	14	37	23	84	3.8%	1.38 [0.81, 2.37]
Harrison 1996	17	58	66	274	6.2%	1.22 [0.77, 1.91]
Hartel 2002	23	68	39	203	5.2%	1.76 [1.14, 2.72]
Kelly 2013	22	70	105	422	8.0%	1.26 [0.86, 1.85]
Kurosaki 2008	5	35	6	42	1.5%	1.00 [0.33, 3.00]
Leach 1998	4	31	7	44	1.5%	0.81 [0.26, 2.53]
Murakami 2013	30	61	18	64	4.7%	1.75 [1.10, 2.79]
Nakagohti 2003	8	33	10	48	2.2%	1.16 [0.51, 2.63]
Ouaissi 2010	25	59	11	82	2.5%	3.16 [1.69, 5.90]
Poon 2004	1	12	4	38	0.5%	0.79 [0.10, 6.42]
Raviumar 2014	145	230	433	840	49.8%	1.22 [1.09, 1.38]
Shibata 2001	8	28	8	46	1.6%	1.64 [0.70, 3.88]
Shrikhande 2011	0	1	2	6	0.3%	0.70 [0.05, 9.41]
Tseng 2004	24	110	22	181	4.4%	1.80 [1.06, 3.04]
Total (95% CI)		**934**		**2639**	**100.0%**	**1.33 [1.20, 1.47]**
Total events	346		817			

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 18.81, df = 17 (P = 0.34); I² = 10%
Test for overall effect: Z = 5.62 (P < 0.00001)

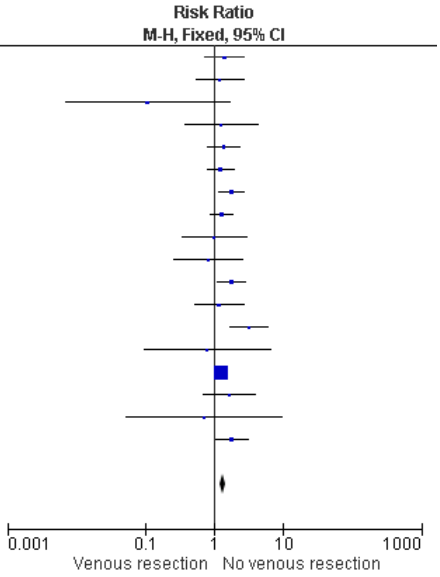
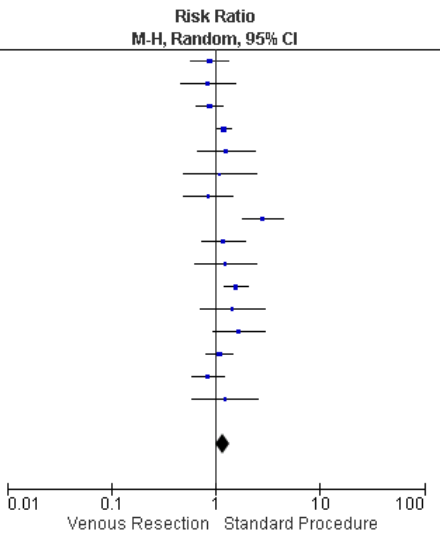


Figure 297: Overall post-operative morbidity

Study or Subgroup	Vein resection Events	Total	Standard Procedure Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Allema 1994	11	20	98	156	7.0%	0.88 [0.58, 1.33]
Bachellier 2001	8	21	30	66	4.5%	0.84 [0.46, 1.54]
Carrere 2006	25	45	56	88	9.0%	0.87 [0.64, 1.18]
Castleberry 2012	112	281	1099	3301	12.1%	1.20 [1.03, 1.39]
Chakravarty 2010	6	12	30	75	4.2%	1.25 [0.67, 2.35]
Fuhrman 1996	7	23	10	36	2.9%	1.10 [0.49, 2.47]
Fukuda 2007	12	37	32	84	5.2%	0.85 [0.50, 1.46]
Gong 2013	28	119	37	447	6.4%	2.84 [1.82, 4.45]
Hartel 2002	18	68	45	203	6.1%	1.19 [0.74, 1.92]
Howard 2003	7	13	10	23	3.8%	1.24 [0.62, 2.46]
Kelly 2013	36	70	139	422	9.8%	1.56 [1.20, 2.04]
Kurosaki 2008	12	35	10	42	3.6%	1.44 [0.71, 2.93]
Murakami 2013	22	61	14	64	4.8%	1.65 [0.93, 2.92]
Ousissi 2010	35	59	45	82	9.3%	1.08 [0.81, 1.44]
Riediger 2006	22	53	84	169	8.0%	0.84 [0.59, 1.19]
Shibata 2001	9	28	12	46	3.5%	1.23 [0.60, 2.55]
Total (95% CI)		**945**		**5304**	**100.0%**	**1.18 [1.01, 1.38]**
Total events	370		1751			

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.05; Chi² = 33.34, df = 15 (P = 0.004); I² = 55%
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.04 (P = 0.04)



H.14 Adjuvant treatment

H.14.1 Adjuvant chemotherapy versus no adjuvant therapy in resected pancreatic cancer patients

Figure 298: Overall survival

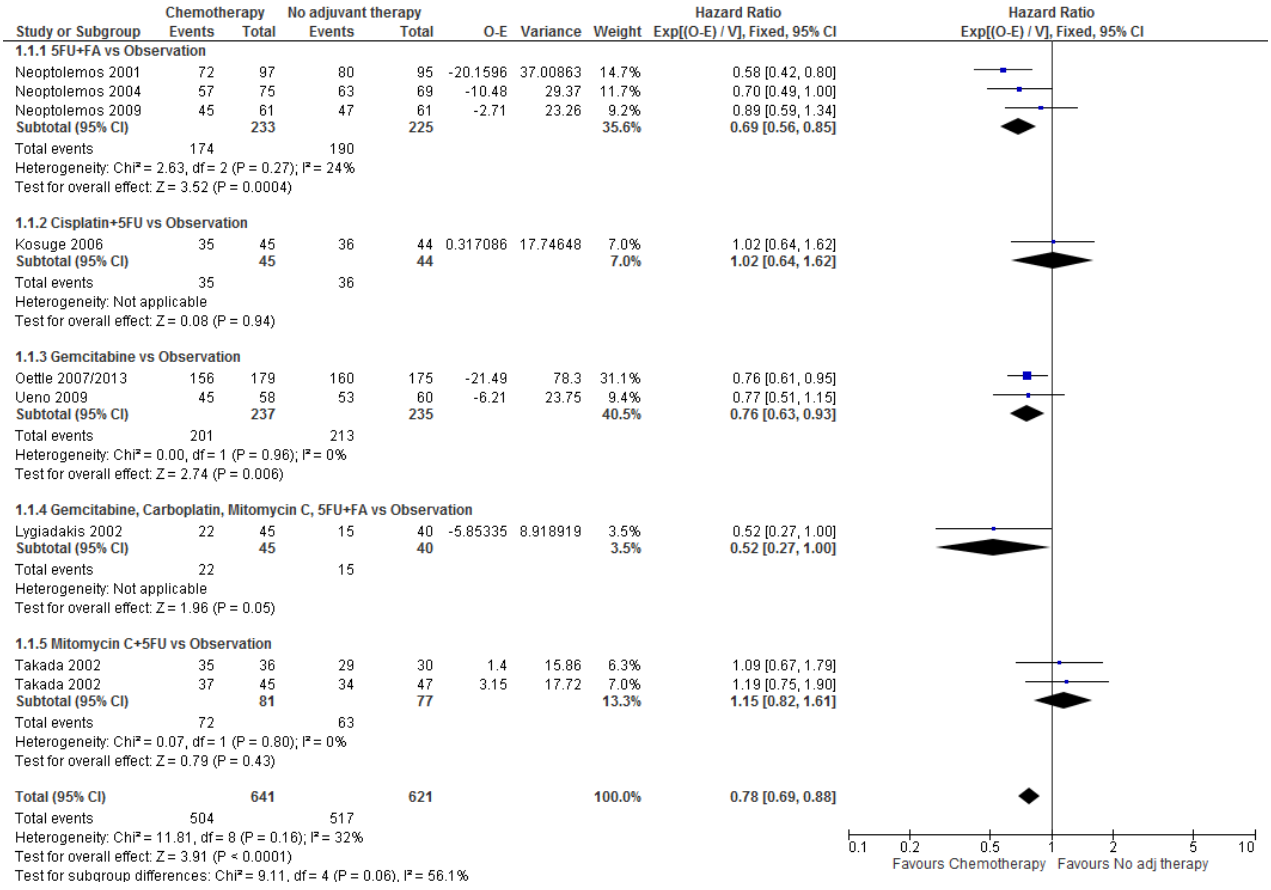


Figure 299: Disease-free survival

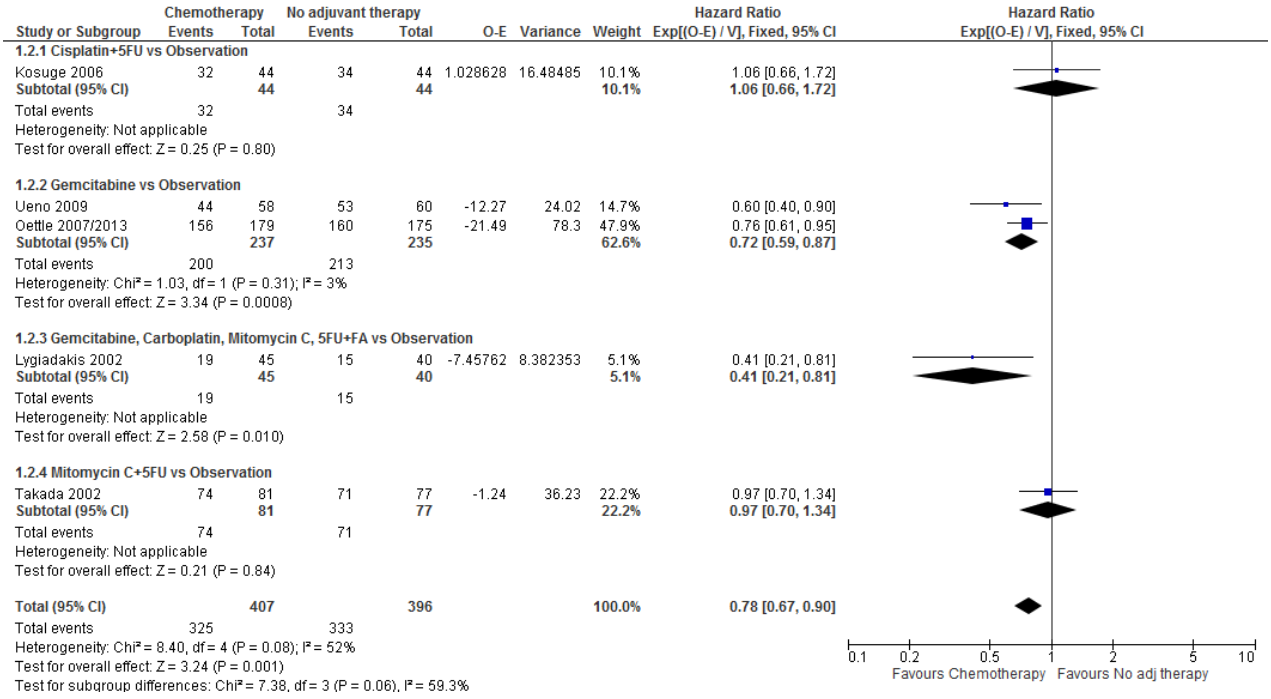


Figure 300: # patients with serious adverse events

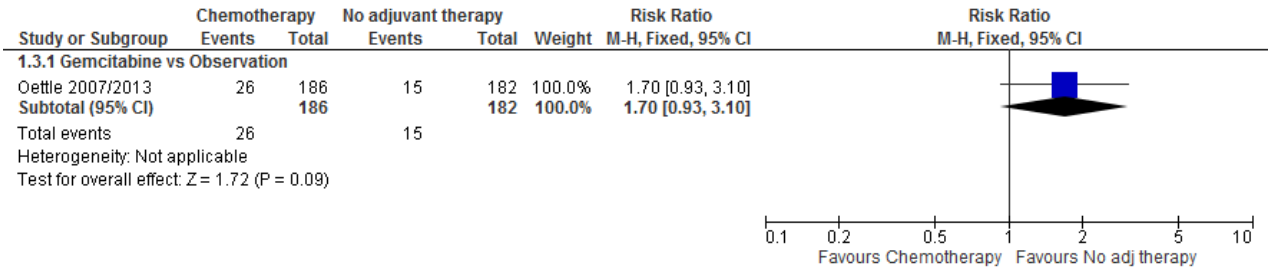


Figure 301: # patients with any Grade 3 or 4 haematological toxicity

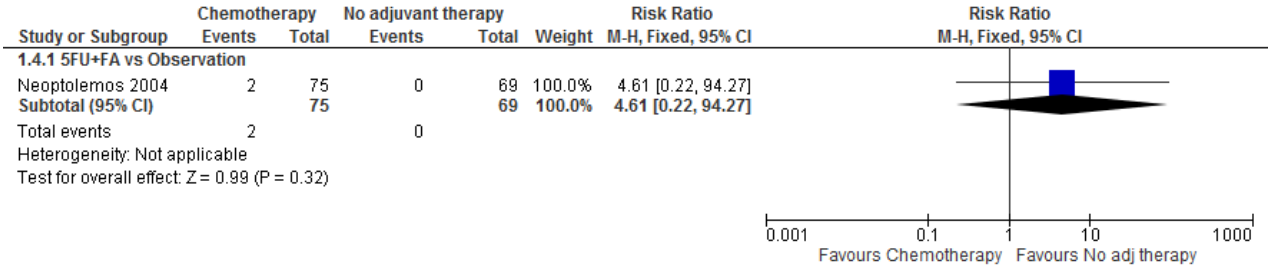


Figure 302: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 non-haematological toxicity

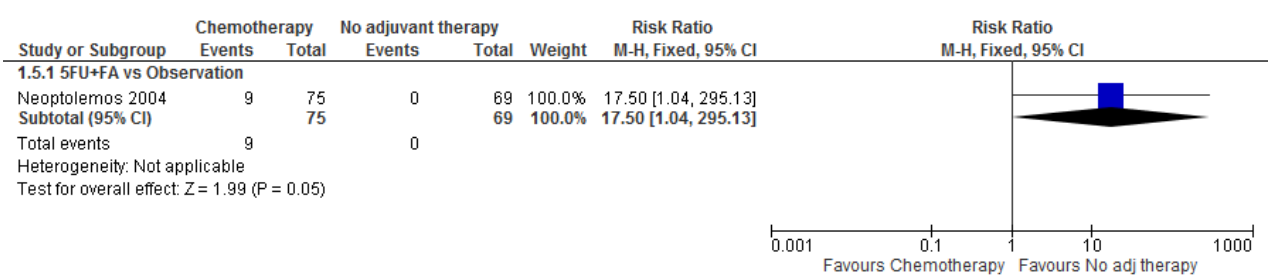


Figure 303: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 abscess

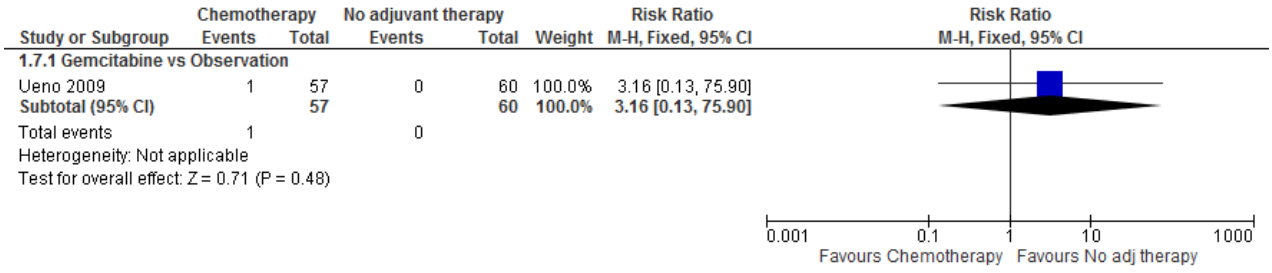


Figure 304: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 alanine aminotransferase

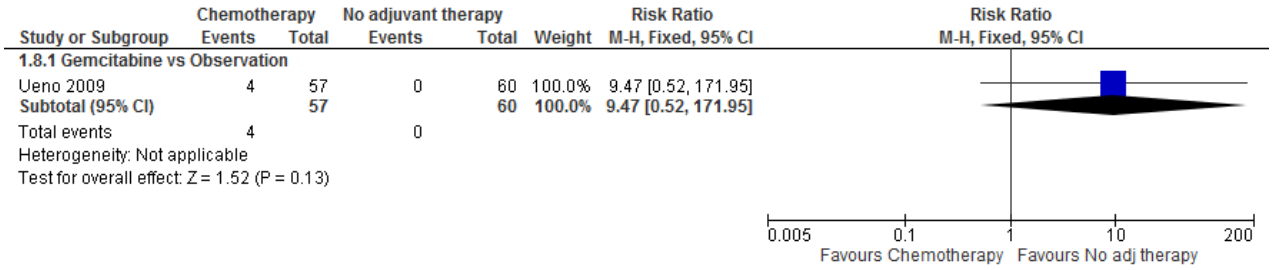


Figure 305: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 anaemia

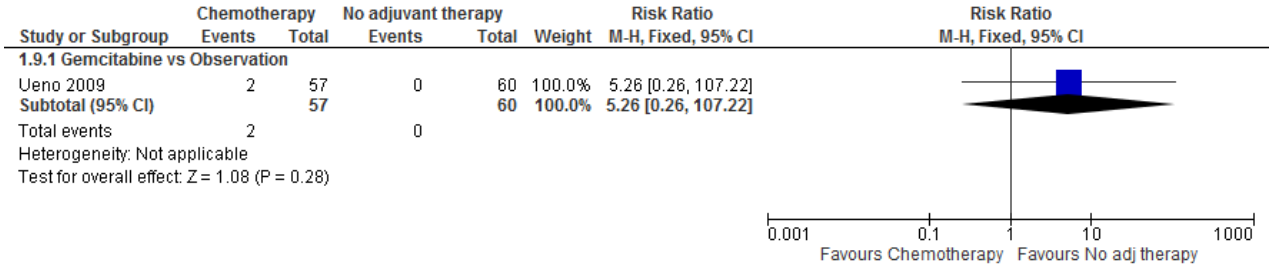


Figure 306: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 anorexia

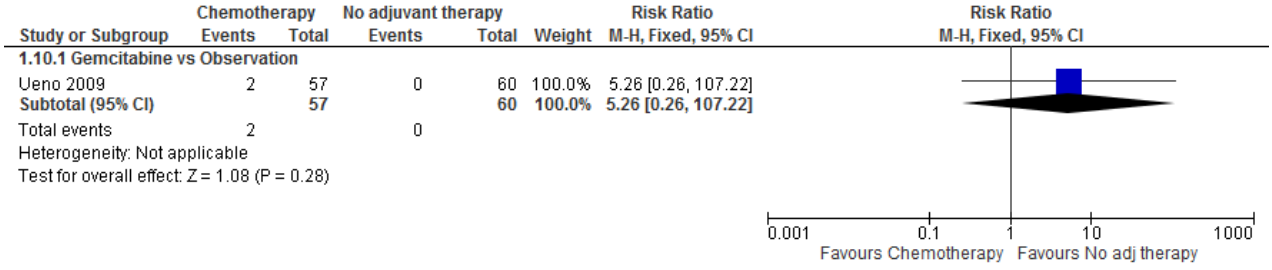


Figure 307: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 diarrhoea

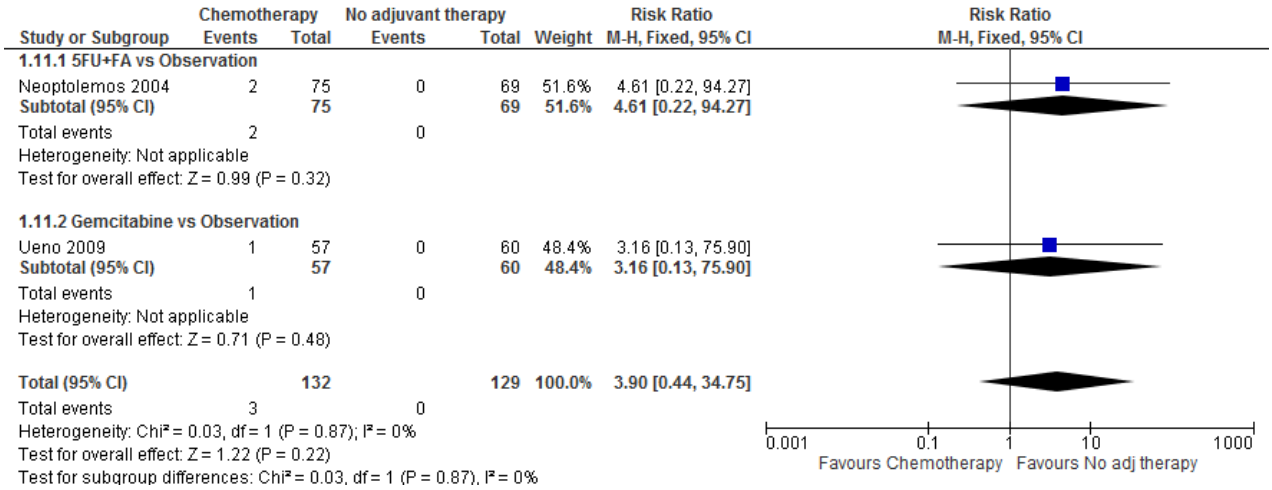


Figure 308: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 aspartate aminotransferase

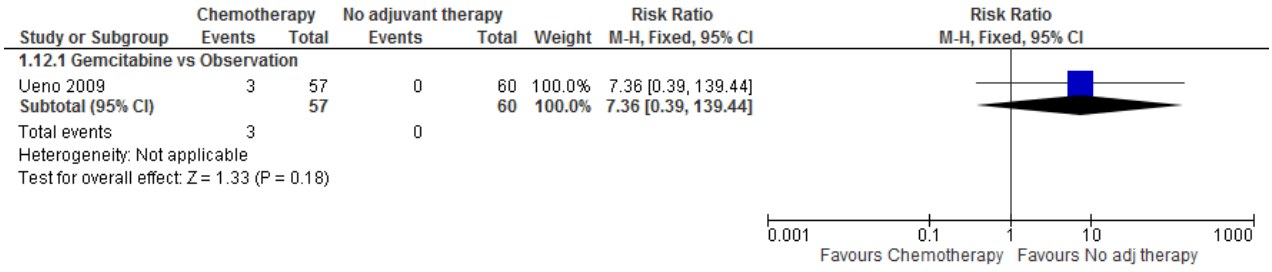


Figure 309: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 fatigue

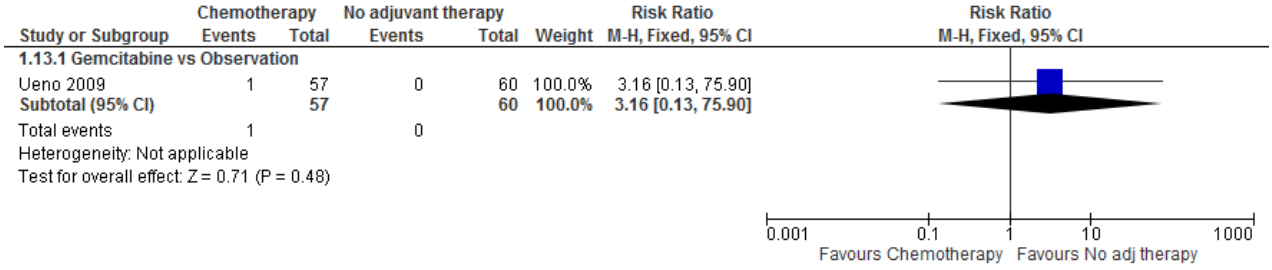


Figure 310: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 fever

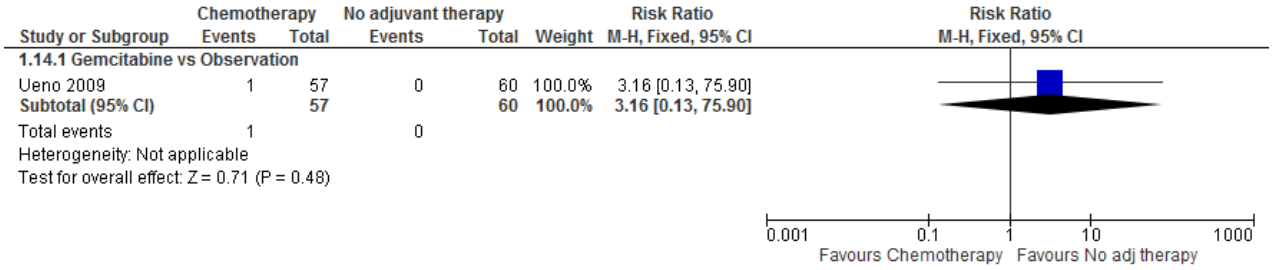


Figure 311: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 granulocytopenia

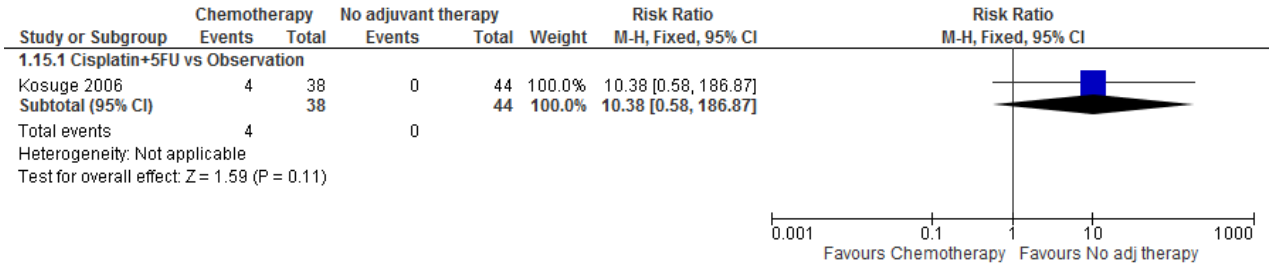


Figure 312: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 hepatic

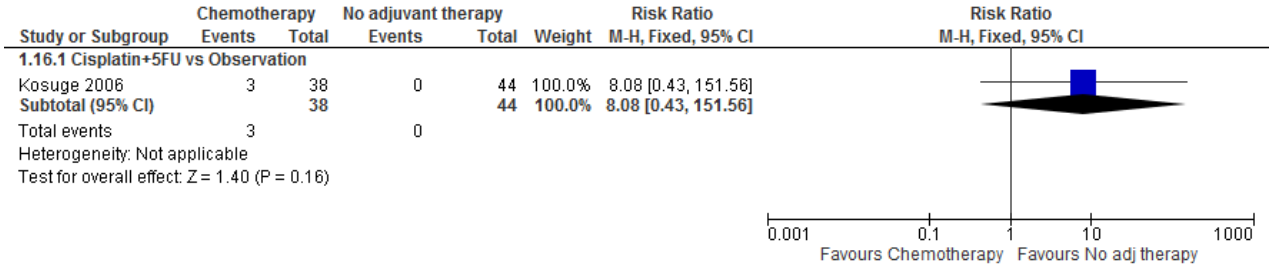


Figure 313: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 leukopenia

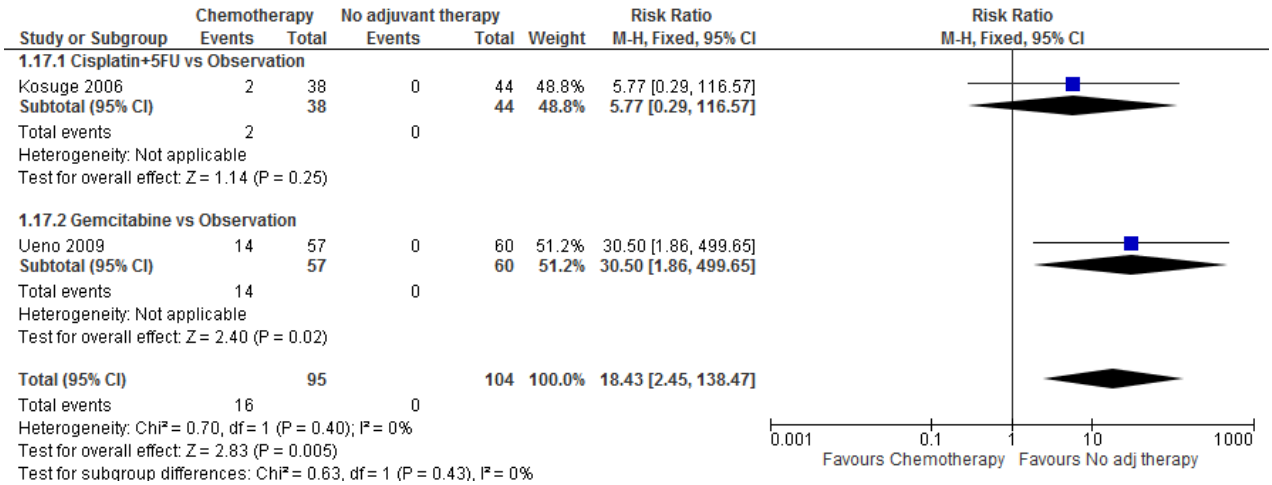


Figure 314: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 mucositis

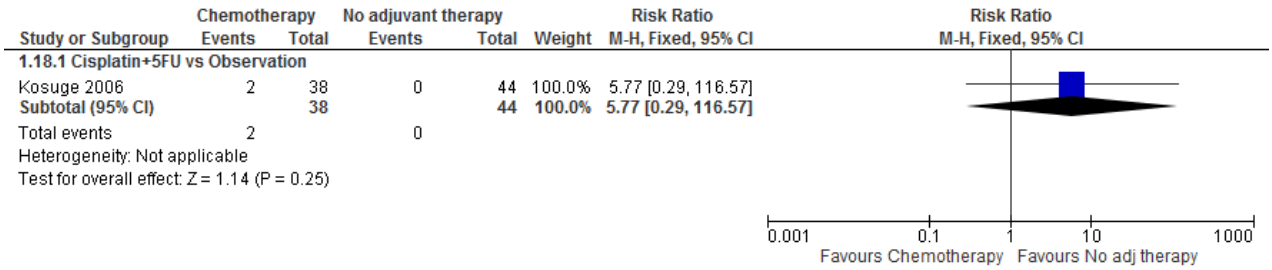


Figure 315: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 nausea/vomiting

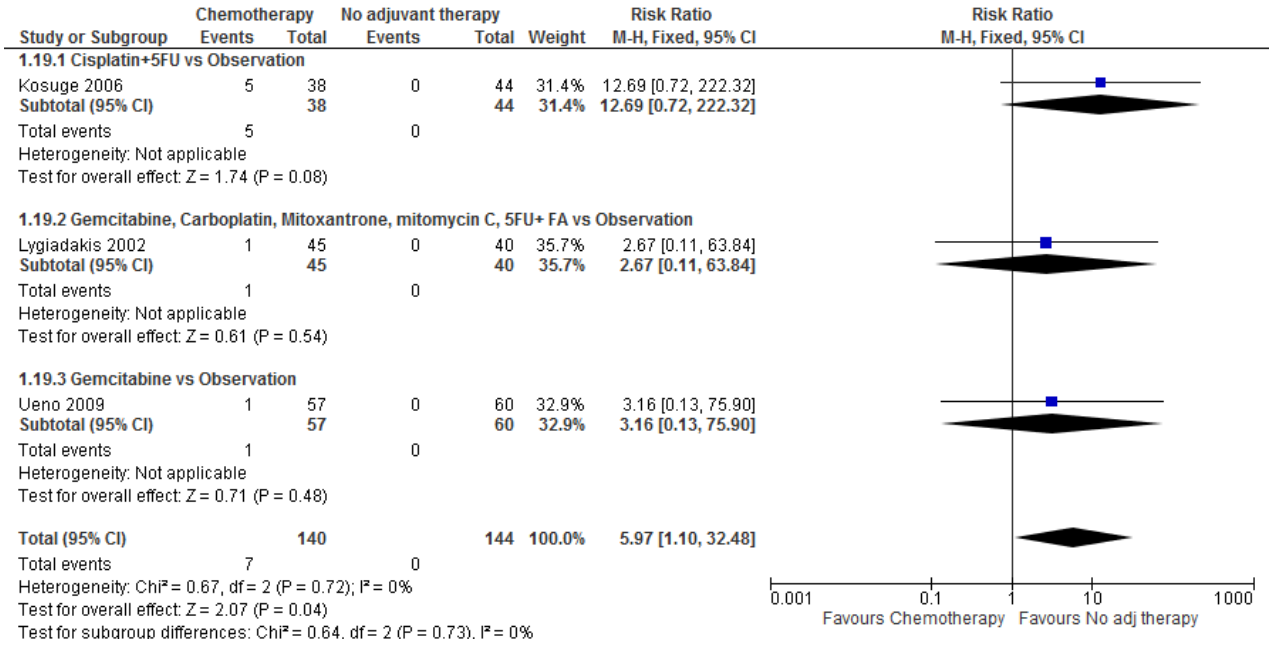


Figure 316: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia

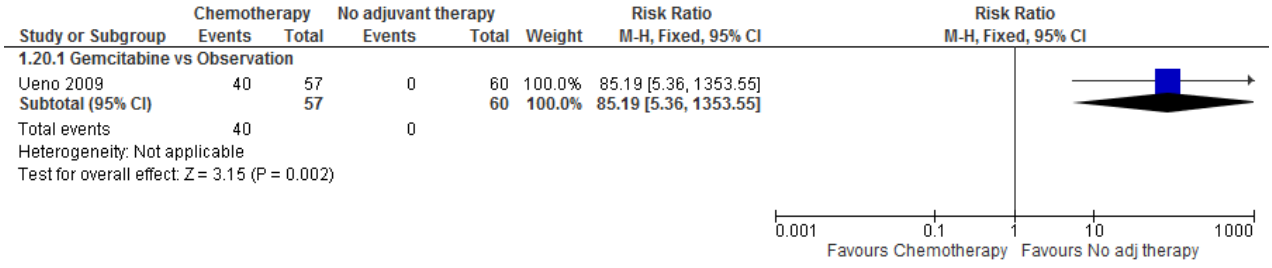


Figure 317: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 stomatitis

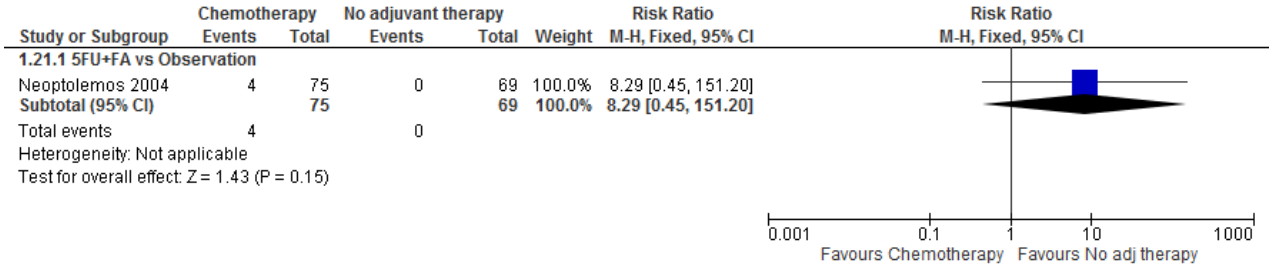


Figure 318: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 thrombocytopenia

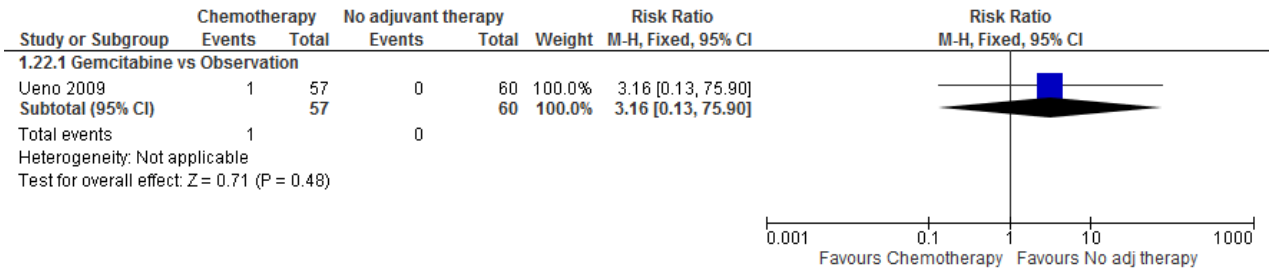


Figure 319: ESPAC-1 QoL overall score – change scores

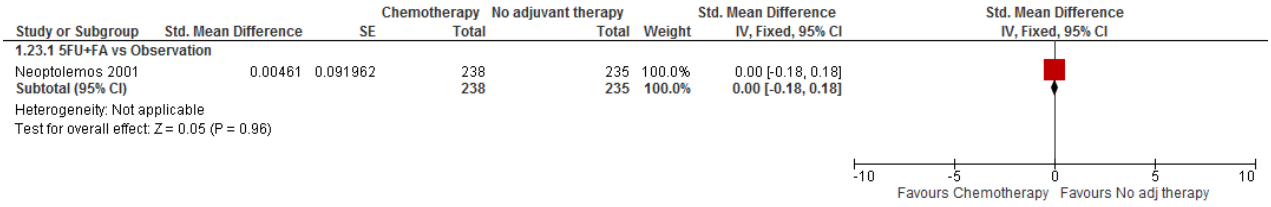


Figure 320: # patients with improving ESPAC-1 QoL role functioning subscale scores

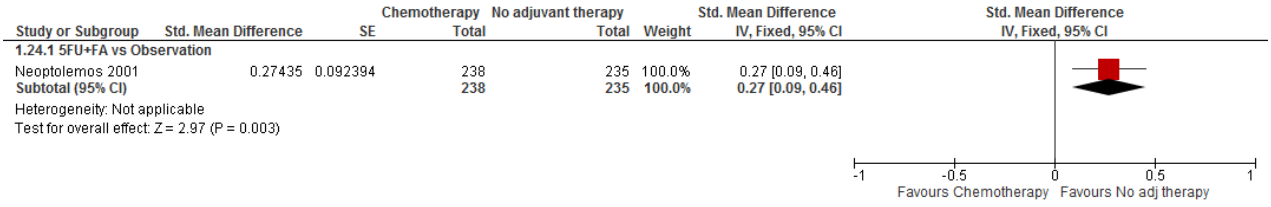
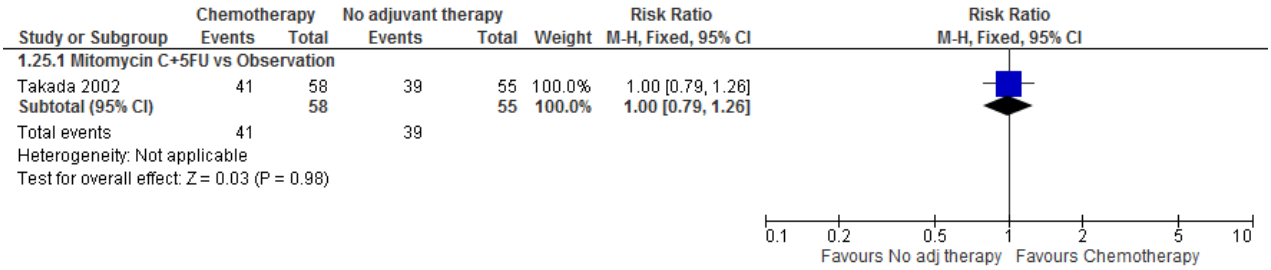


Figure 321: # patients improving by 1 or more ECOG performance score grade



H.14.27 Adjuvant chemotherapy-1 (gemcitabine) versus adjuvant chemotherapy-2 (other) in resected pancreatic cancer patients

Figure 322: Overall survival (random effects analysis)

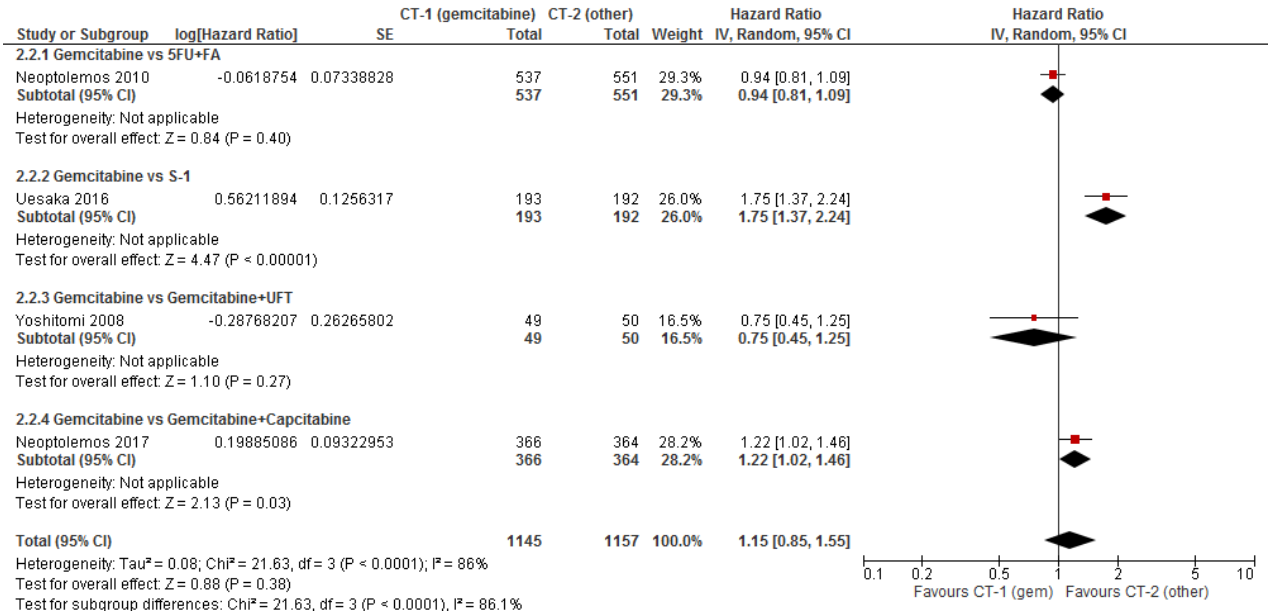


Figure 323: Overall Survival (fixed effects analysis)

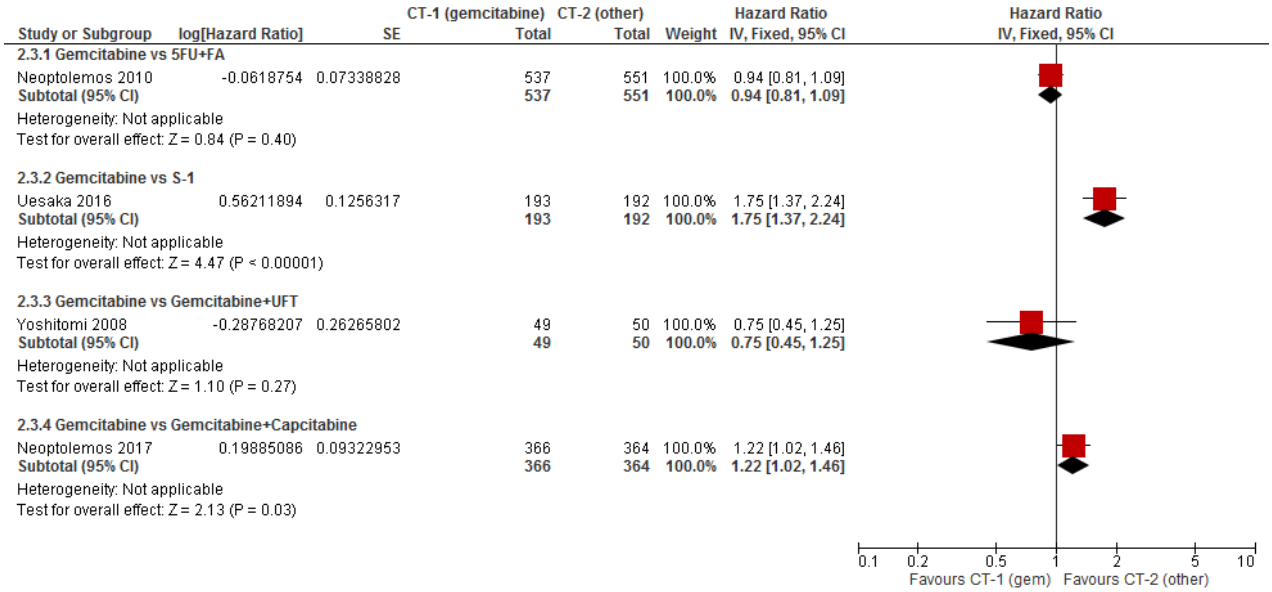


Figure 324: Relapse-free Survival

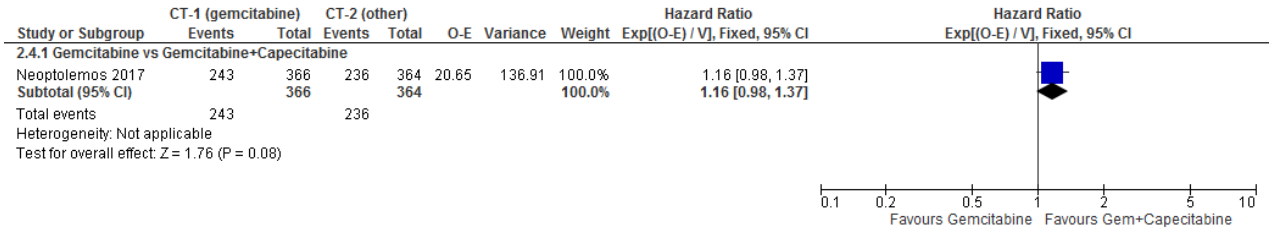


Figure 325: Disease-free survival

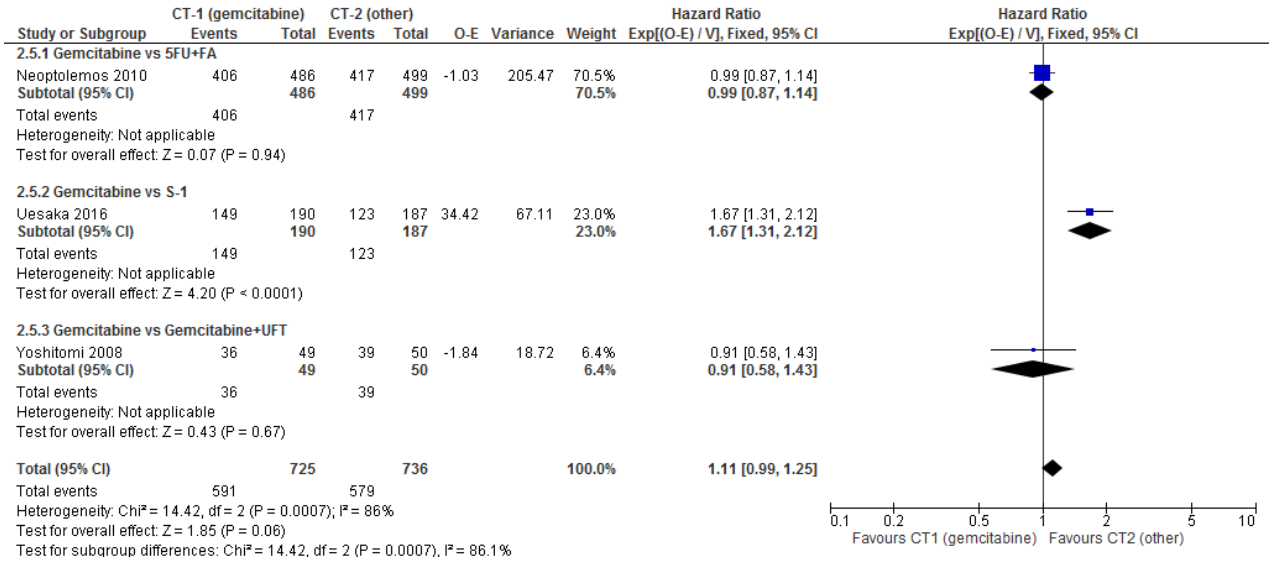


Figure 326: # patients with serious treatment-related adverse events (random effects analysis)

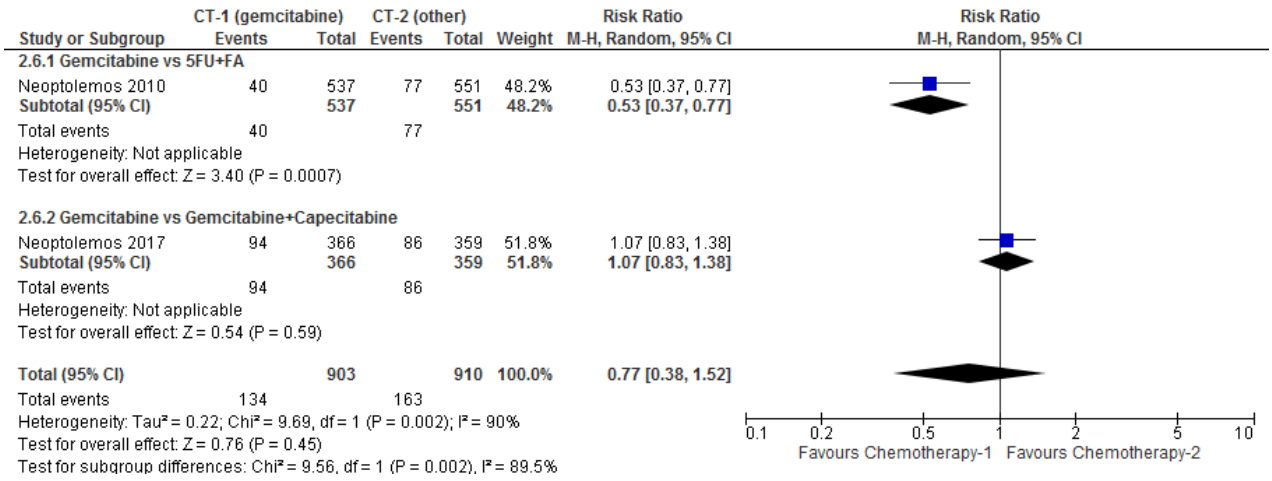


Figure 327: # patients with serious treatment-related adverse events (fixed effects analysis)

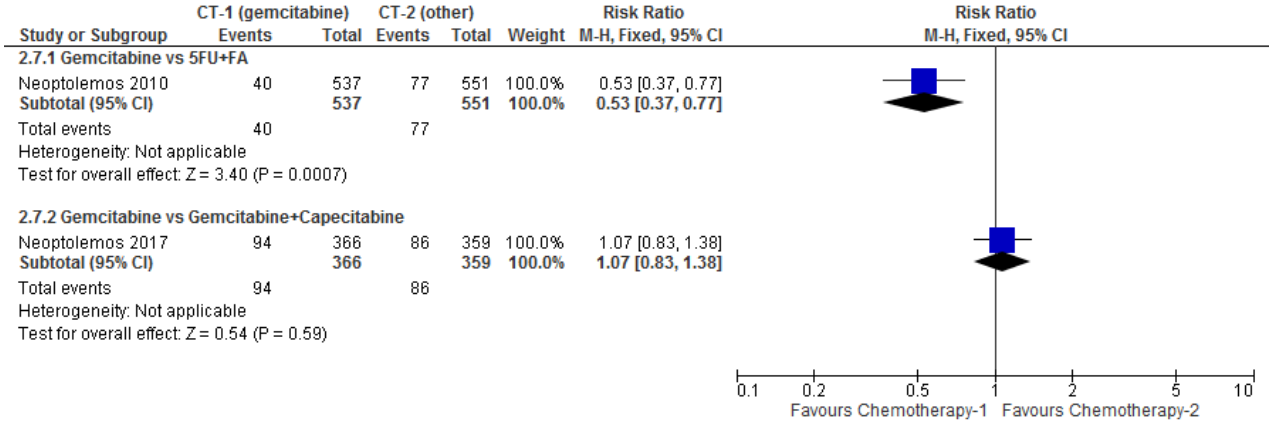


Figure 328: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 alanine aminotransferase/aspartate aminotransferase (random effects analysis)

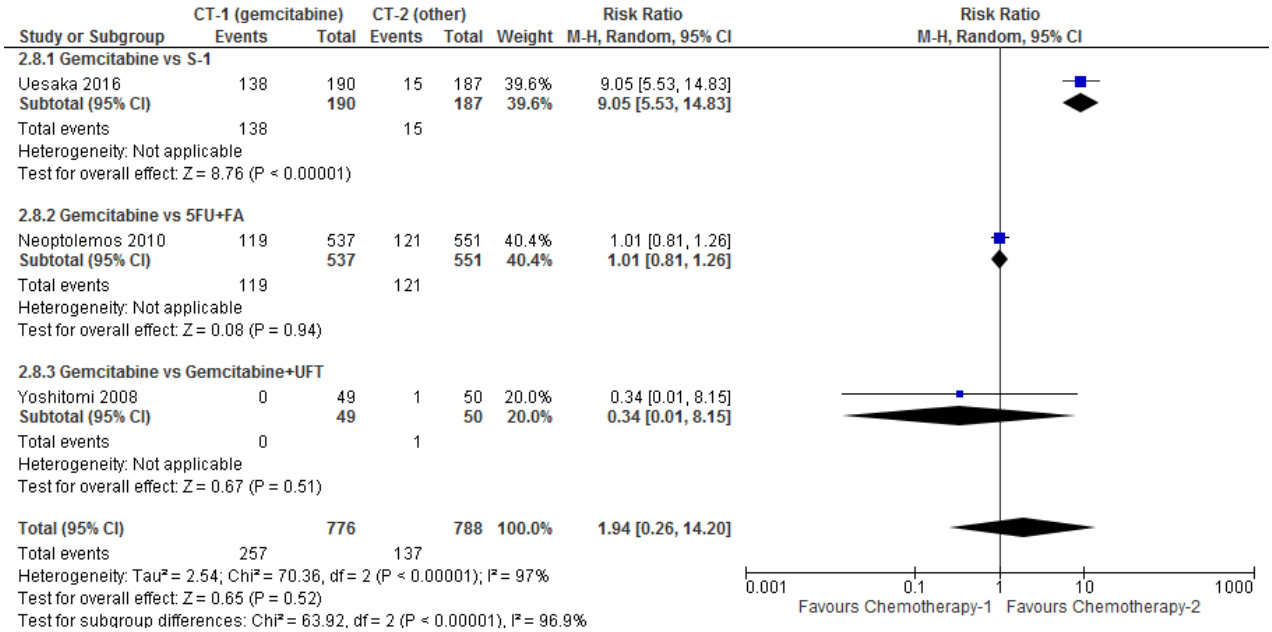
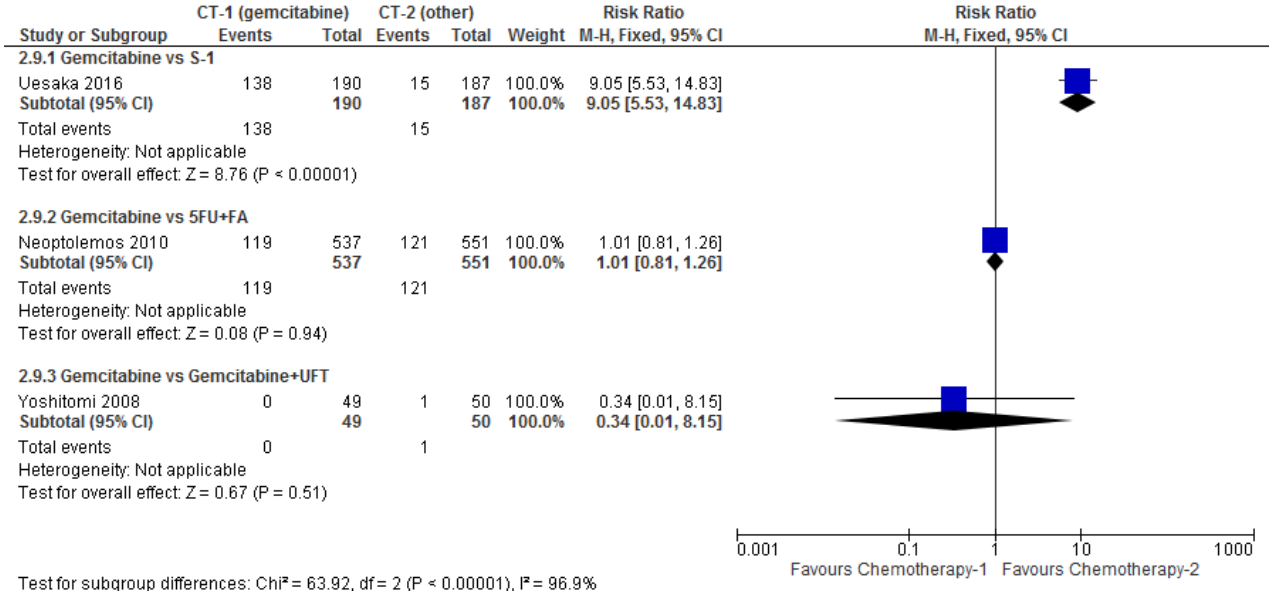
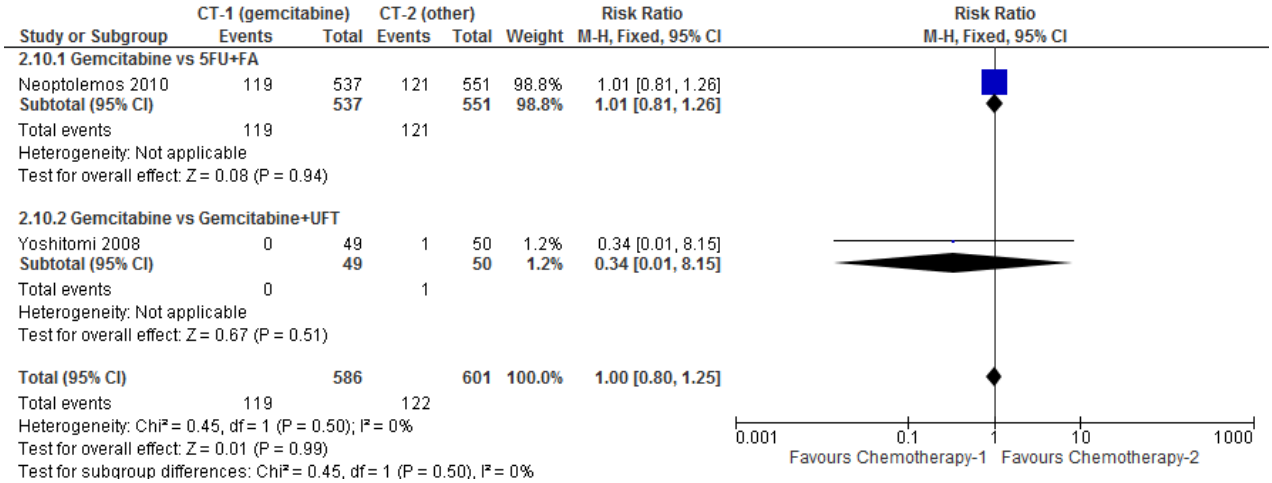


Figure 329: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 alanine aminotransferase/aspartate aminotransferase (fixed effects analysis)



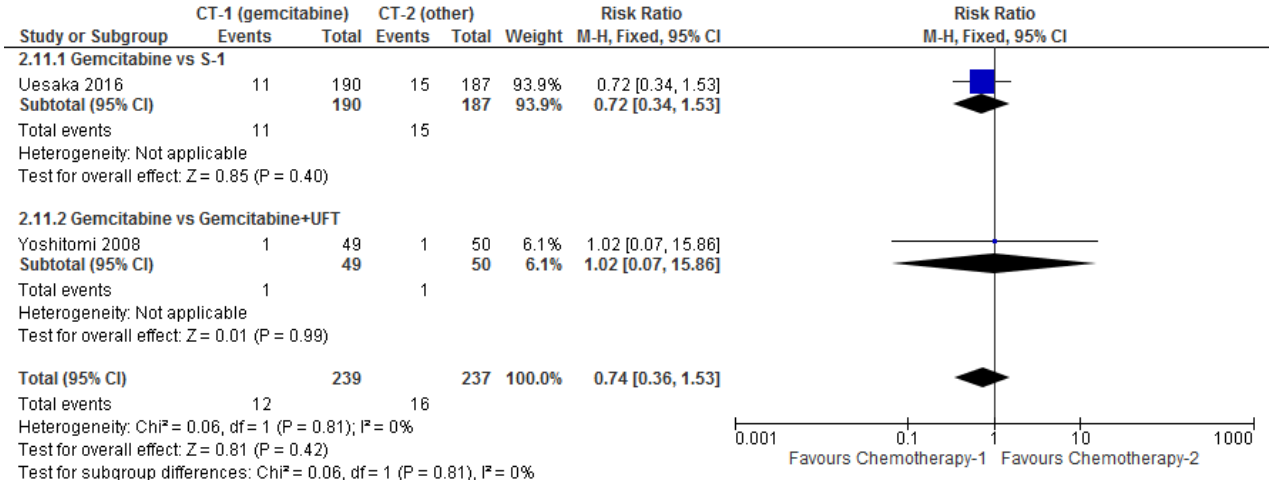
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 63.92, df = 2 (P < 0.00001), I² = 96.9%

Figure 330: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 alanine aminotransferase/aspartate aminotransferase (fixed effects – sensitivity analysis)



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.45, df = 1 (P = 0.50), I² = 0%

Figure 331: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 anorexia



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.06, df = 1 (P = 0.81), I² = 0%

Figure 332: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 bilirubin

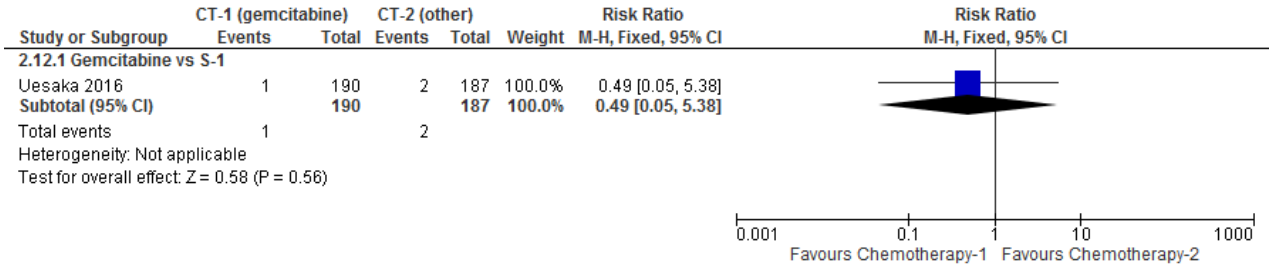


Figure 333: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 creatinine

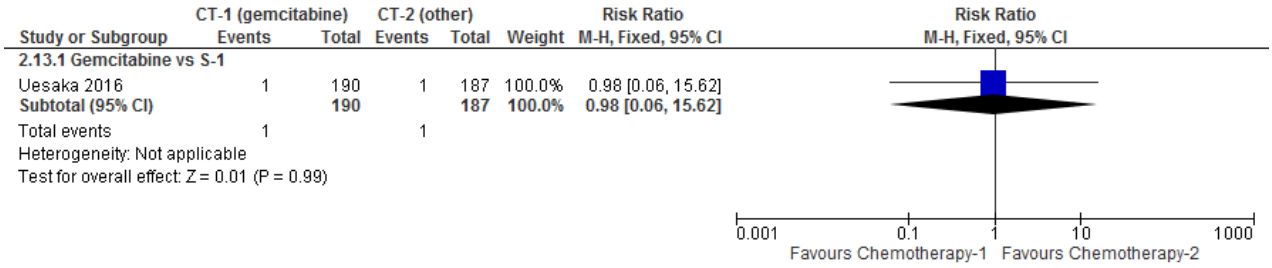


Figure 334: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 diarrhoea

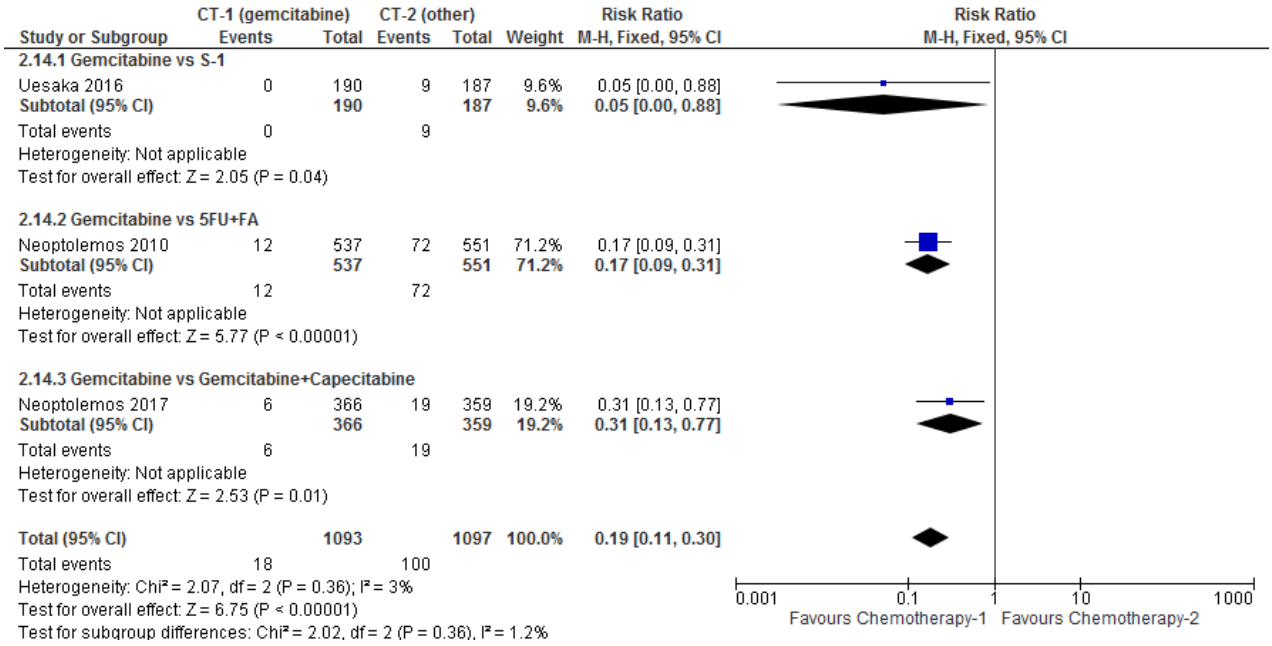


Figure 335: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 fatigue/tiredness

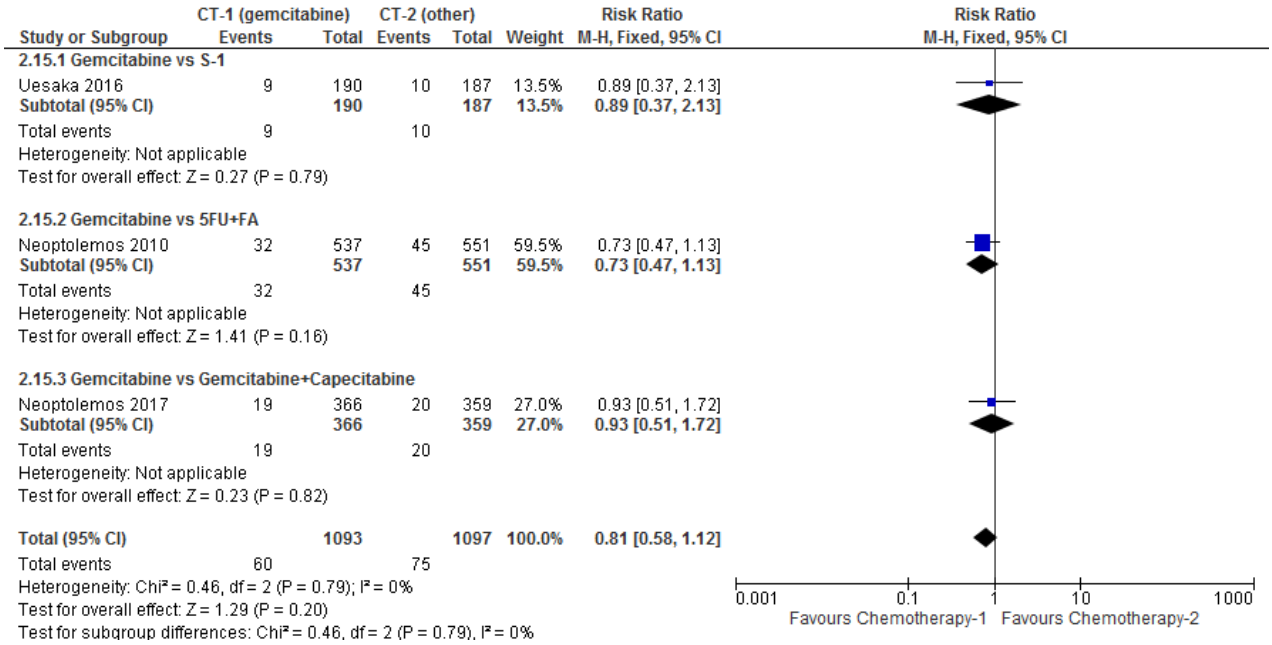


Figure 336: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 febrile neutropenia

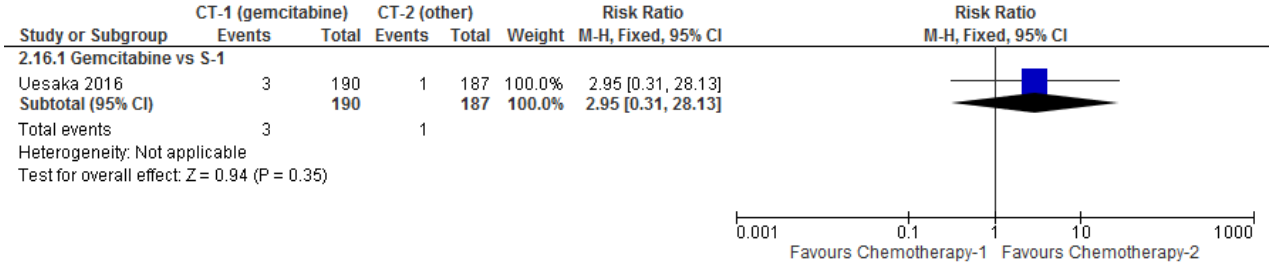


Figure 337: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 fever

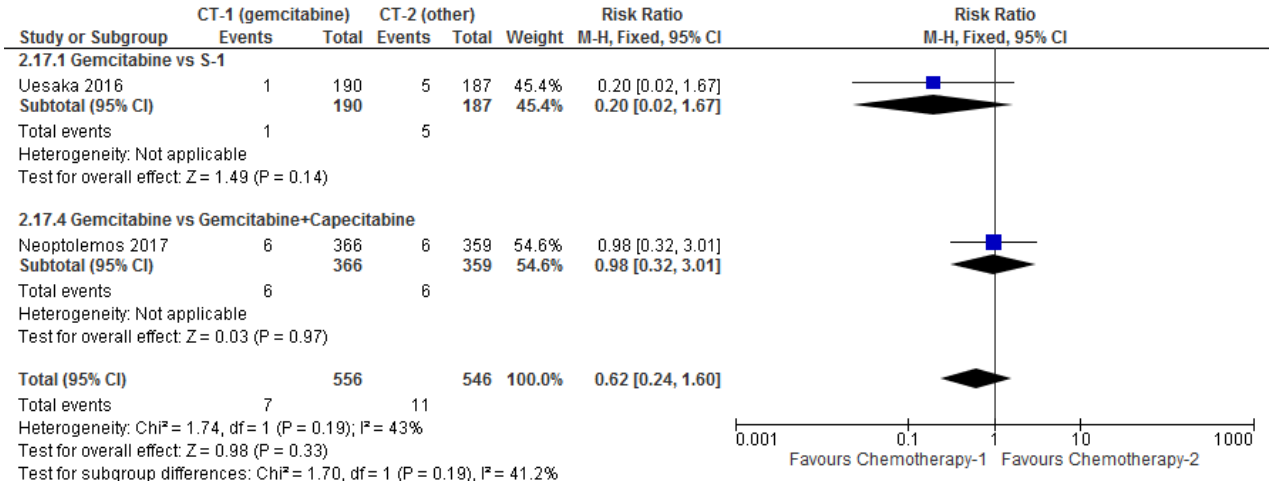


Figure 338: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 glucose intolerance

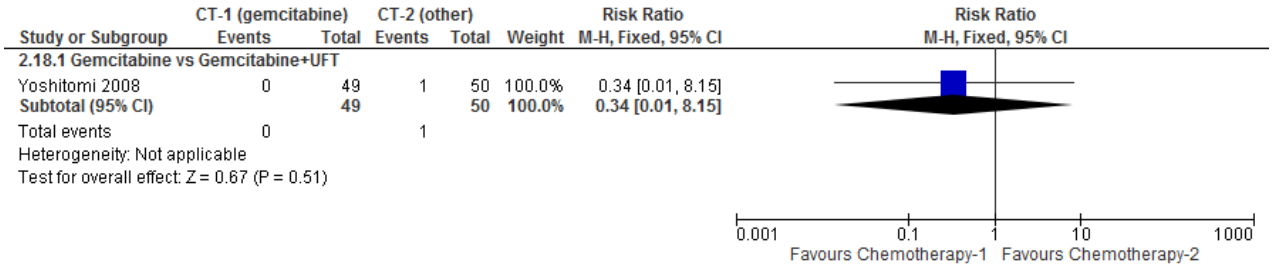


Figure 339: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 haemoglobin

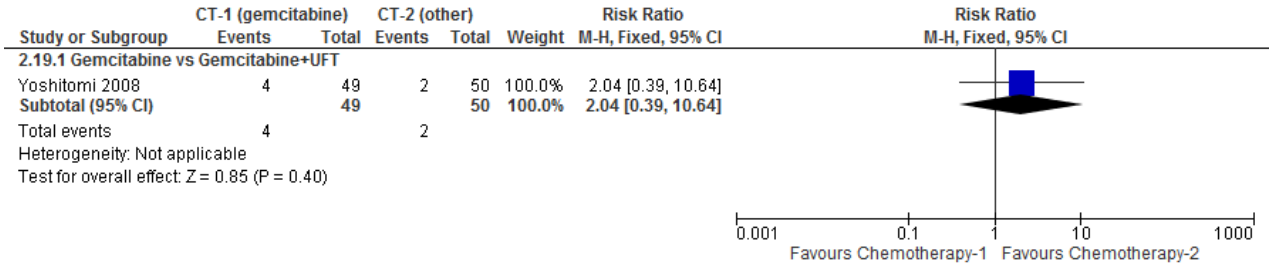


Figure 340: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 hand foot syndrome

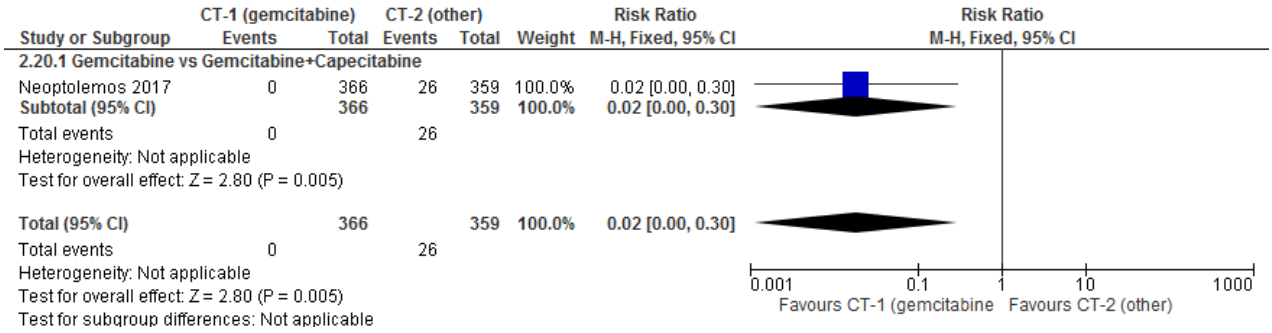


Figure 341: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 infection

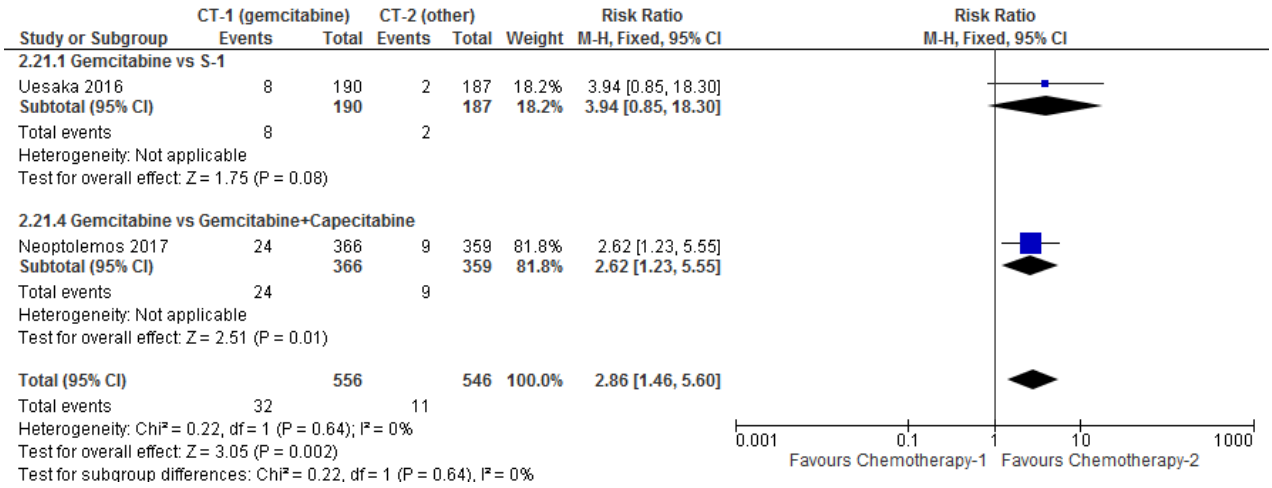


Figure 342: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 leukocytes

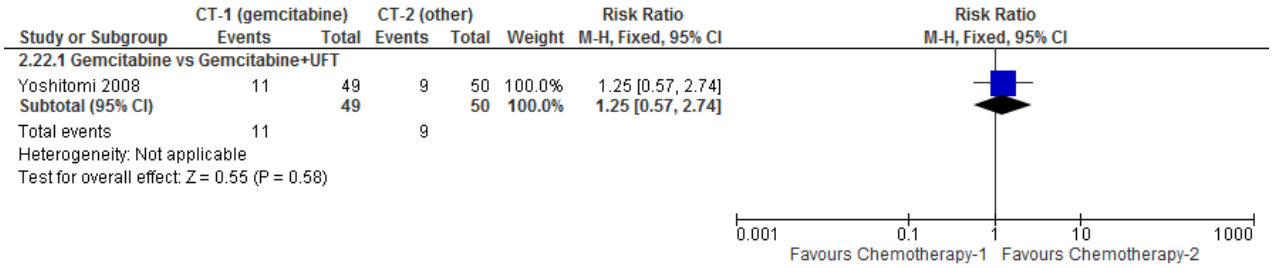


Figure 343: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 nausea

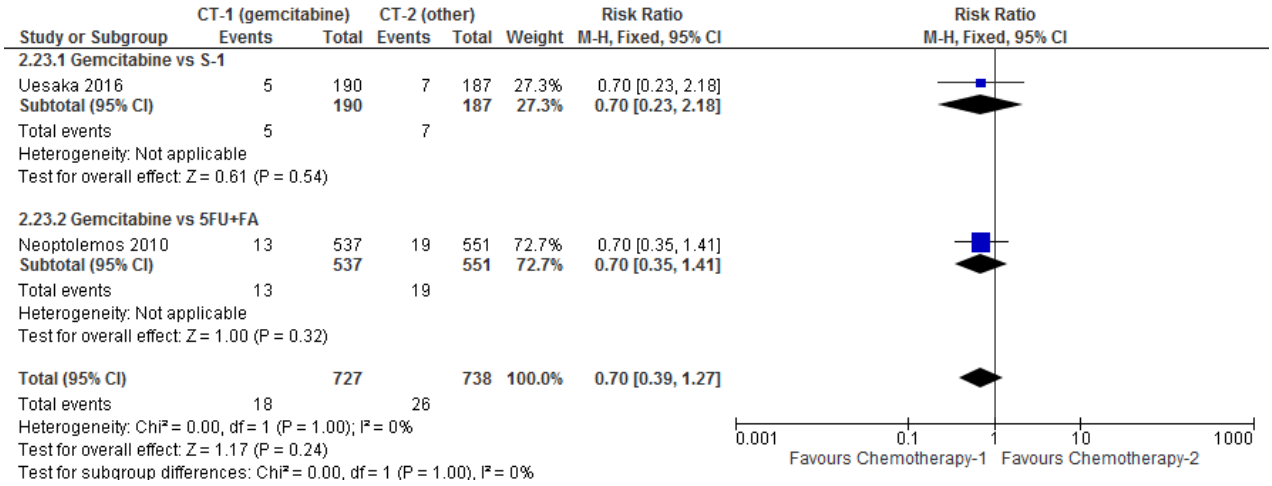


Figure 344: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia

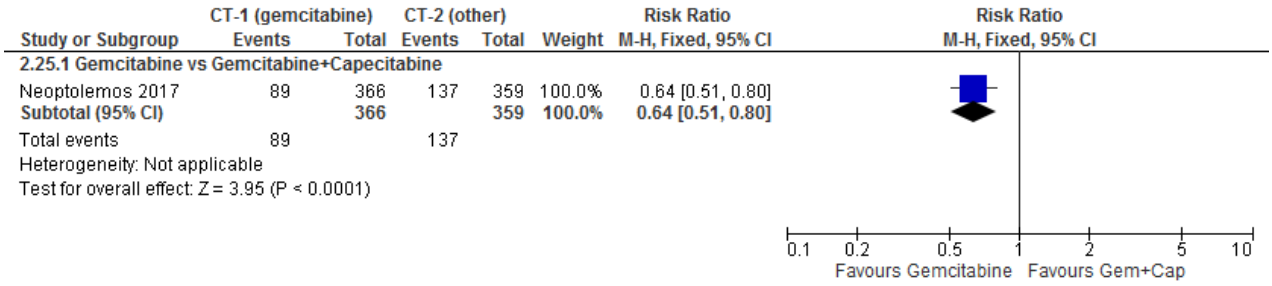


Figure 345: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 neutrophils (random effects)

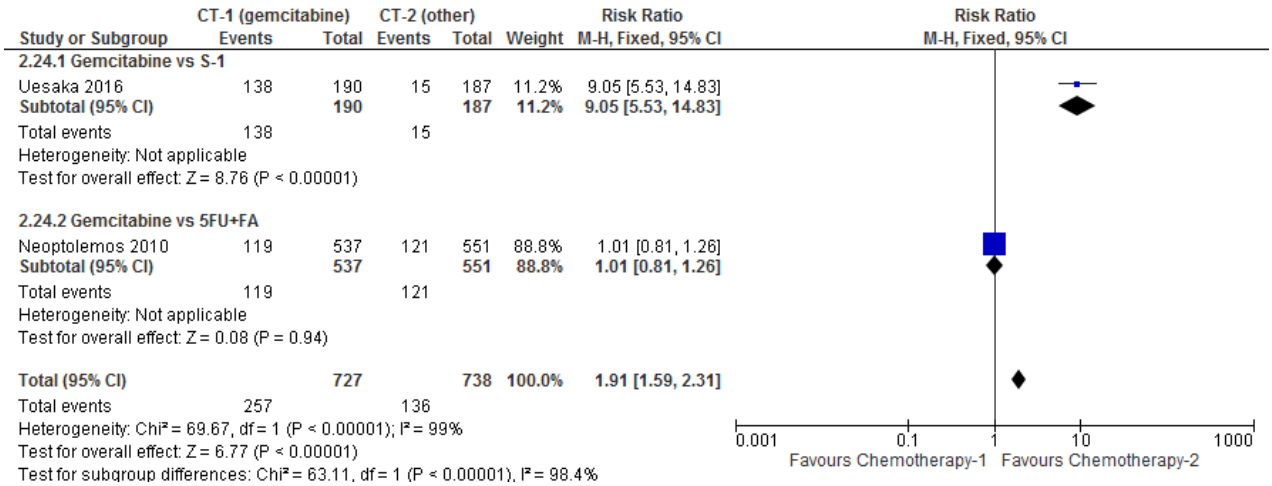
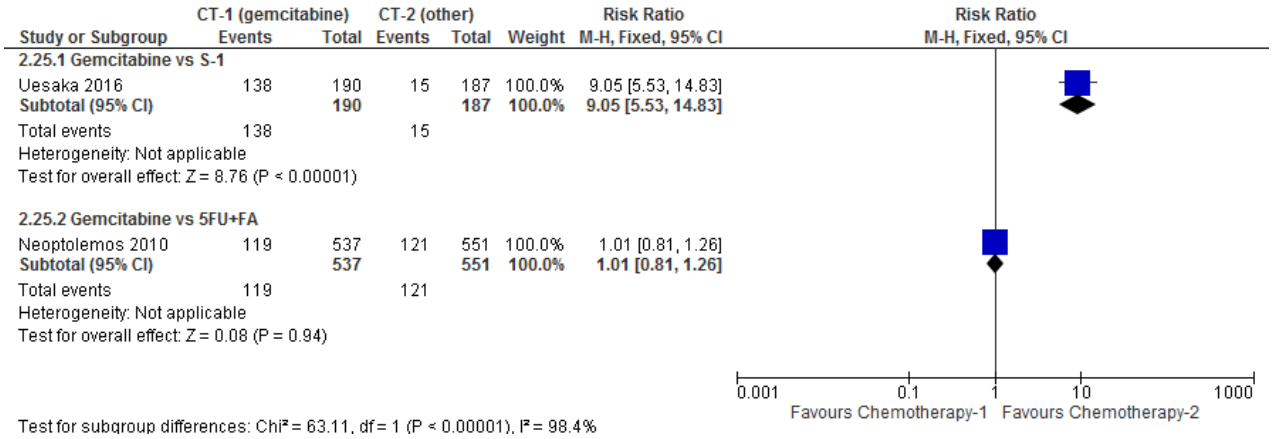
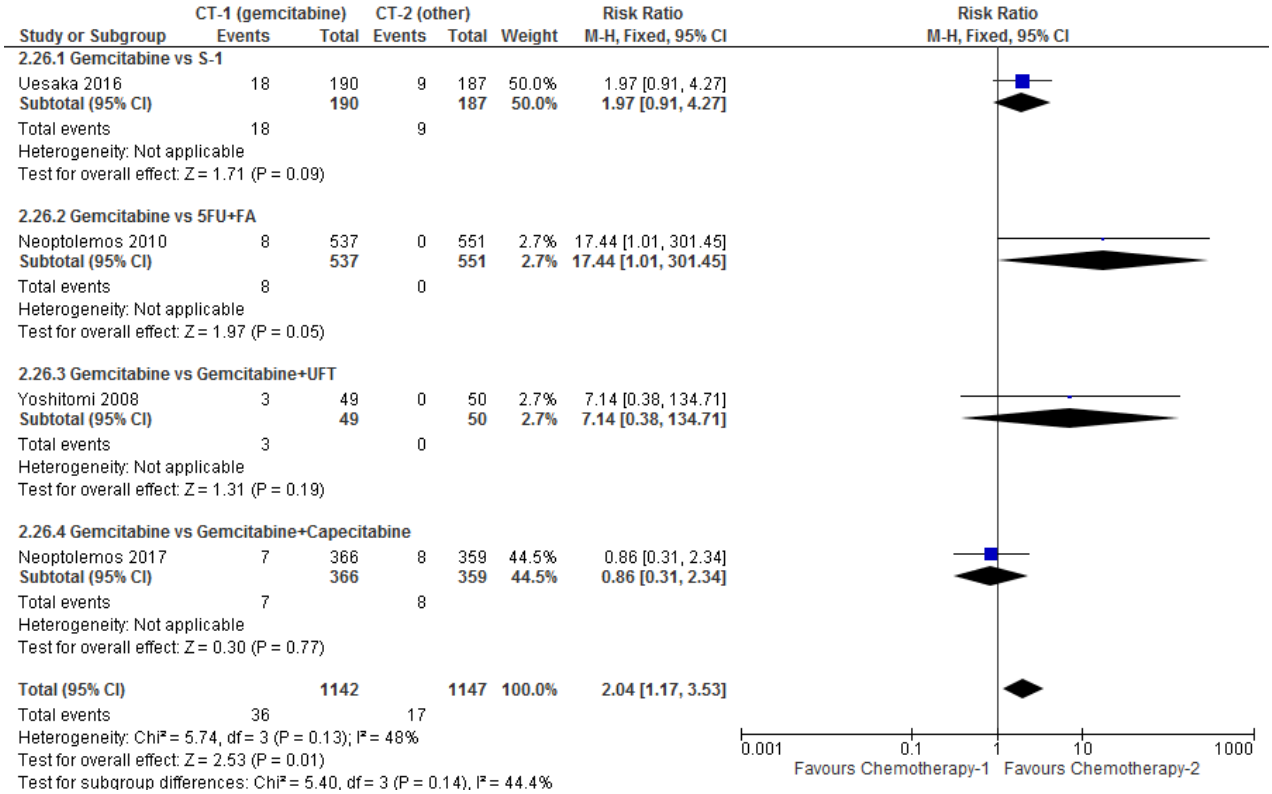


Figure 346: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 neutrophils (fixed effects)



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 63.11, df = 1 (P < 0.00001), I² = 98.4%

Figure 347: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 platelets



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 5.40, df = 3 (P = 0.14), I² = 44.4%

Figure 348: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 stomatitis

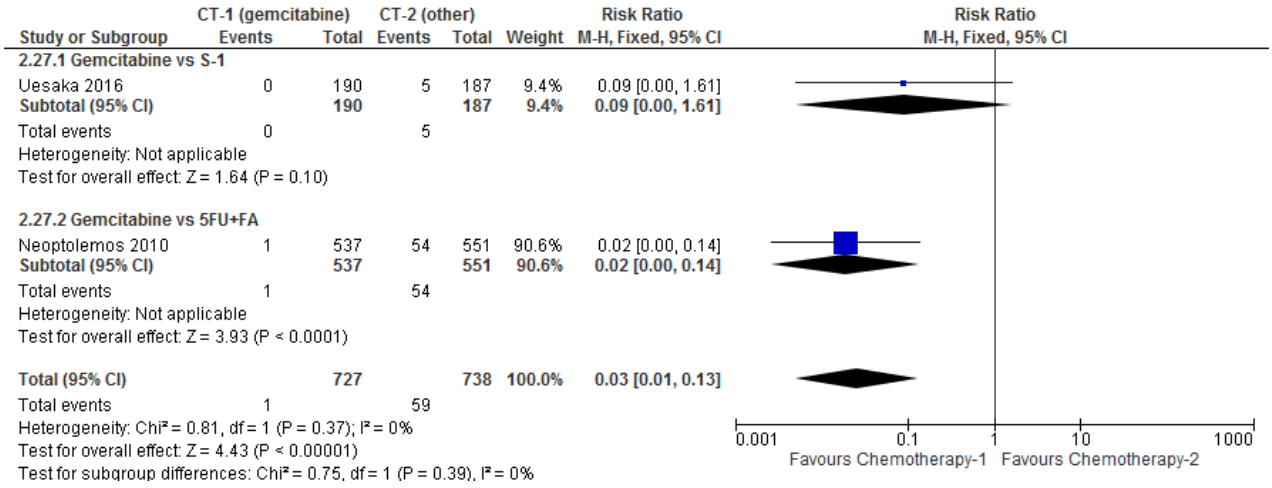


Figure 349: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 vomiting

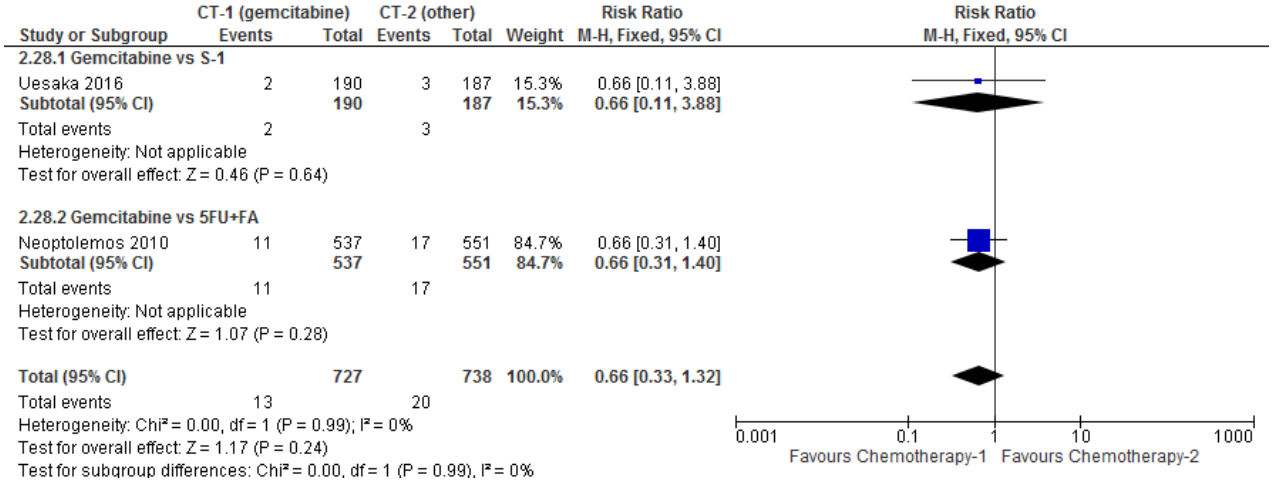


Figure 350: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 white blood cell count (random effects analysis)

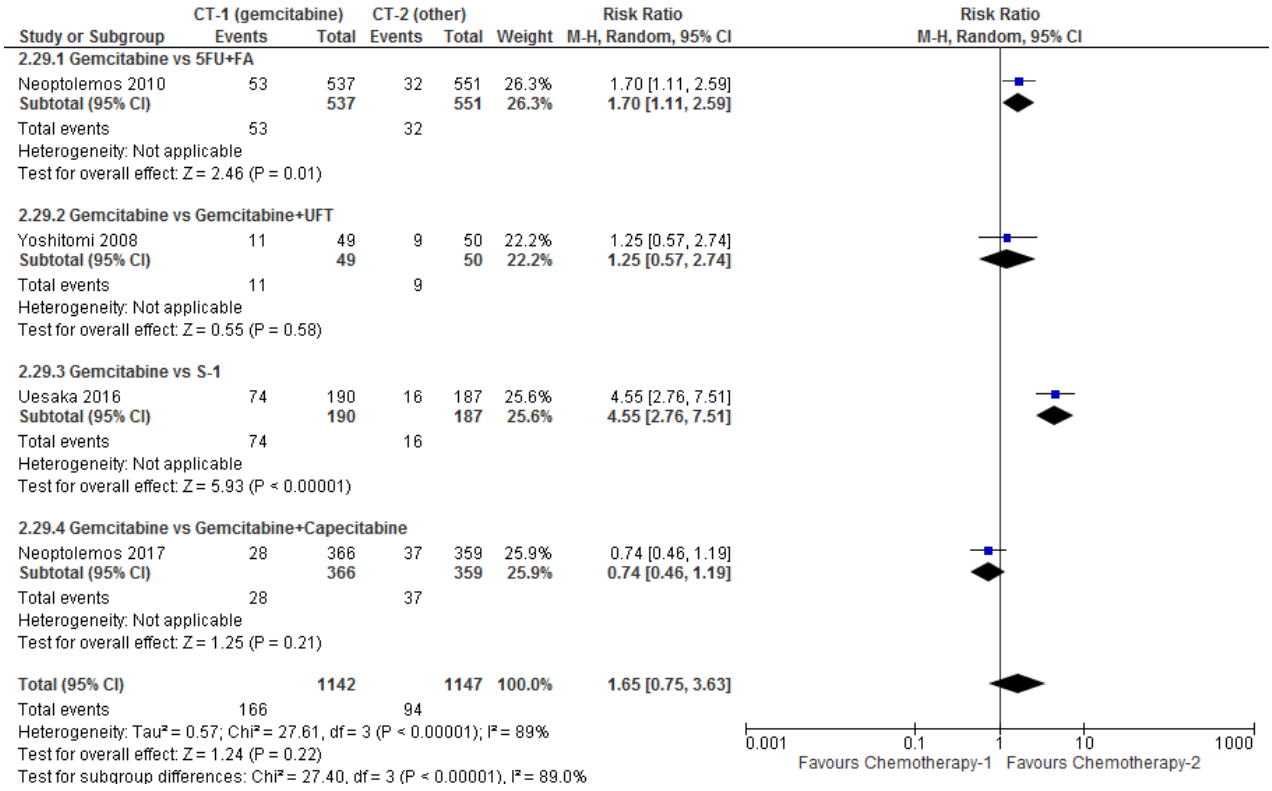


Figure 351: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 white blood cell count (fixed effects analysis)

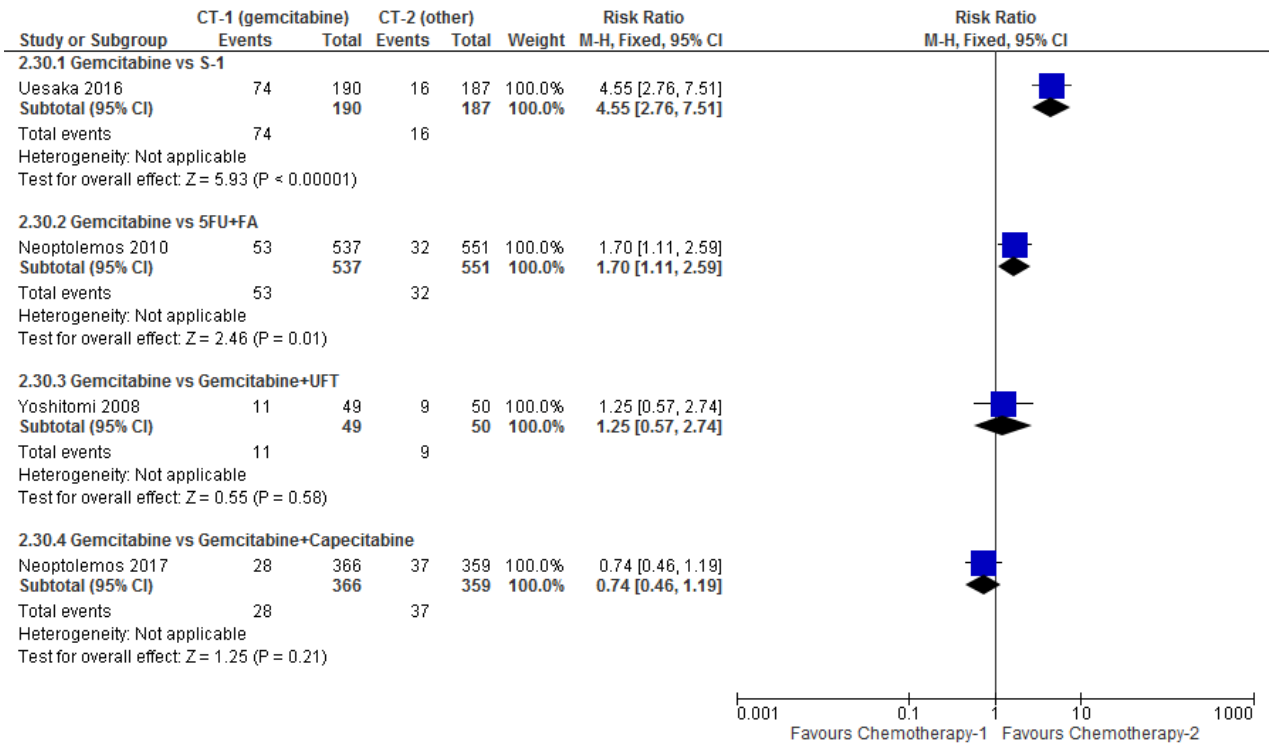


Figure 352: EQ-5D Quality of Life

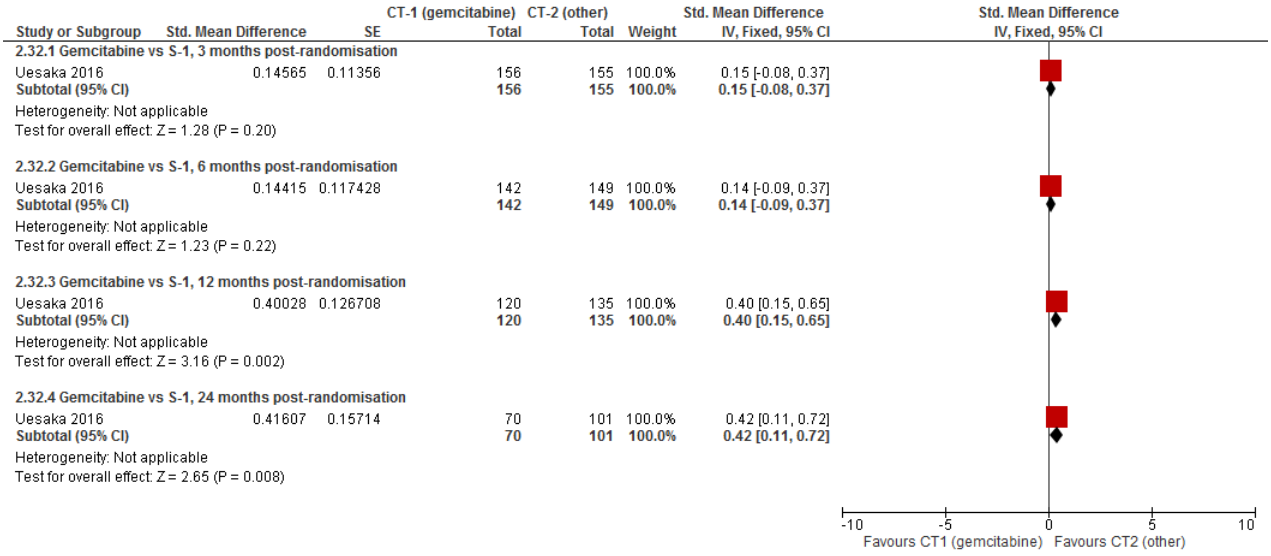
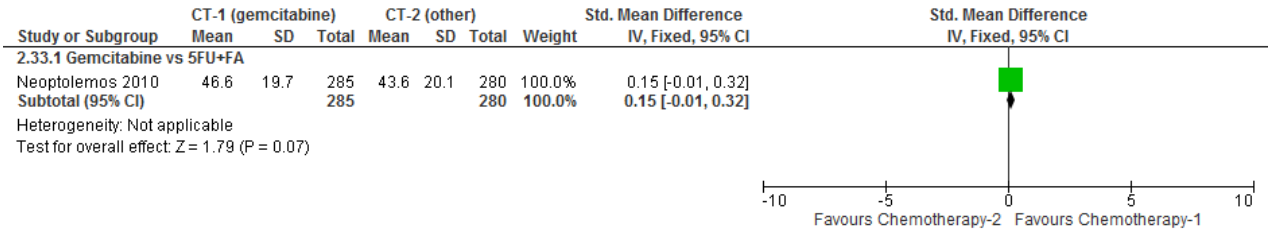


Figure 353: Global quality of life



H.14.35 Adjuvant chemotherapy versus adjuvant chemoradiotherapy in resected pancreatic cancer patients

Figure 354: Overall survival

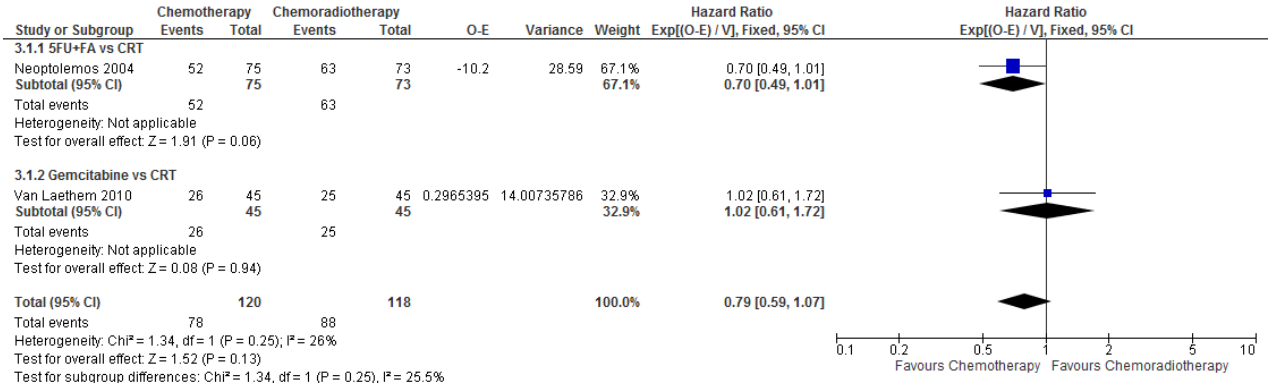


Figure 355: Disease-free survival

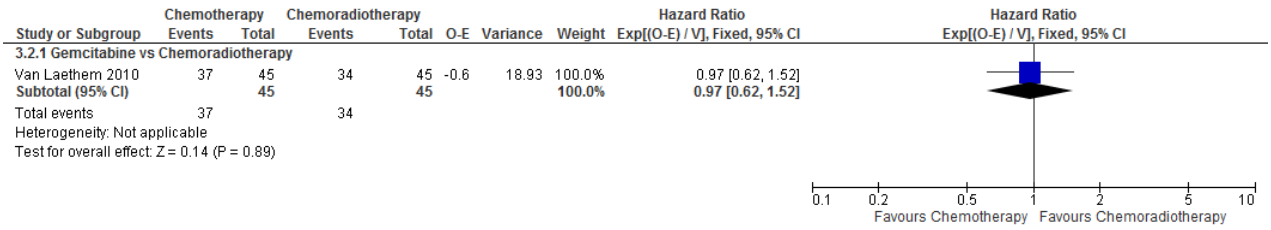


Figure 356: # patients with any Grade 3 or 4 haematological toxicity

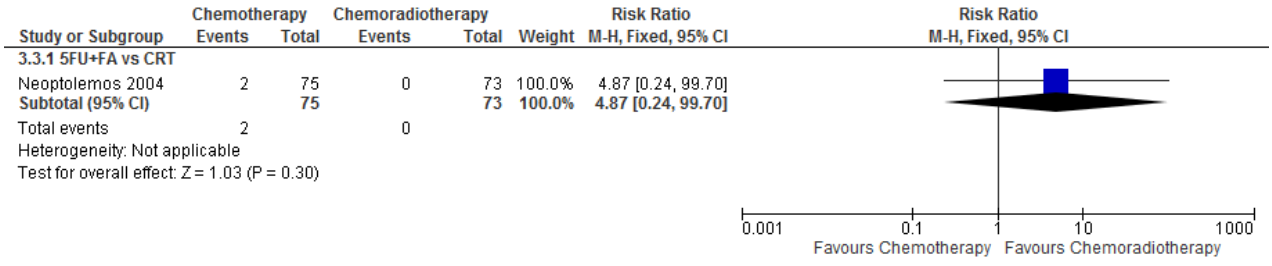


Figure 357: # patients with any Grade 3 or 4 non-haematological toxicity

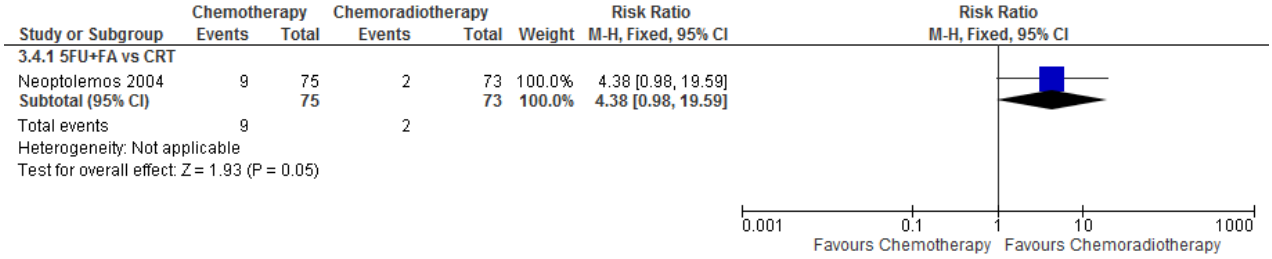


Figure 358: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 anorexia

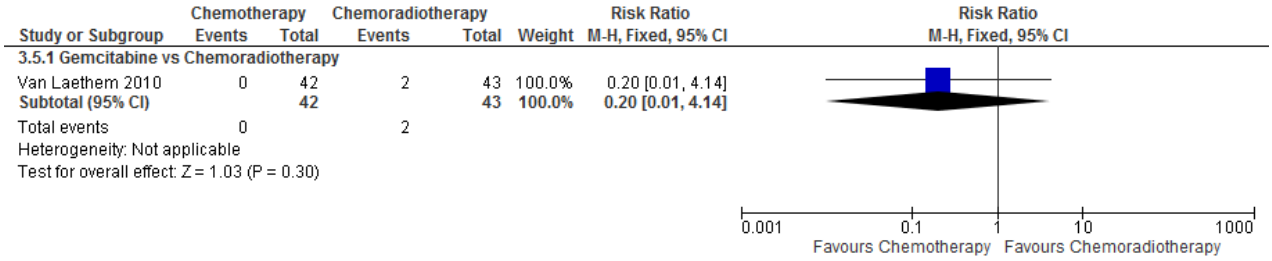


Figure 359: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 diarrhoea

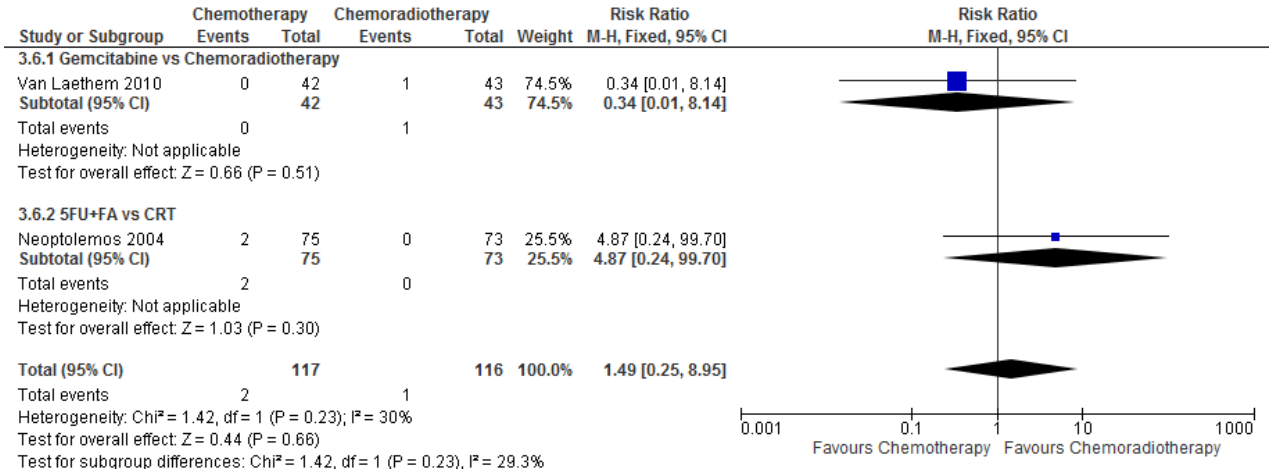


Figure 360: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 fatigue

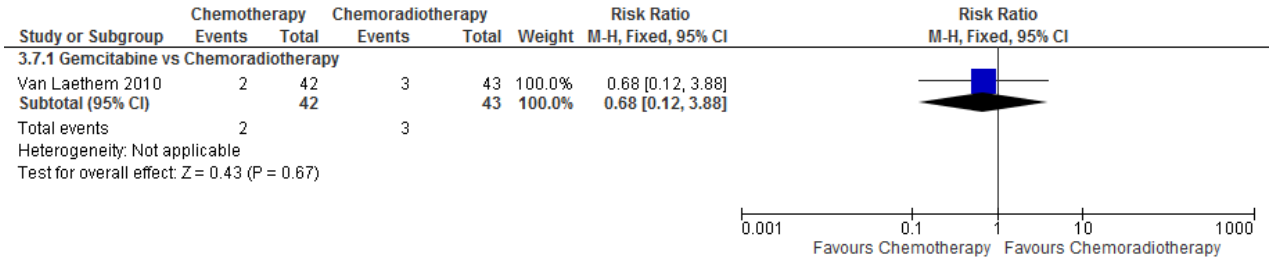


Figure 361: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 fever

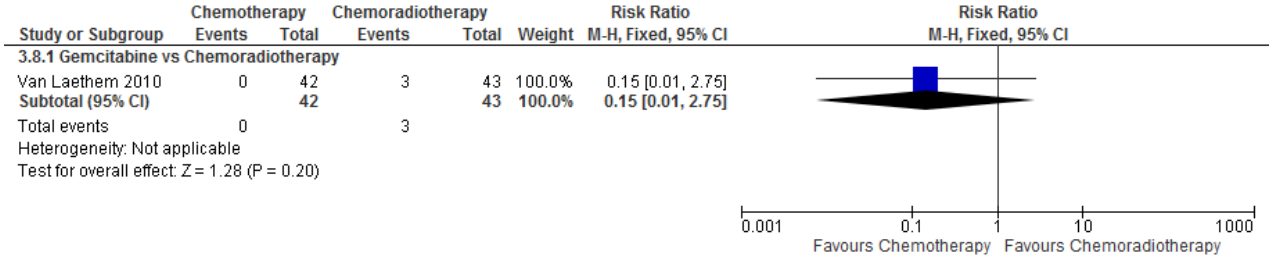


Figure 362: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 gastritis

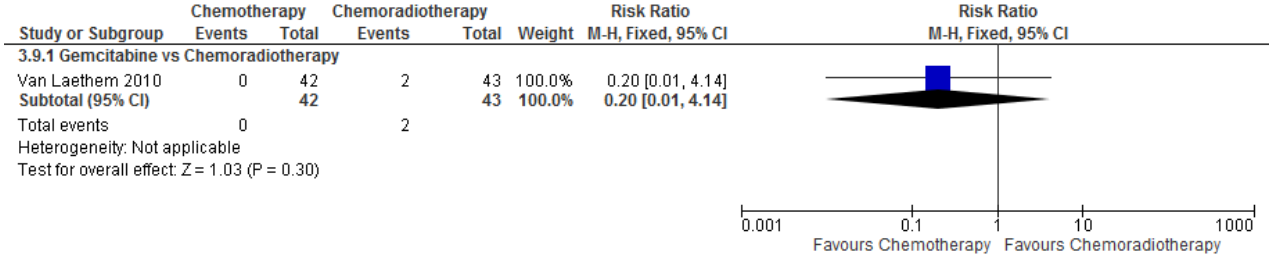


Figure 363: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 haemoglobin

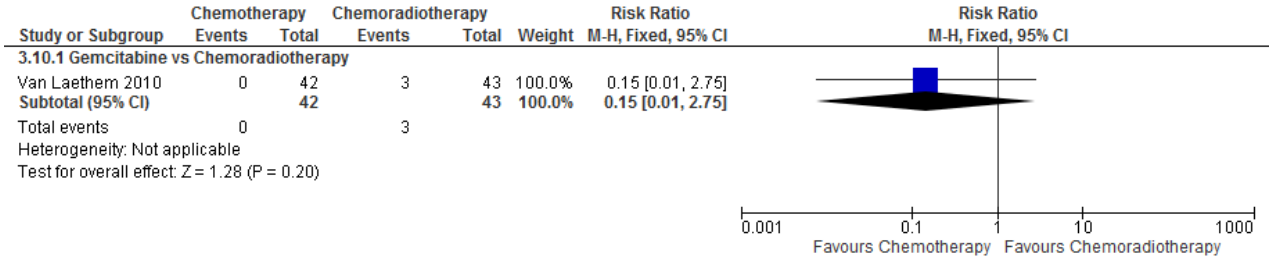


Figure 364: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 haemorrhage

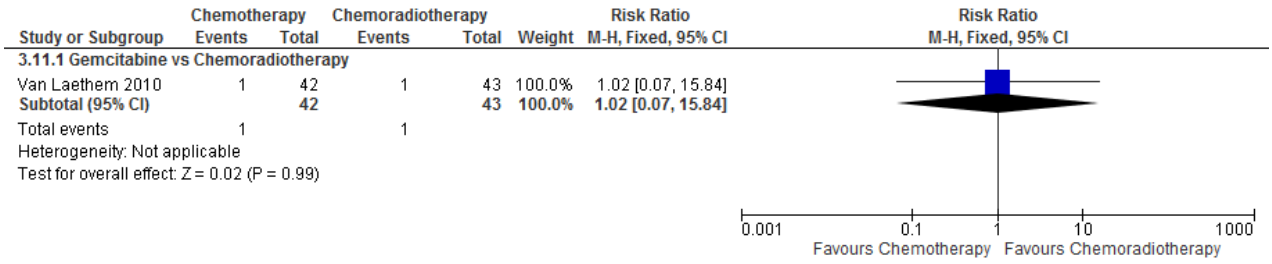


Figure 365: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 nausea

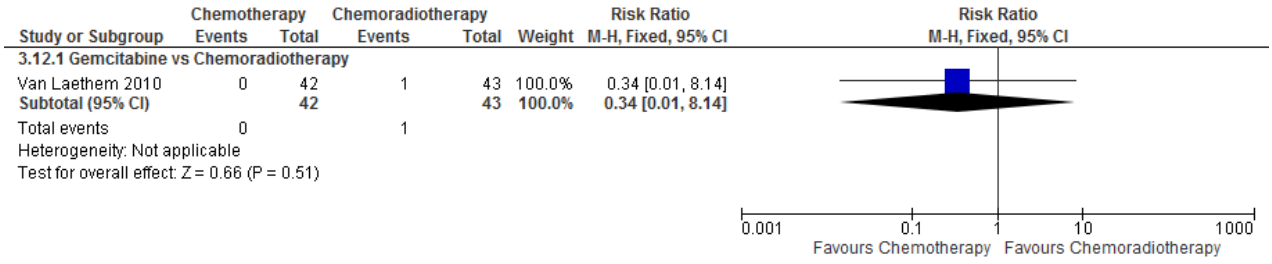


Figure 366: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 neutrophils

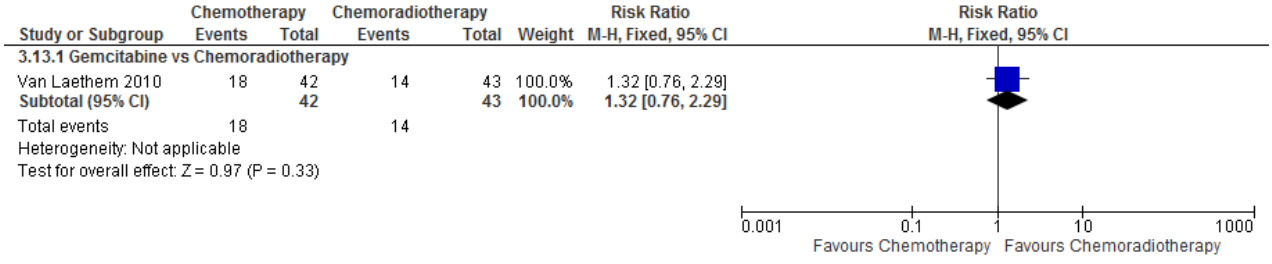


Figure 367: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 other gastrointestinal toxicity

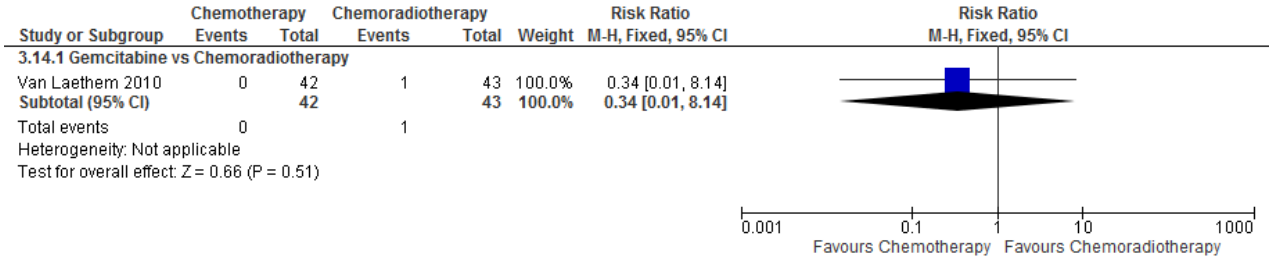


Figure 368: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 platelets

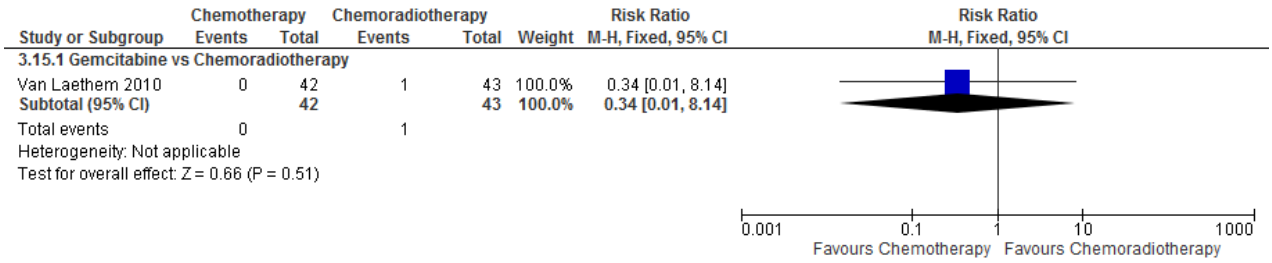


Figure 369: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 serum glutamicpyruvic transaminase

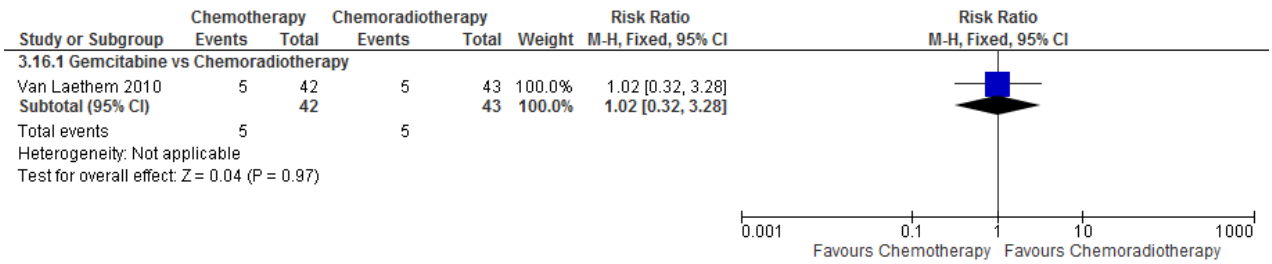


Figure 370: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 stomatitis

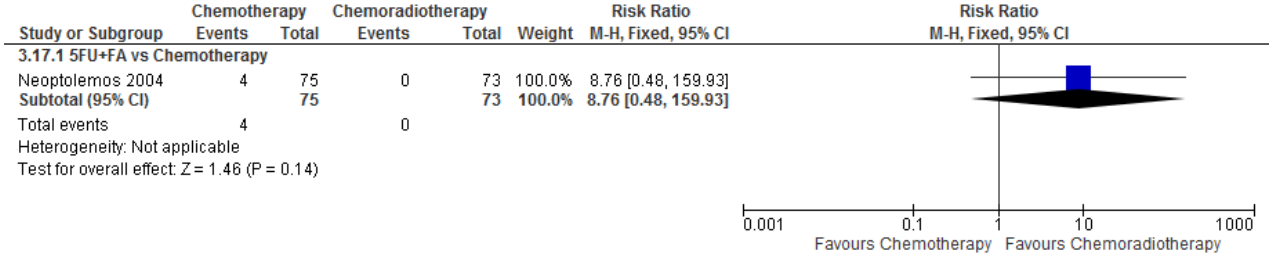


Figure 371: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 vomiting

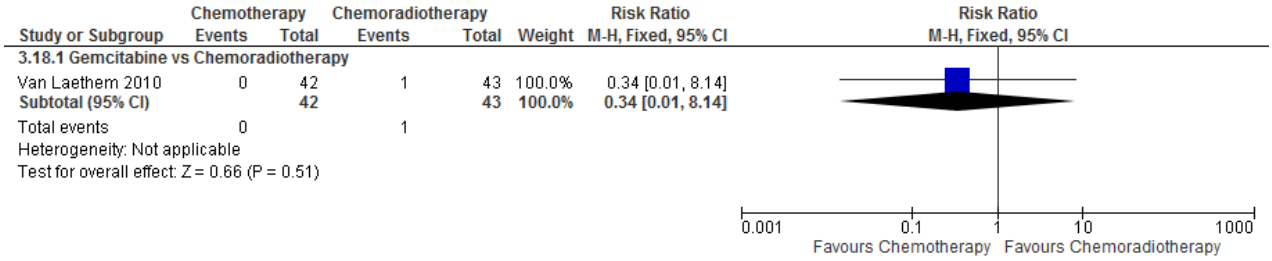


Figure 372: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 weight loss

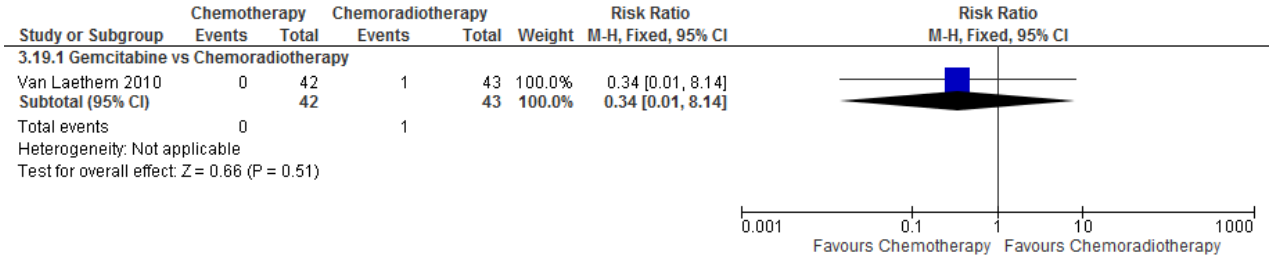
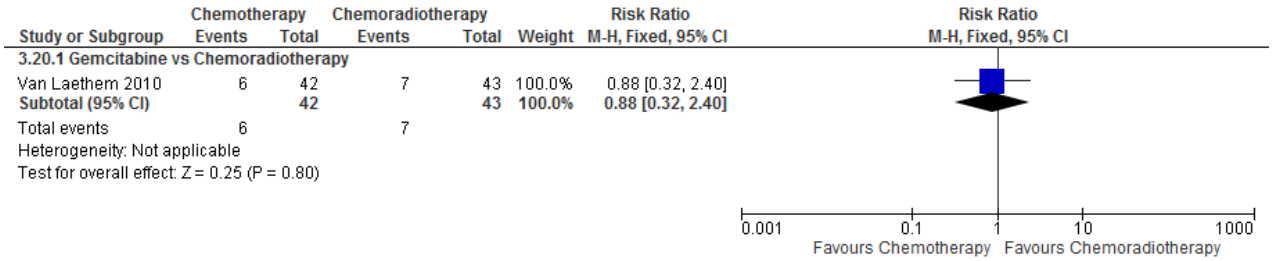


Figure 373: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 white blood cell count



H.14.49 Adjuvant chemotherapy versus adjuvant chemoimmunotherapy in resected pancreatic cancer patients

Figure 374: Overall survival

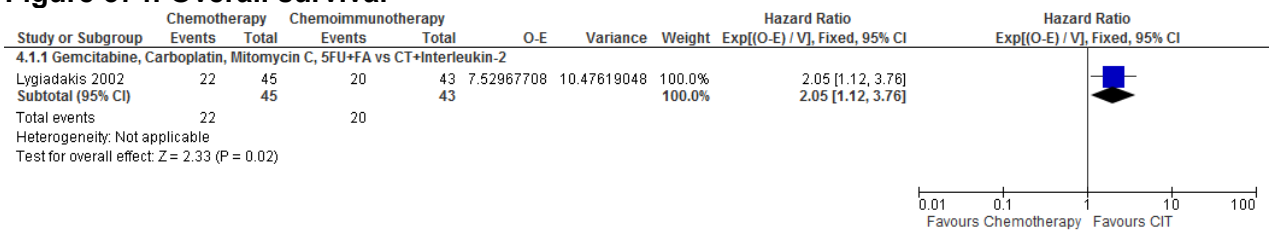


Figure 375: Disease-free survival

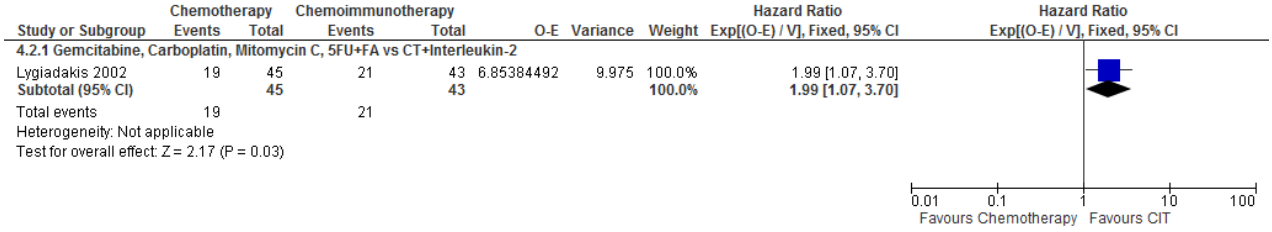


Figure 376: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 nausea

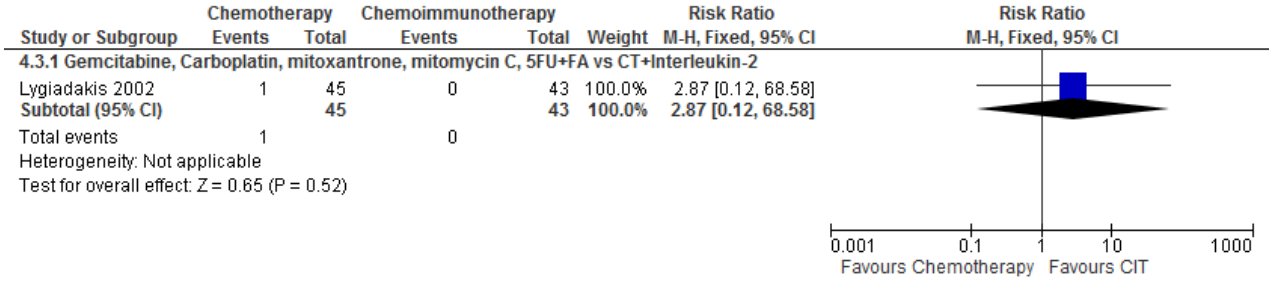
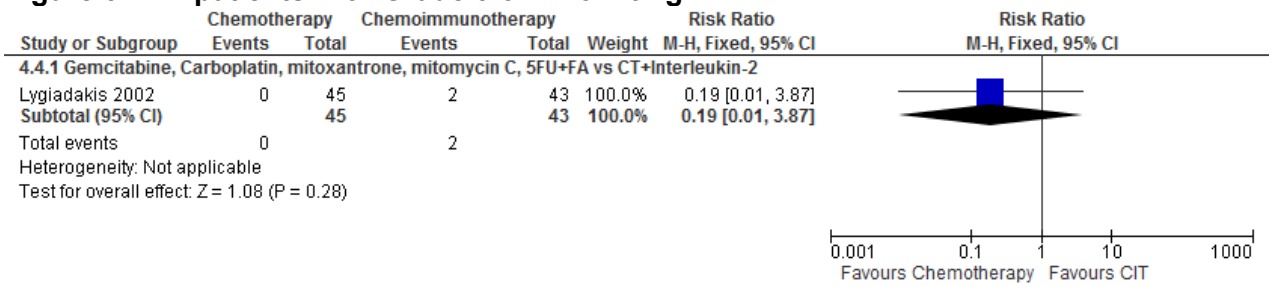


Figure 377: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 vomiting



H.14.57 Adjuvant chemotherapy versus adjuvant chemoradioimmunotherapy in resected pancreatic cancer patients

Figure 378: Overall survival

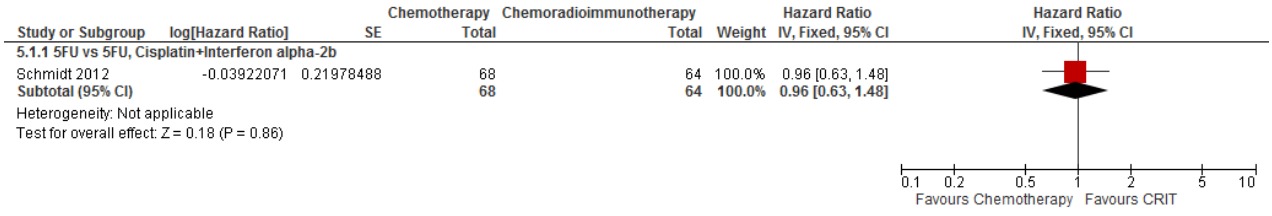


Figure 379: Disease-free survival

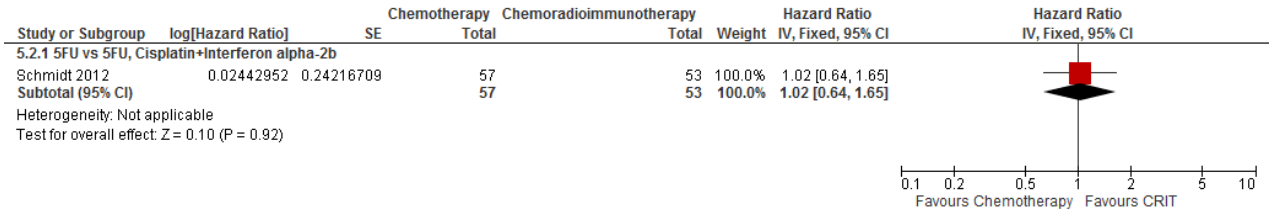


Figure 380: # patients with any Grade 3 or 4 toxicity

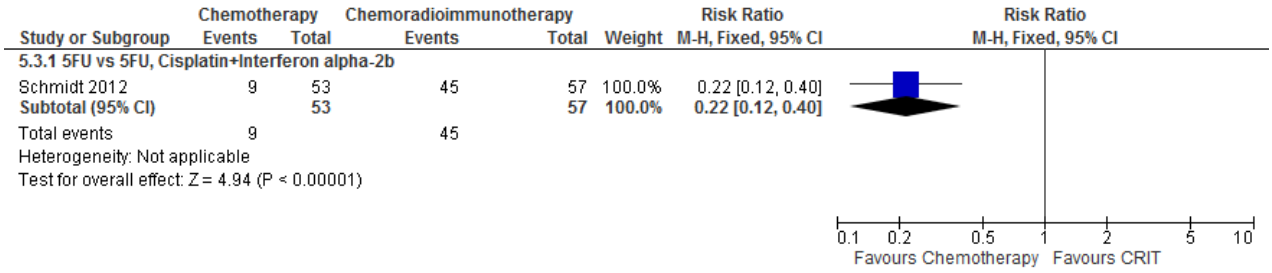
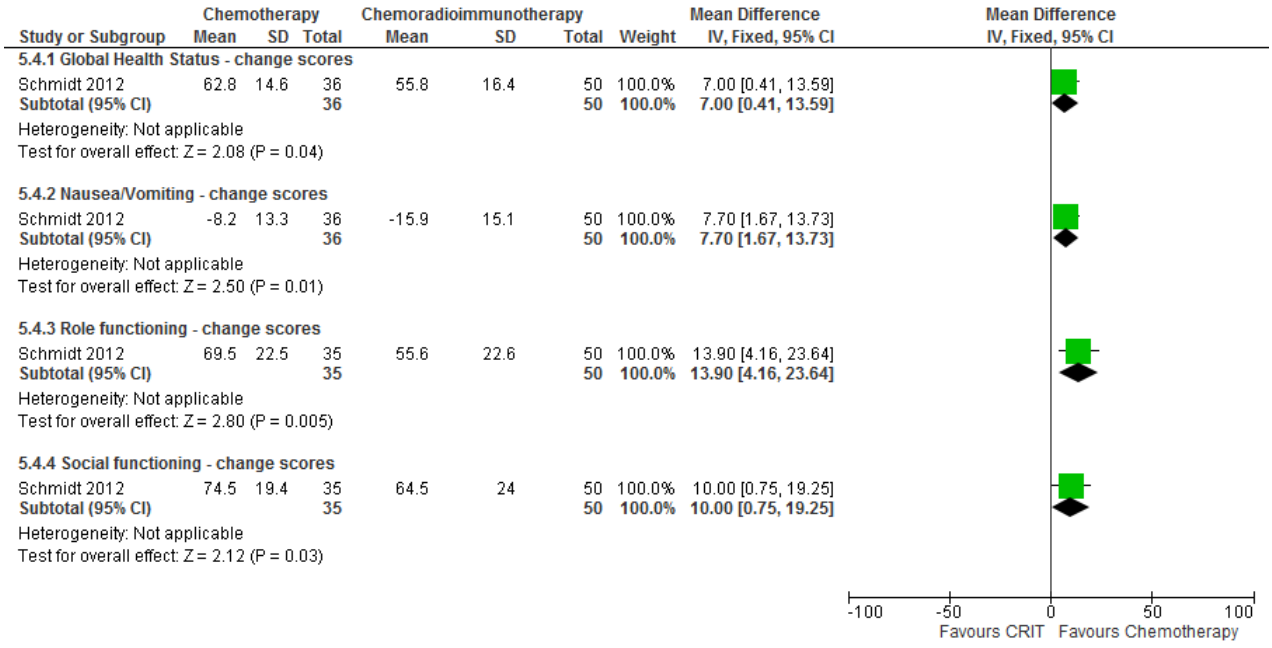


Figure 381: EORTC QLQ-C30 Quality of Life subscales – change scores



H.14.6 Adjuvant chemoradiotherapy followed by chemotherapy versus no adjuvant therapy in resected pancreatic cancer patients

Figure 382: # patients with any Grade 3 or 4 haematological toxicity

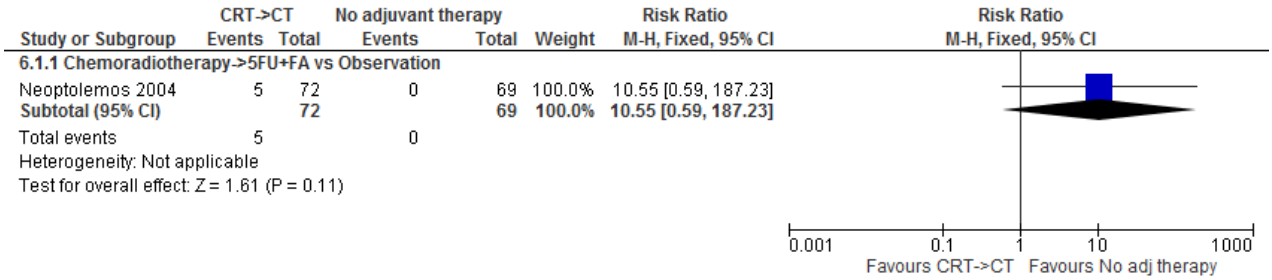


Figure 383: # patients with any Grade 3 or 4 haematological toxicity

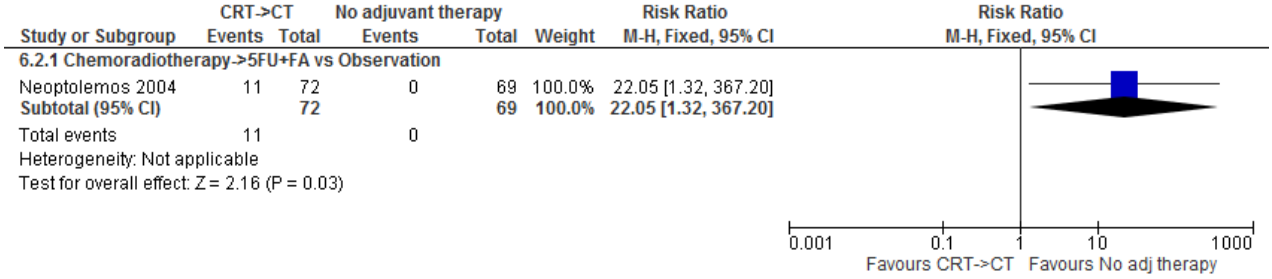


Figure 384: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 stomatitis

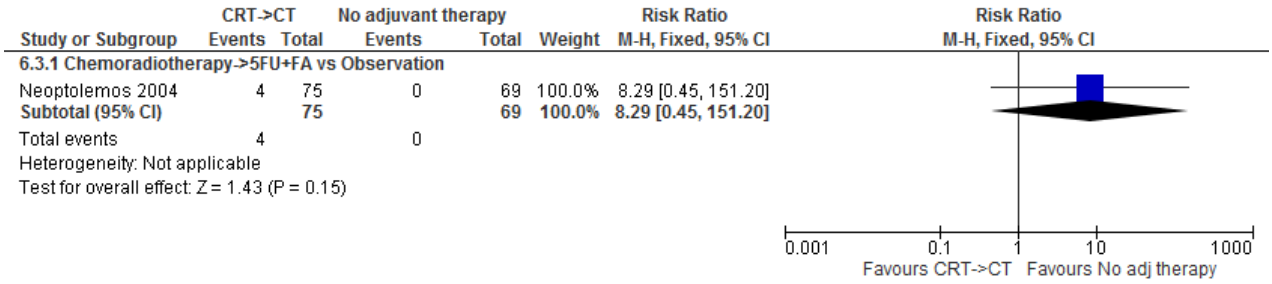
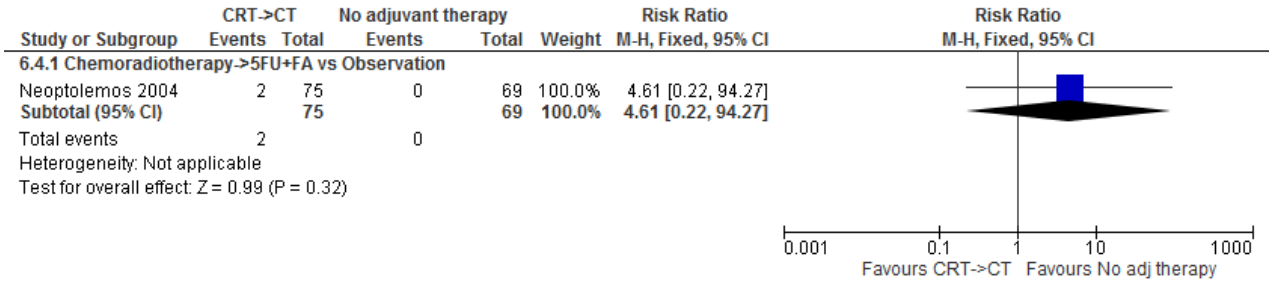


Figure 385: # patients with any Grade 3 or 4 diarrhoea



H.14.7 Adjuvant chemoradiotherapy followed by chemotherapy versus chemotherapy in resected pancreatic cancer patients

Figure 386: Overall survival

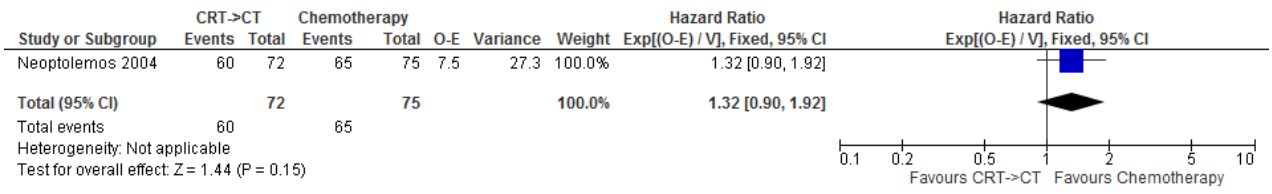


Figure 387: # patients with any Grade 3 or 4 haematological toxicity

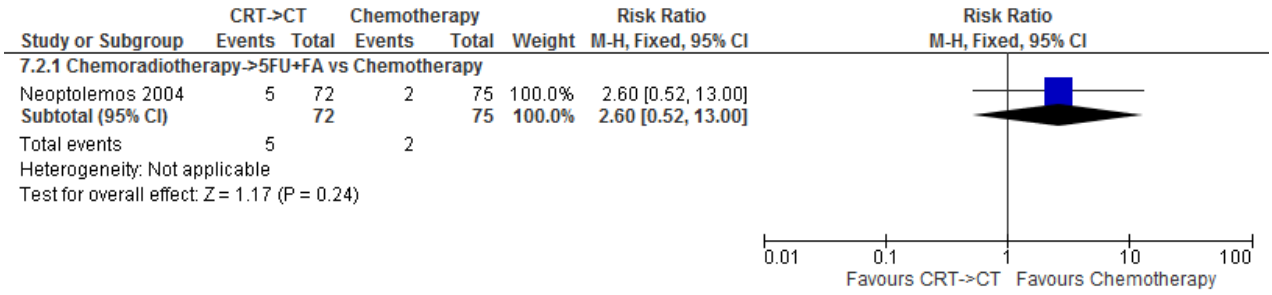


Figure 388: # patients with any Grade 3 or 4 non-haematological toxicity

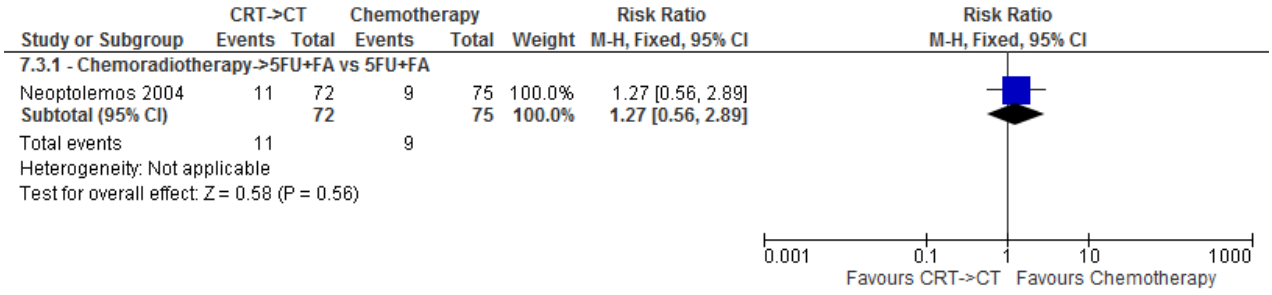


Figure 389: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 stomatitis

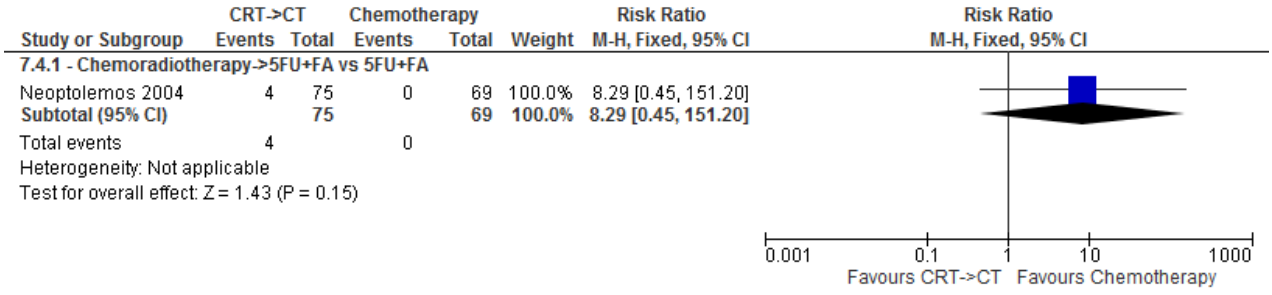
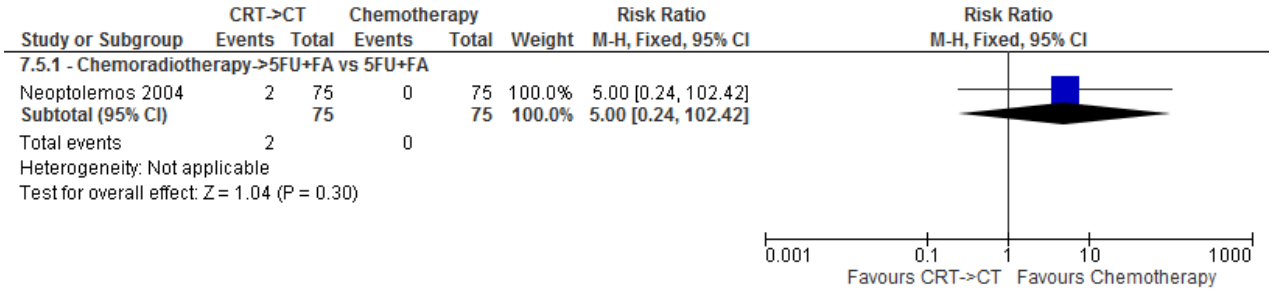


Figure 390: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 diarrhoea



H.14.8 Adjuvant chemoradiotherapy followed by chemotherapy versus chemoradiotherapy in resected pancreatic cancer patients

Figure 391: Overall survival

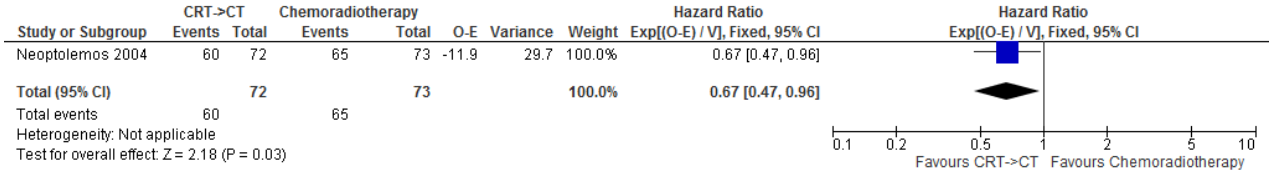


Figure 392: # patients with any Grade 3 or 4 haematological toxicity

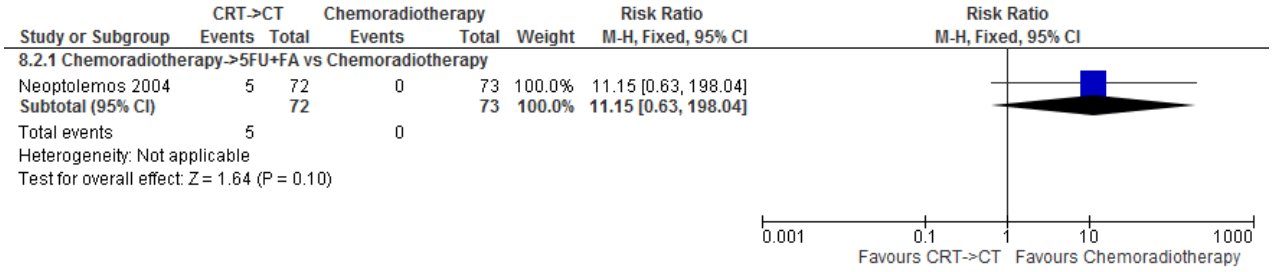


Figure 393: # patients with any Grade 3 or 4 non-haematological toxicity

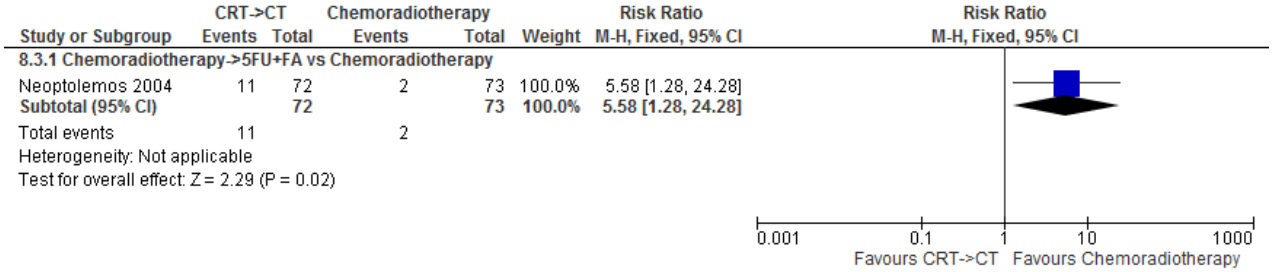


Figure 394: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 stomatitis

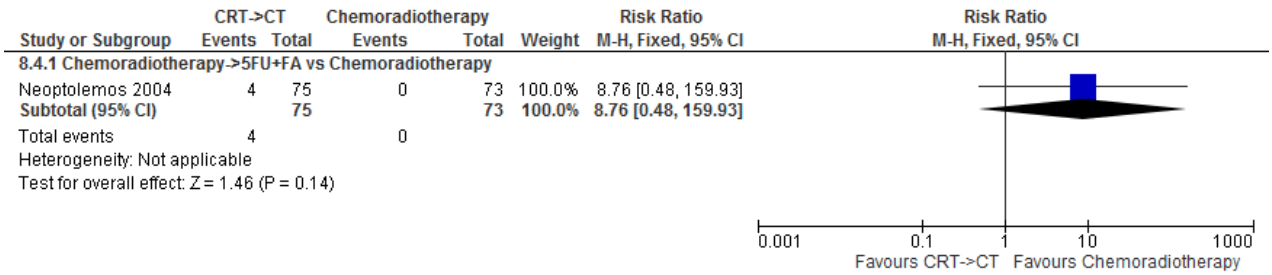
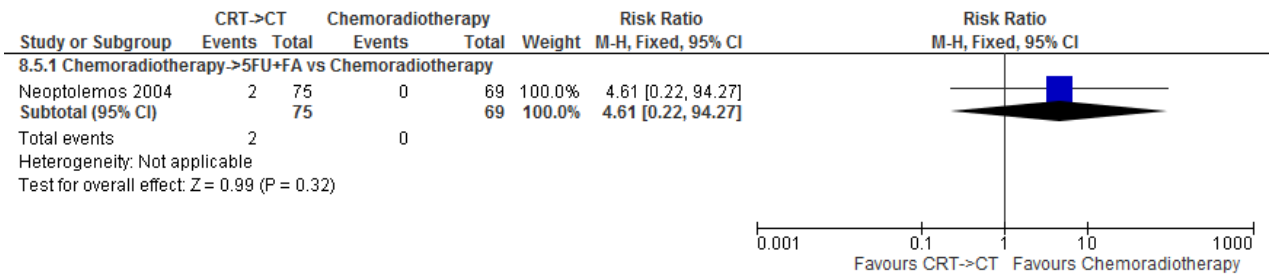


Figure 395: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 diarrhoea



H.14.9 Adjuvant chemotherapy-1 (gemcitabine) followed by chemoradiotherapy versus chemotherapy-2 (other) followed by chemoradiotherapy in resected pancreatic cancer patients

Figure 396: Overall survival

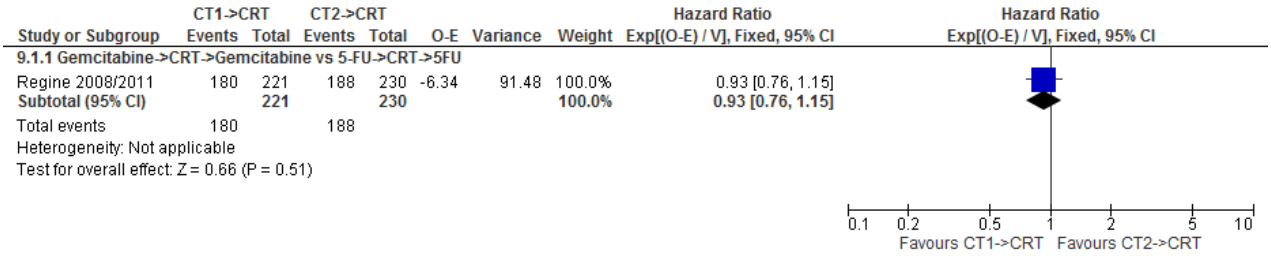


Figure 397: Disease-free survival

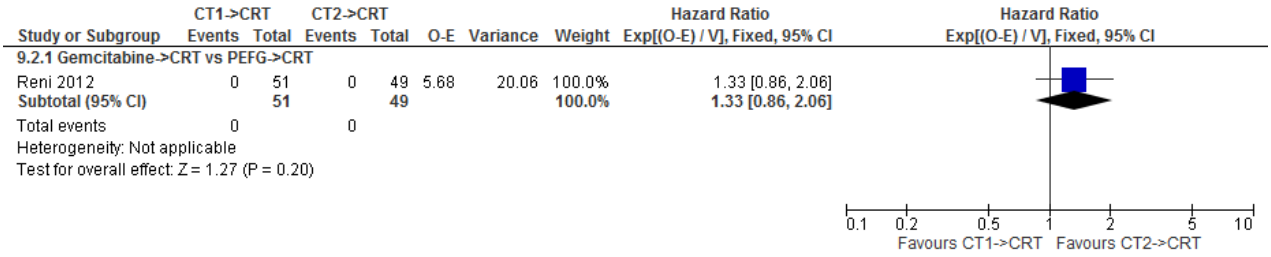


Figure 398: # patients with any Grade 4 toxicity

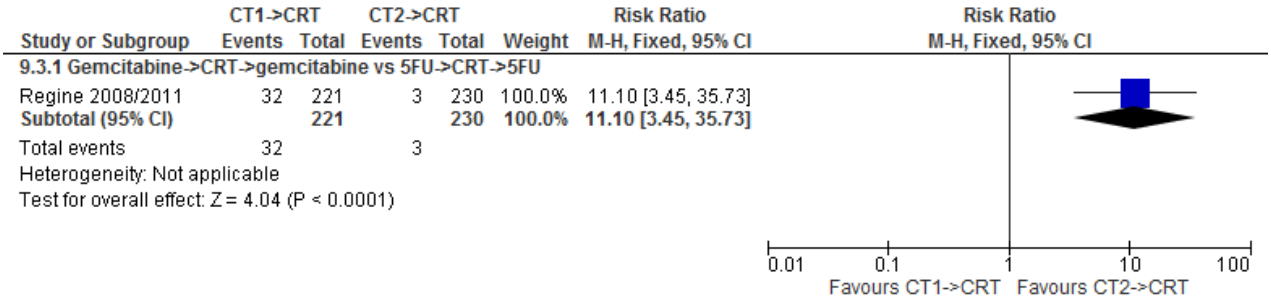


Figure 399: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 diarrhoea

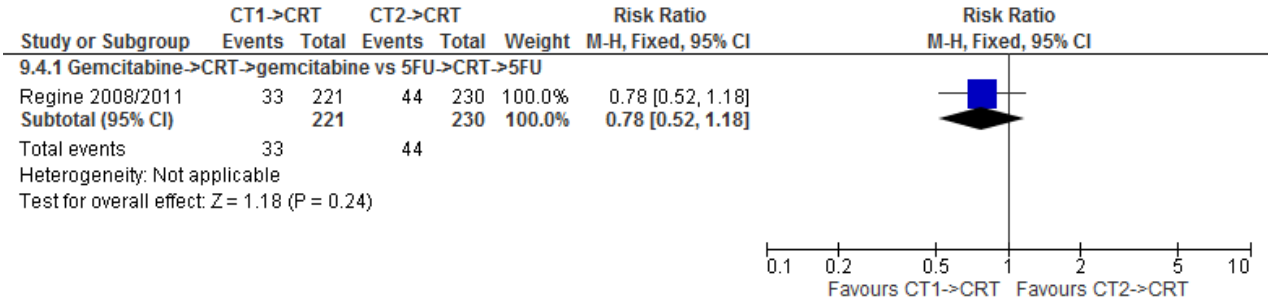


Figure 400: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia

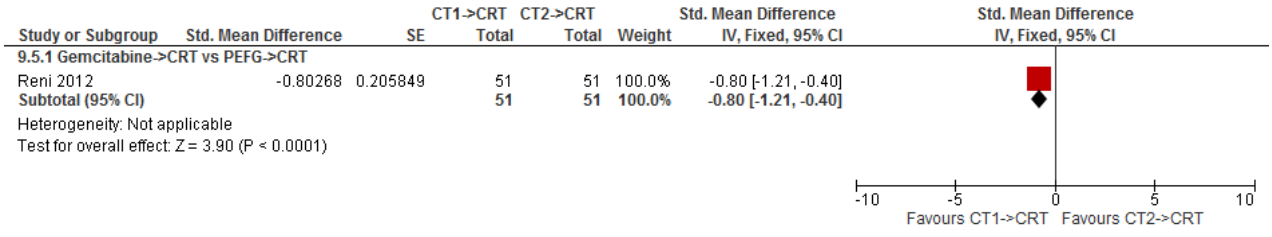


Figure 401: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 stomatitis

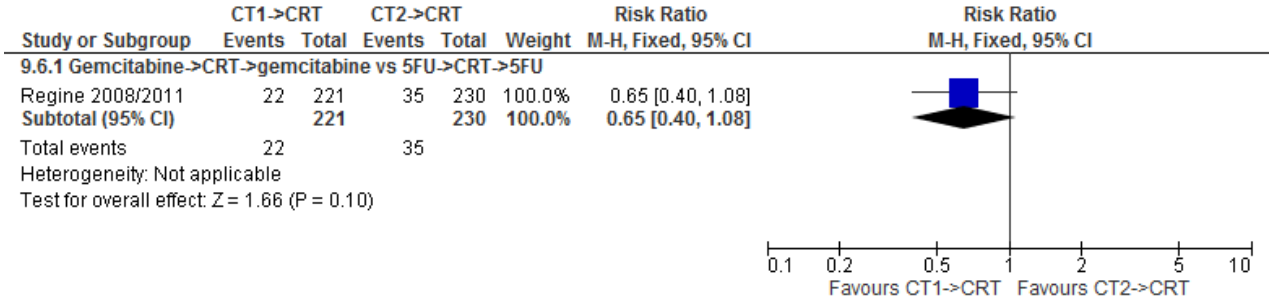


Figure 402: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 thrombocytopenia

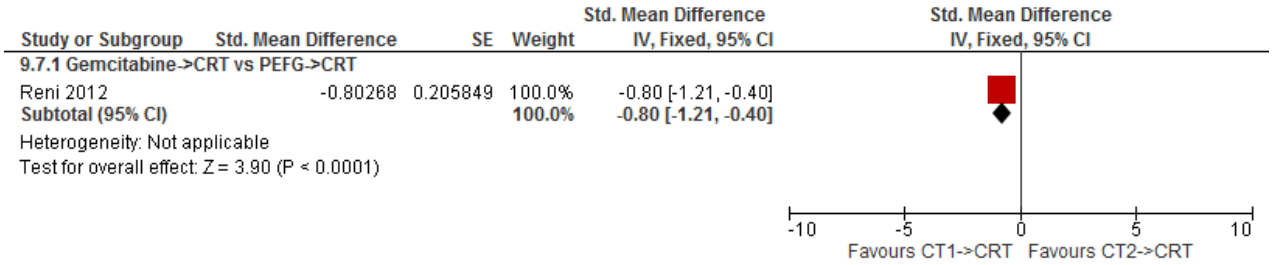


Figure 403: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 worst haematological toxicities

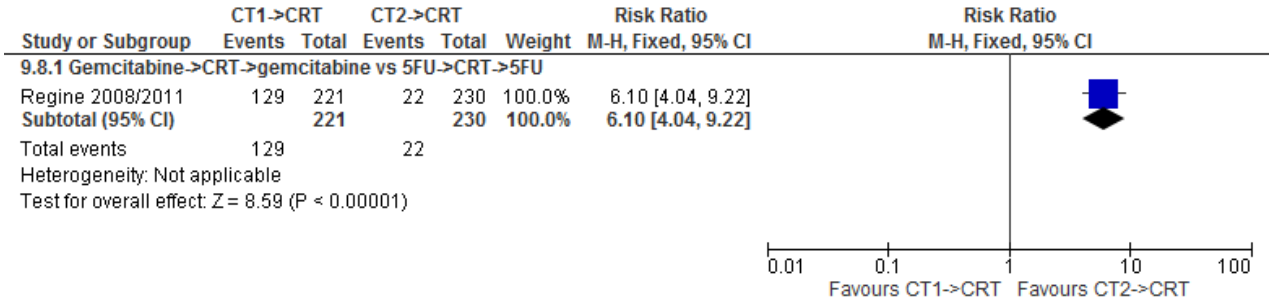


Figure 404: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 worst non-haematological toxicities

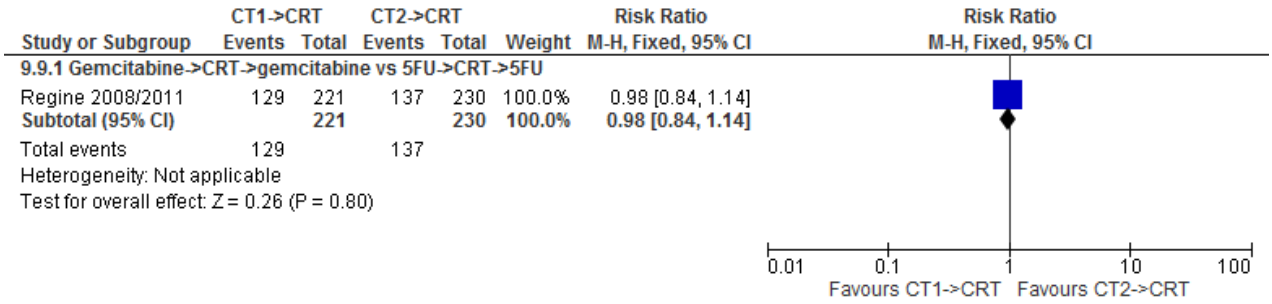
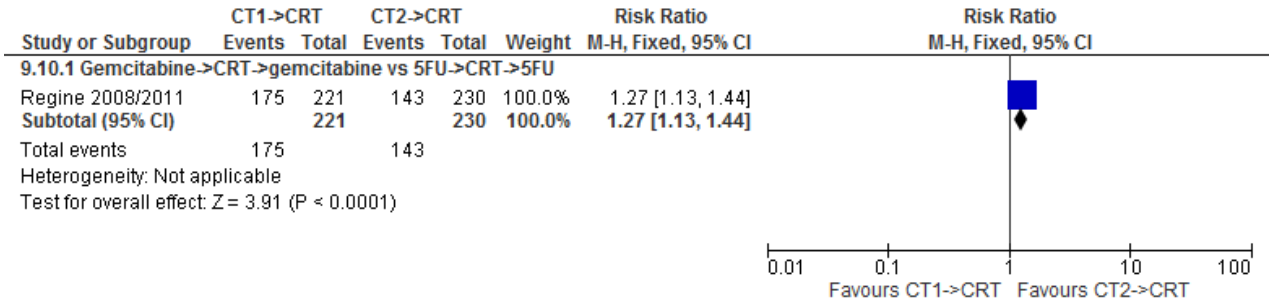


Figure 405: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 worst overall toxicities



H.14.10 Adjuvant immunotherapy versus no adjuvant therapy in resected pancreatic cancer patients

Figure 406: Overall survival

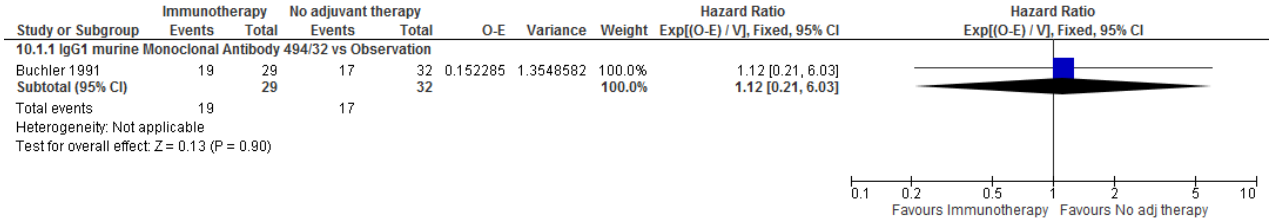
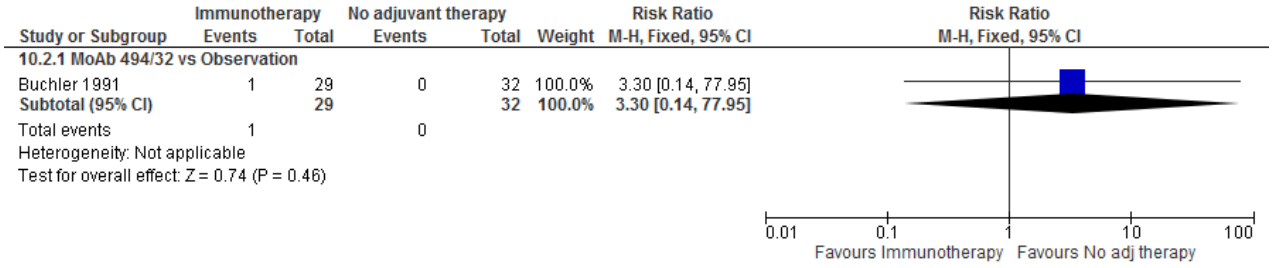


Figure 407: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 abdominal pain



H.14.11 Adjuvant chemoimmunotherapy versus no adjuvant therapy in resected pancreatic cancer patients

Figure 408: Overall survival

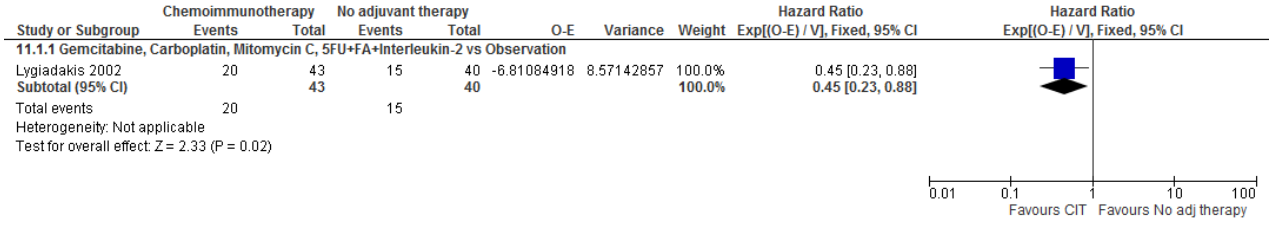


Figure 409: Disease-free survival

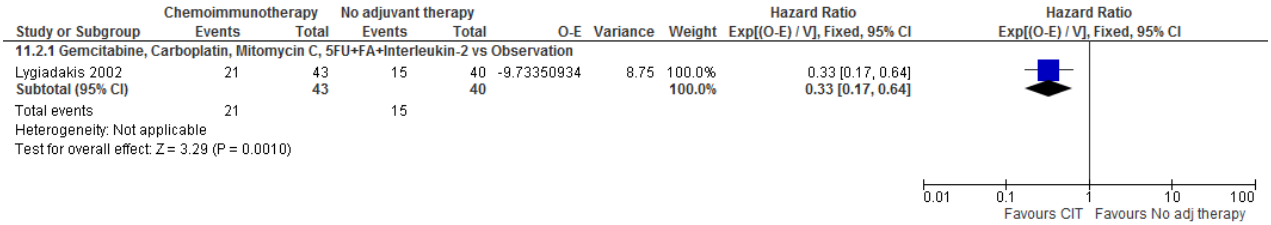
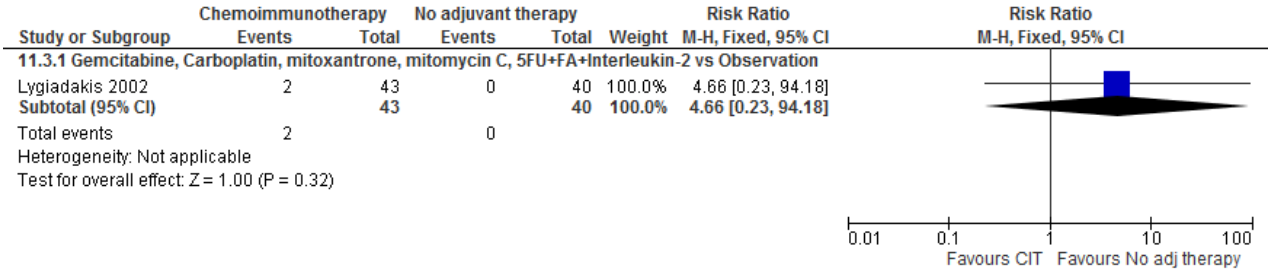


Figure 410: # patients with Grade 3 or 4 vomiting



H.155 Follow-up for people with resected pancreatic cancer

Figure 411: CT/MRI versus PET on mortality (time-varying exposure model) in "surgical group" of pancreatic cancer patients

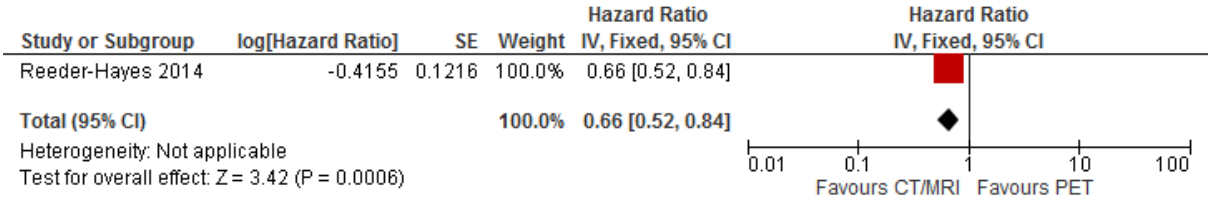


Figure 412: CT/MRI versus PET on mortality (time-varying exposure model) in "borderline group" of pancreatic cancer patients

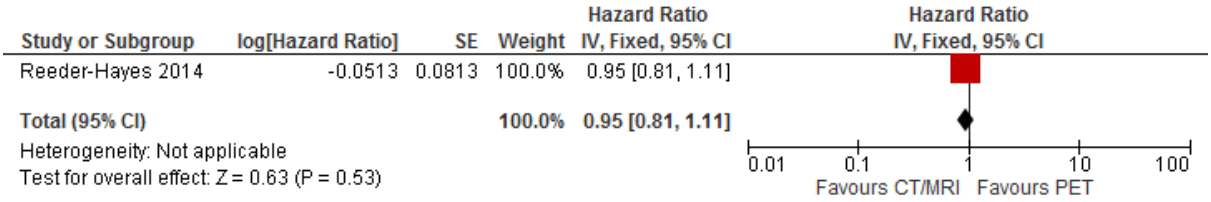


Figure 413: No follow-up versus PET on mortality (time-varying exposure model) in "surgical group" of pancreatic cancer patients

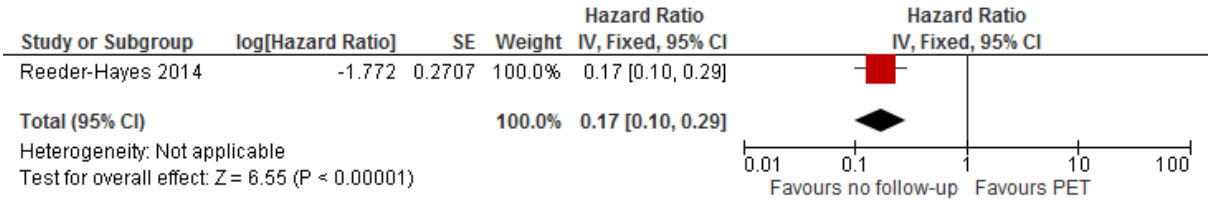


Figure 414: No follow-up versus PET on mortality (time-varying exposure model) in "borderline group" of pancreatic cancer patients

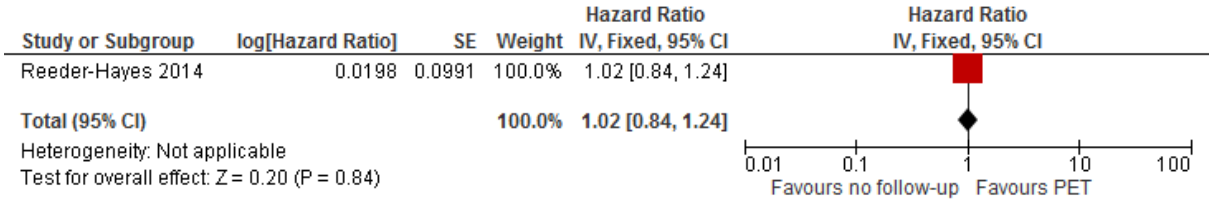


Figure 415: CT/MRI versus PET on survival beyond 180 days in "surgical group" of pancreatic cancer patients

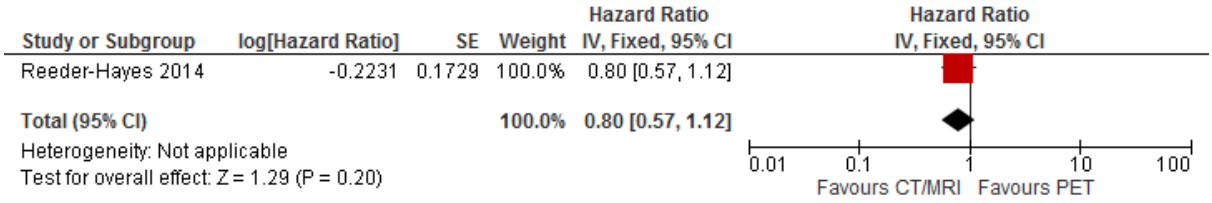


Figure 416: CT/MRI versus PET on survival beyond 180 days in "borderline group" of pancreatic cancer patients

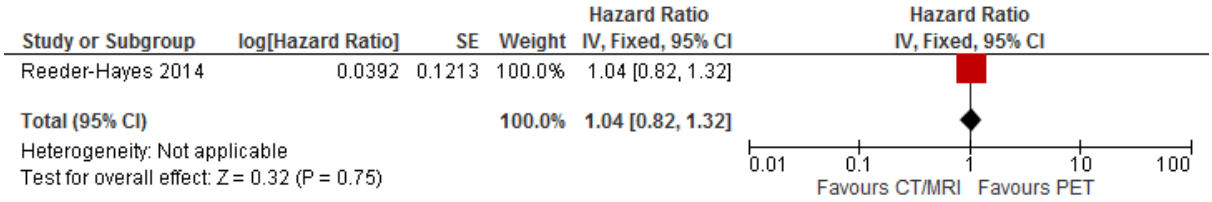


Figure 417: No follow-up versus PET on survival beyond 180 days in "surgical group" of pancreatic cancer patients

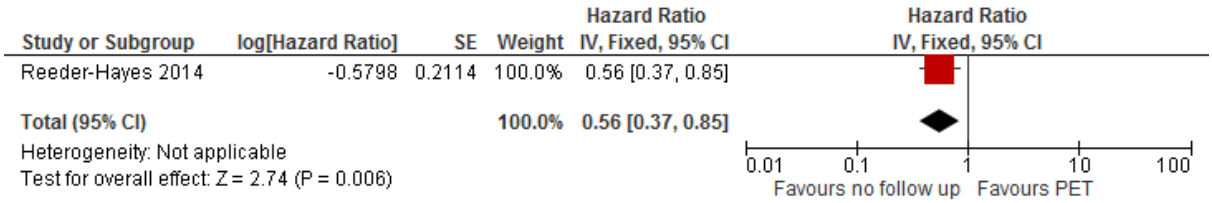
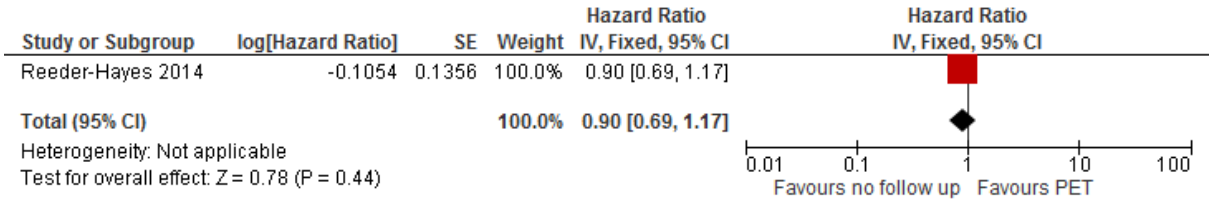


Figure 418: No follow-up versus PET on survival beyond 180 days in "borderline group" of pancreatic cancer patients



H.16 Management of locally advanced pancreatic cancer

H.16.1 Different chemoradiotherapy regimens

Figure 419: GEM-CRT versus paclitaxel-CRT – Overall response rates (CR+PR) at 1 month and 1 year follow-up

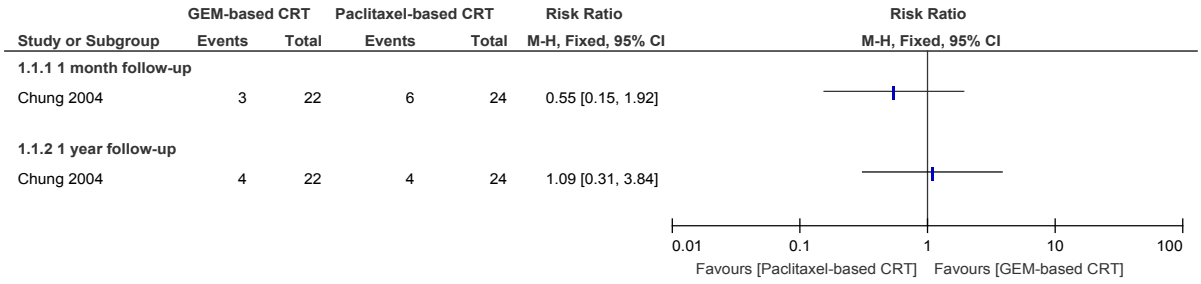


Figure 420: GEM-CRT versus paclitaxel-CRT – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 toxicities

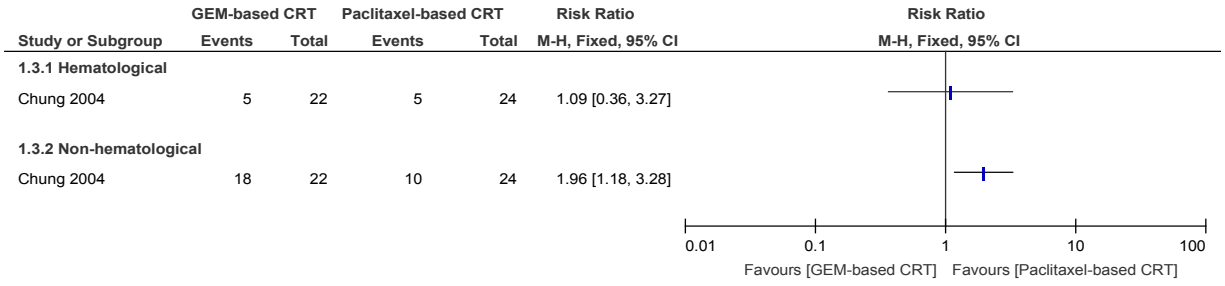


Figure 421: GEM-CRT versus 5FU-CRT – Overall pain control – follow-up not reported

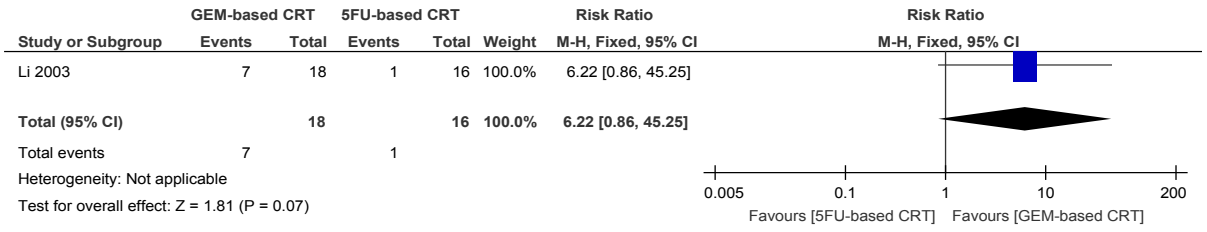


Figure 422: GEM-CRT versus 5FU-CRT – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 toxicities

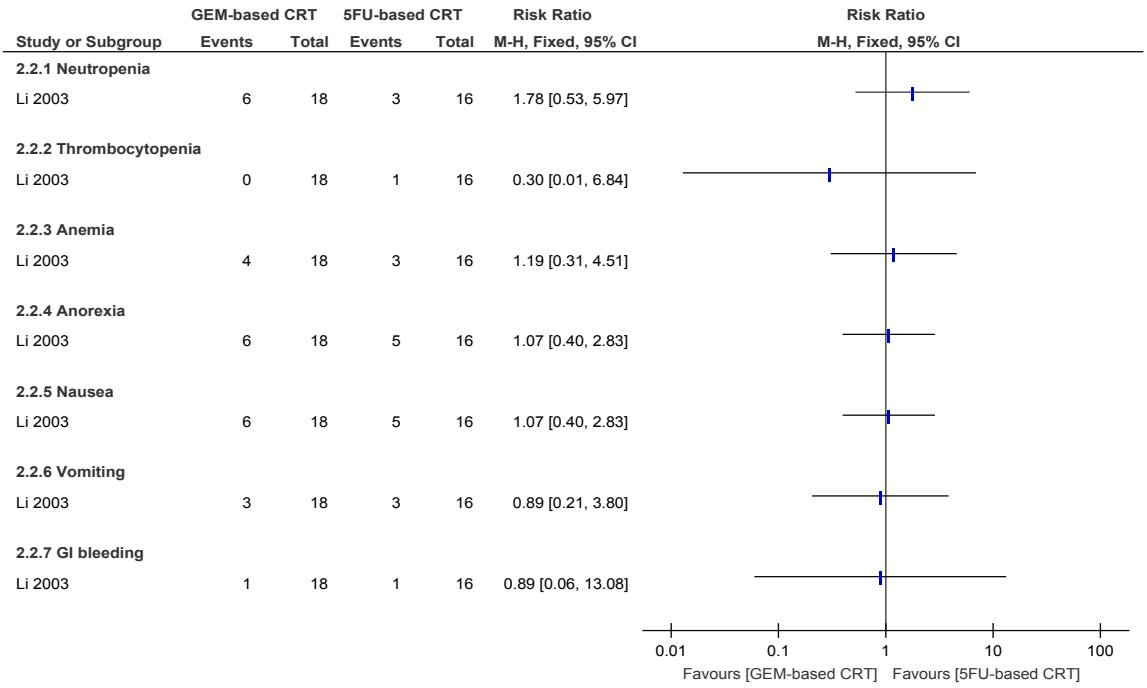


Figure 423: GEM/Cisplatin-CRT versus 5FU-CRT – HQRL: Average monthly Karnofsky performance score

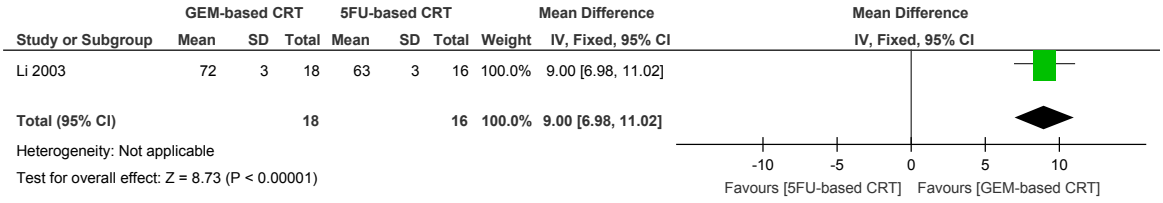
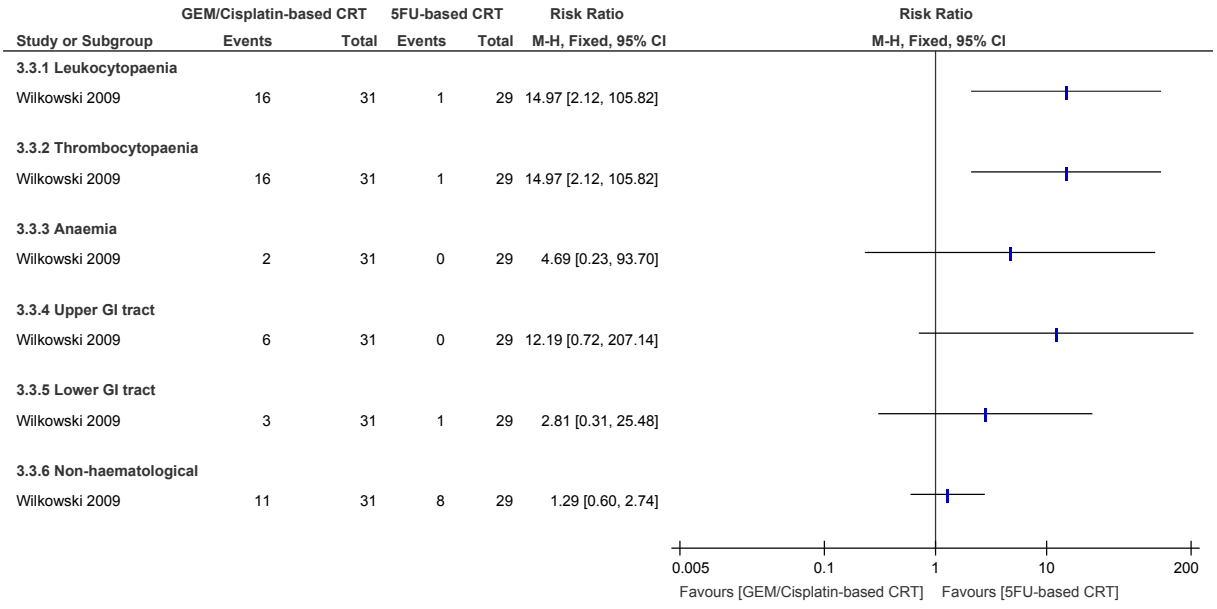


Figure 424: GEM/Cisplatin-CRT versus 5FU-CRT – Adverse effects, Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.16.2.1 Different chemoradiotherapy regimens after induction chemotherapy

Figure 425: GEM-CRT versus capecitabine-CRT after induction CT – Overall response rates (CR+PR)

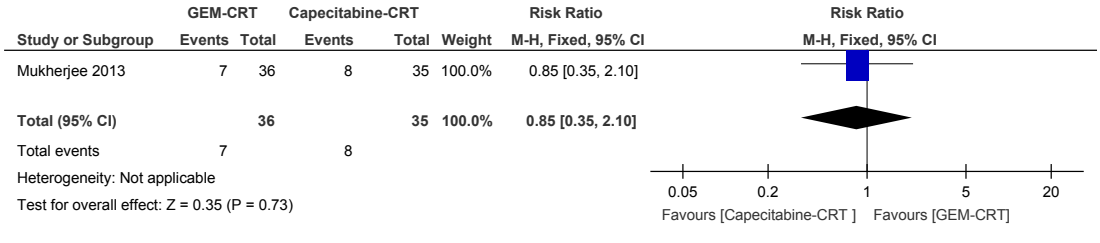


Figure 426: GEM-CRT versus capecitabine-CRT after induction CT – PFS

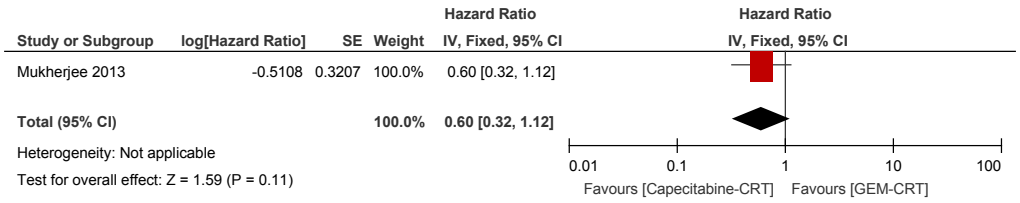


Figure 427: GEM-CRT versus capecitabine-CRT after induction CT – Overall Survival

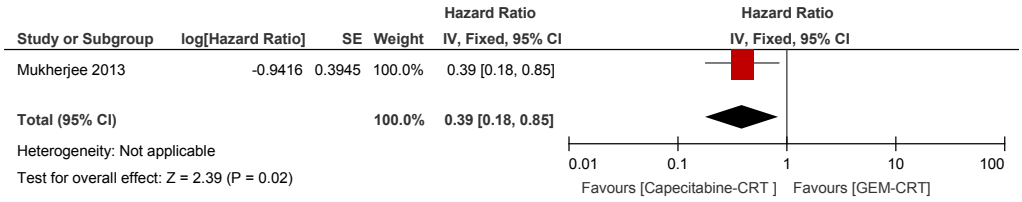


Figure 428: GEM-CRT versus capecitabine-CRT after induction CT – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 toxicities

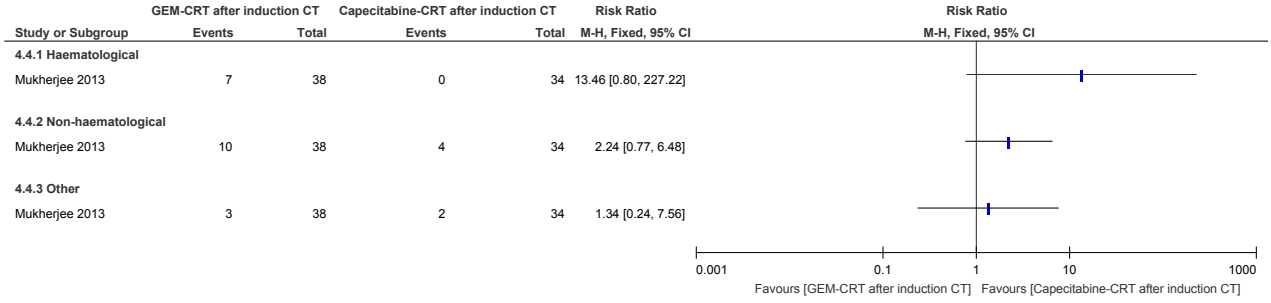


Figure 429: Capecitabine-CRT + cetuximab versus capecitabine-CRT alone after induction CT – Objective response rate

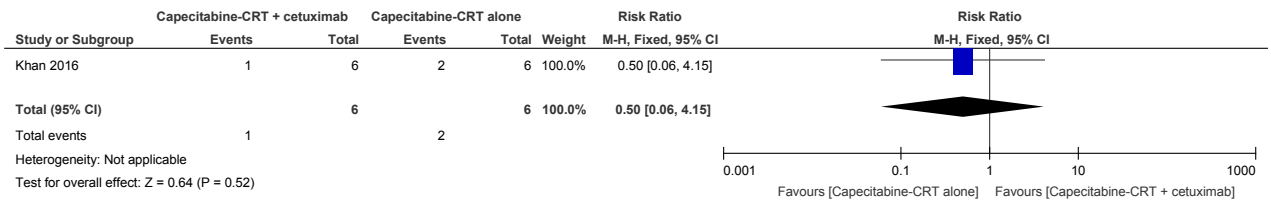
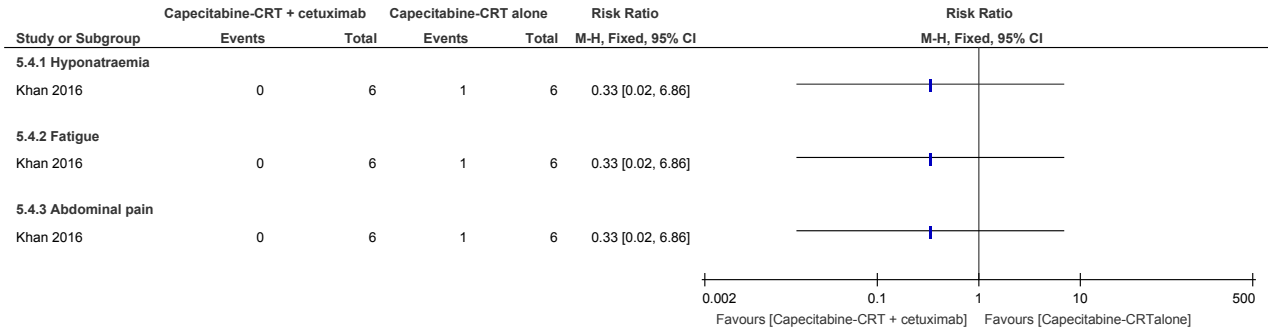
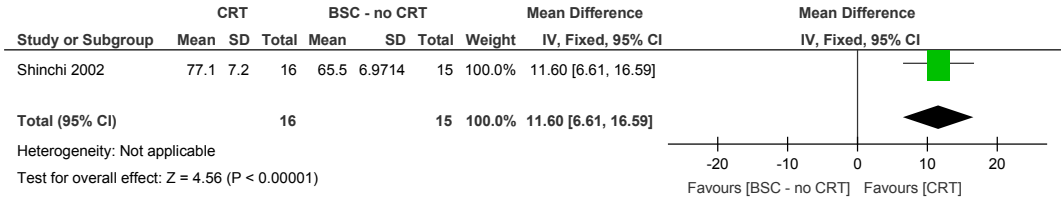


Figure 430: Capecitabine-CRT + cetuximab versus capecitabine-CRT alone after induction CT – Objective response rate



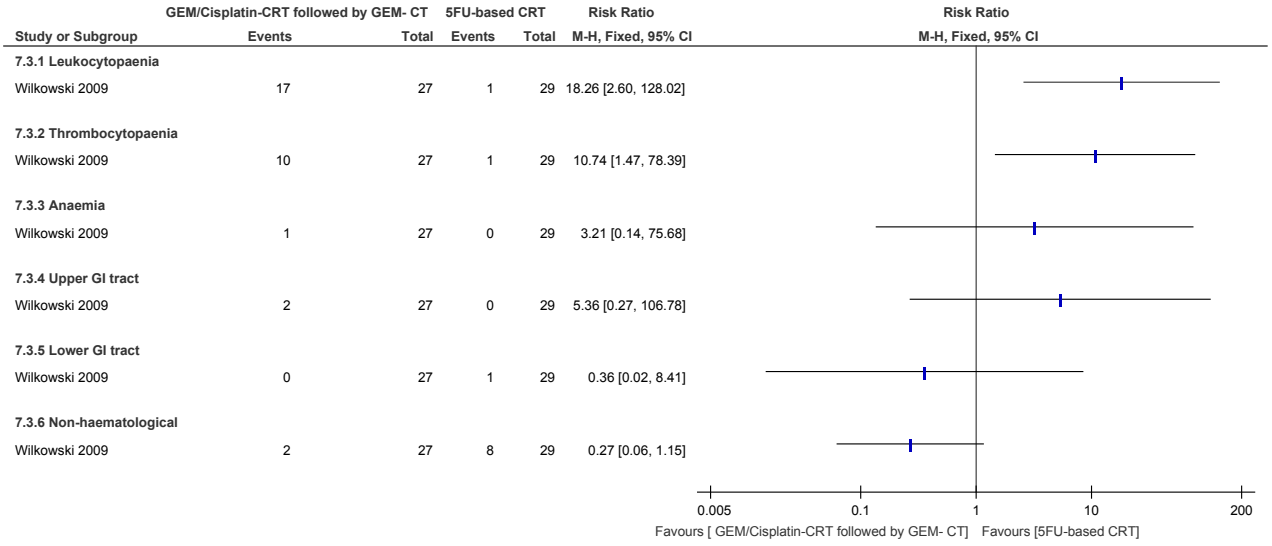
H.16.34 Chemoradiotherapy versus best supportive care

Figure 431: CRT versus best supportive care -no CRT– HQRL: Average of monthly Karnofsky scores



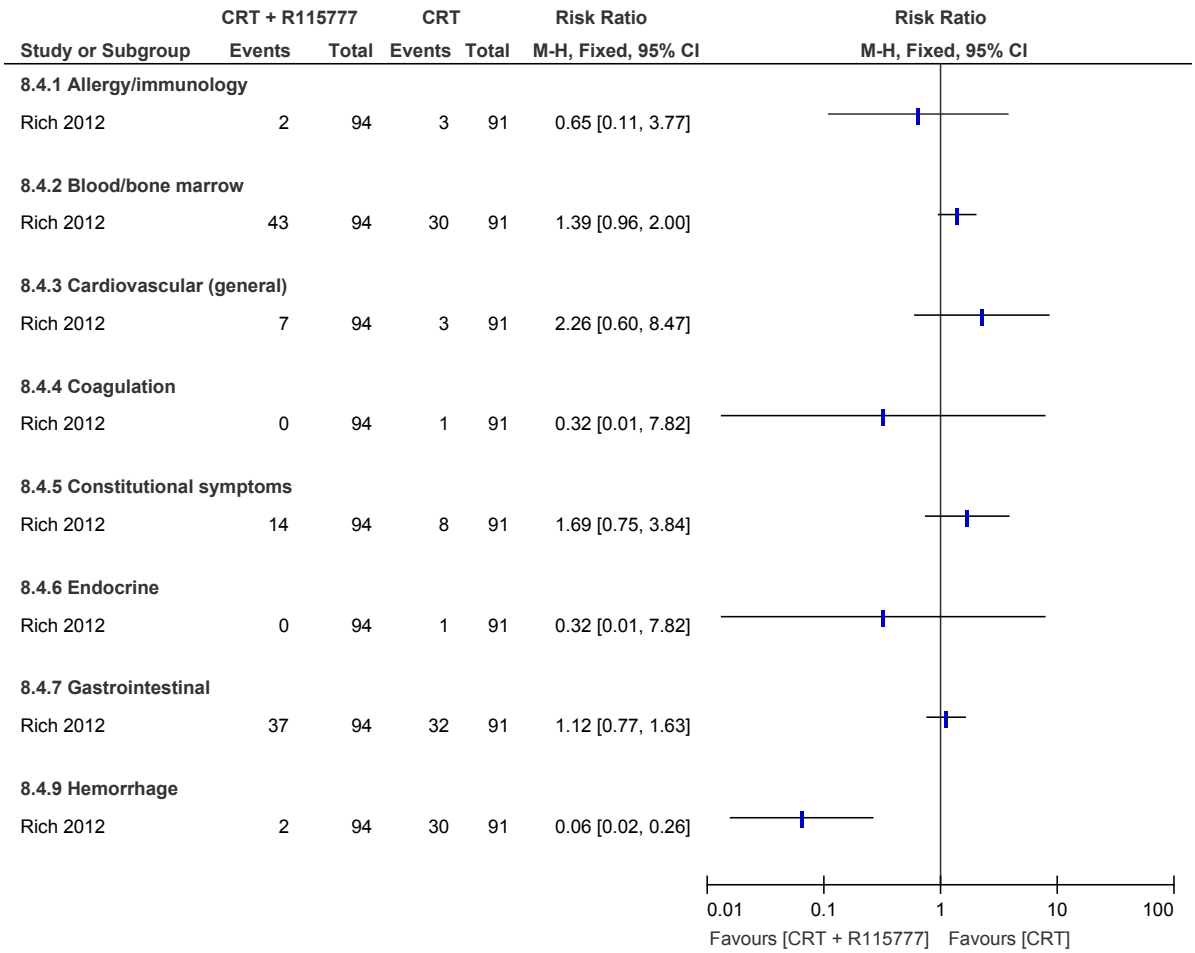
H.16.48 Chemoradiotherapy followed by chemotherapy versus chemoradiotherapy alone

Figure 432: CRT followed by CT versus CRT – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 toxicities



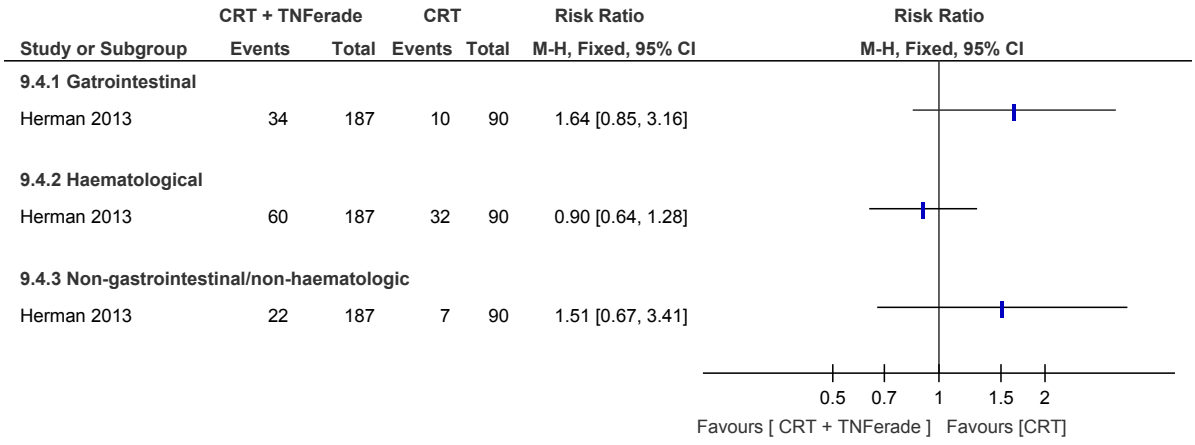
H.16.5 Chemoradiotherapy + R115777 versus chemoradiotherapy

Figure 433: CRT + R115777 versus CRT– Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 toxicities



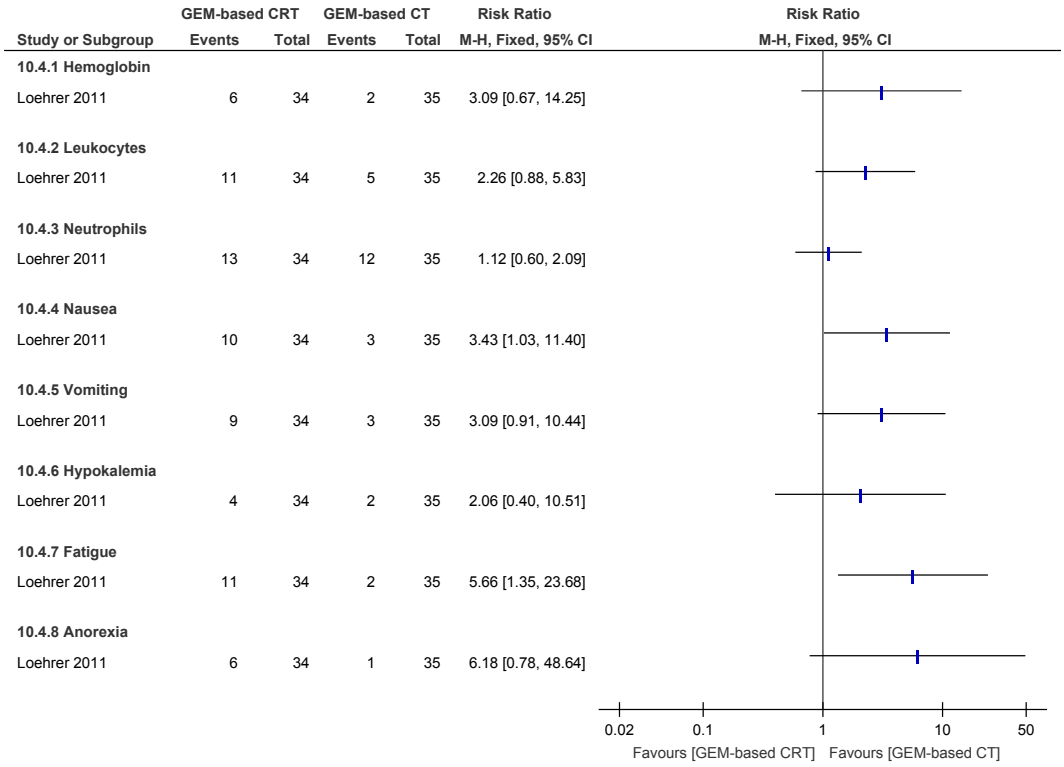
H.16.6 Chemoradiotherapy + TNFerade versus chemoradiotherapy

Figure 434: CRT + TNFerade versus CRT – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 toxicities



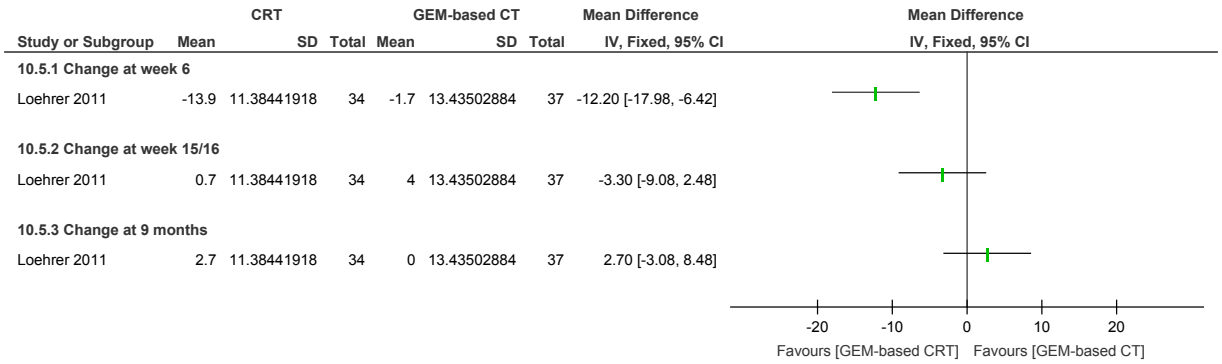
H.16.71 Chemoradiotherapy versus chemotherapy

2 Figure 435: CRT versus CT – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 toxicities



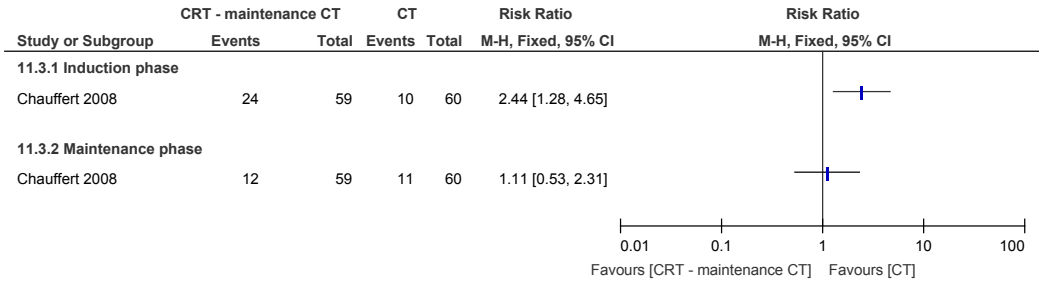
3

4 Figure 436: CRT versus CT – HQRL - Trial outcome index [mean difference of 5 change from baseline] at week 6, 15/16 and at 9 months follow-up



6

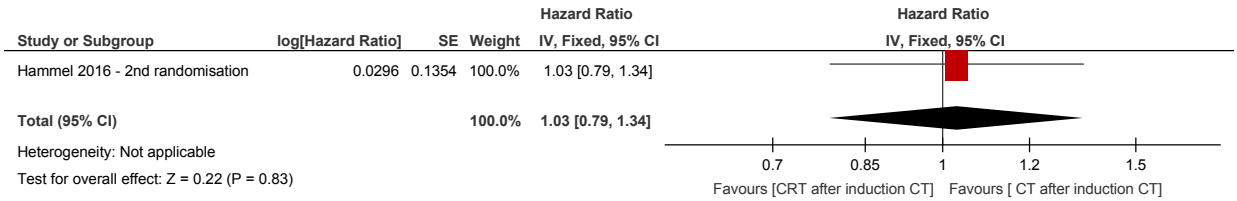
7 Figure 437: CRT versus CT followed by maintenance GEM-CT– Adverse effects - 8 Grade 3/4 toxicities



9

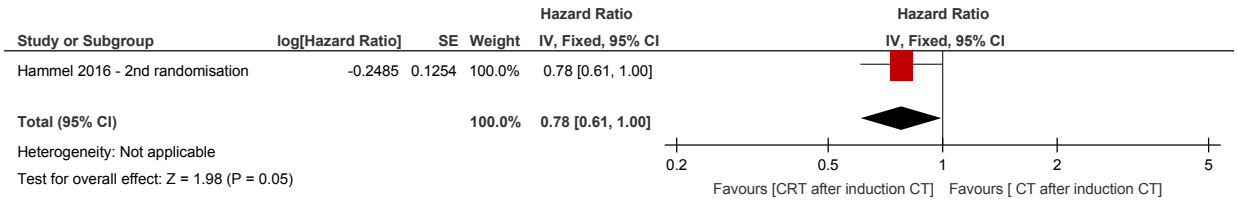
H.16.81 Chemoradiotherapy versus chemotherapy after induction chemotherapy

2 Figure 438: CRT versus CT after CT induction therapy – Overall survival



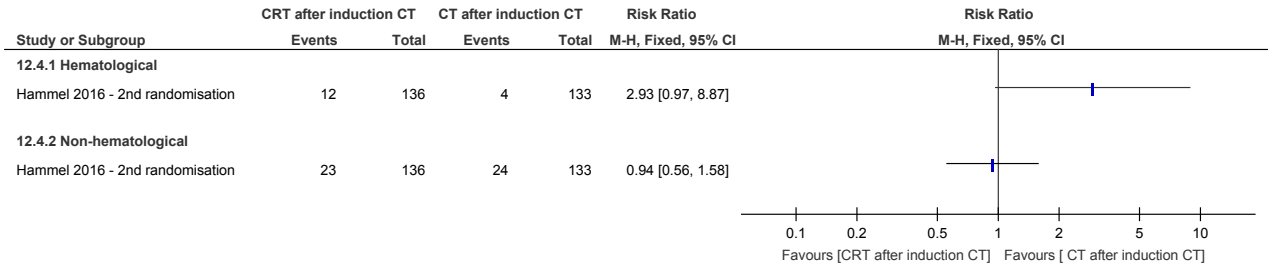
3

4 Figure 439: CRT versus CT after CT induction therapy – PFS



5

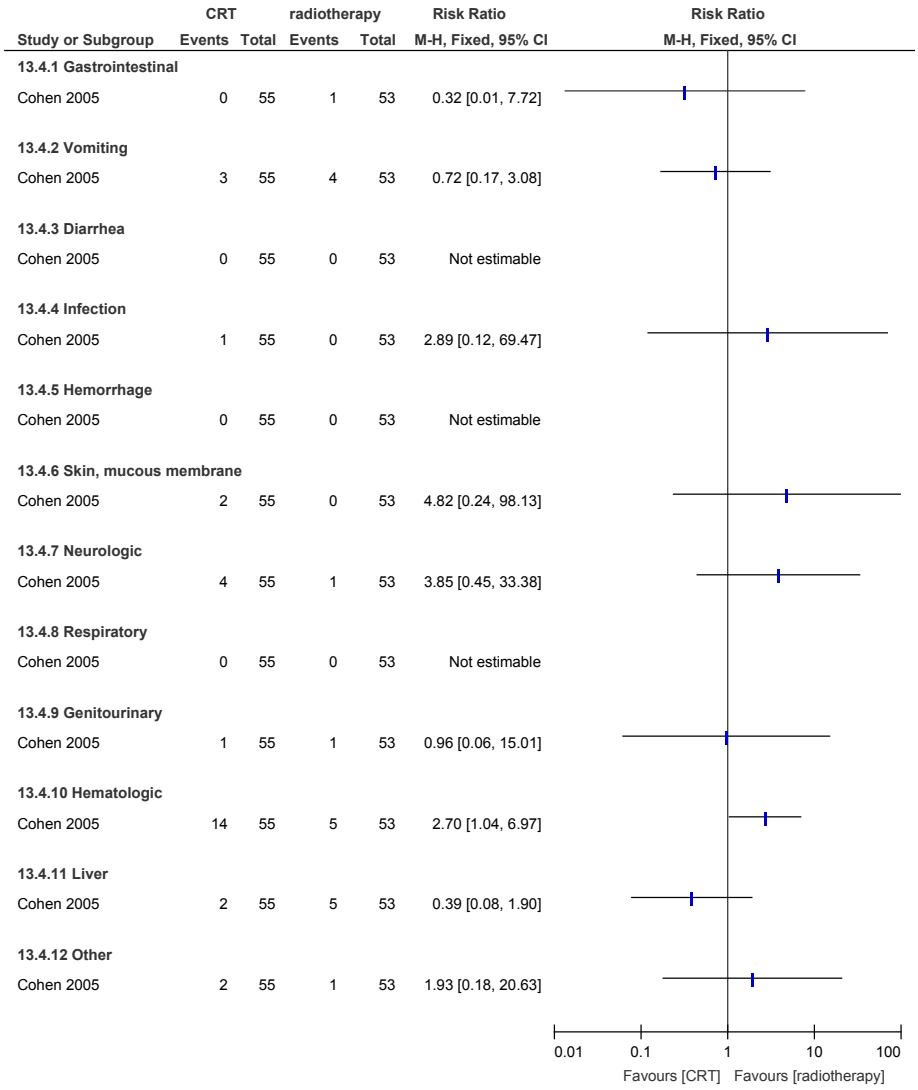
6 Figure 440: CRT versus CT after CT induction therapy – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 7 toxicities



8

H.16.91 Chemoradiotherapy versus radiotherapy

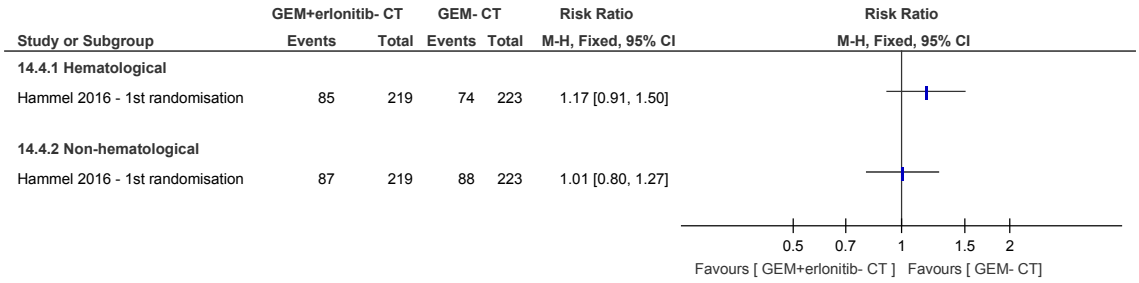
2 Figure 441: CRT versus radiotherapy – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 toxicities



3

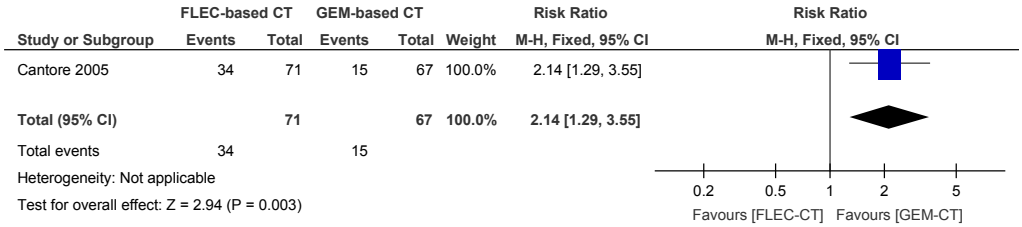
H.16.104 Different chemotherapy regimens

5 Figure 442: GEM+erlonitib-CT versus GEM-CT – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 6 toxicities



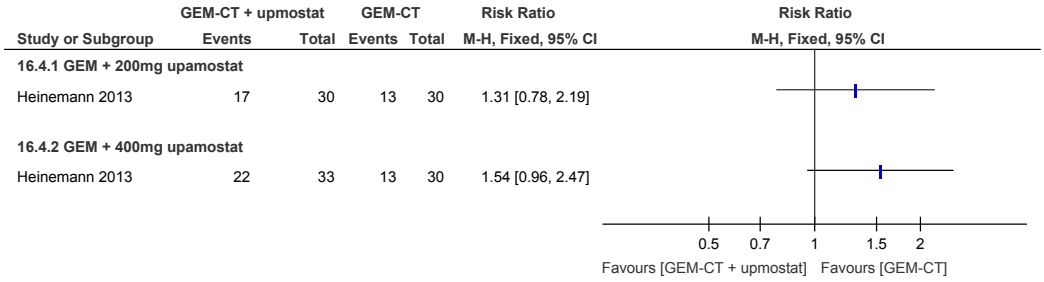
7

Figure 443: FLEC-CT versus GEM-CT – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.16.113 GEM-CT + upmostat versus GEM-CT

Figure 26: GEM-CT + upmostat versus GEM-CT – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.16.126 Radiotherapy + PR-350 versus Radiotherapy + Placebo

Figure 444: Radiotherapy + PR-350 versus Radiotherapy + Placebo – Objective Response - Effective response

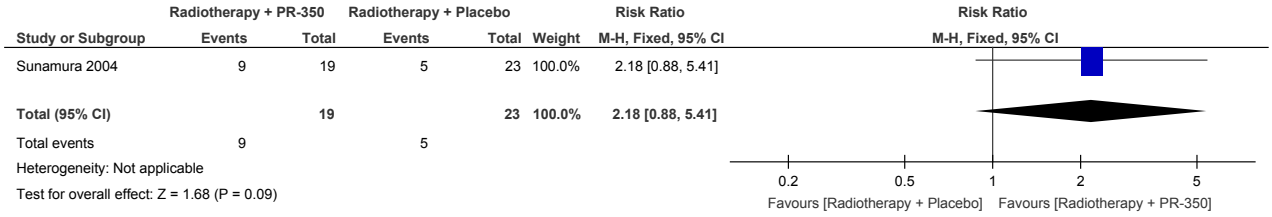
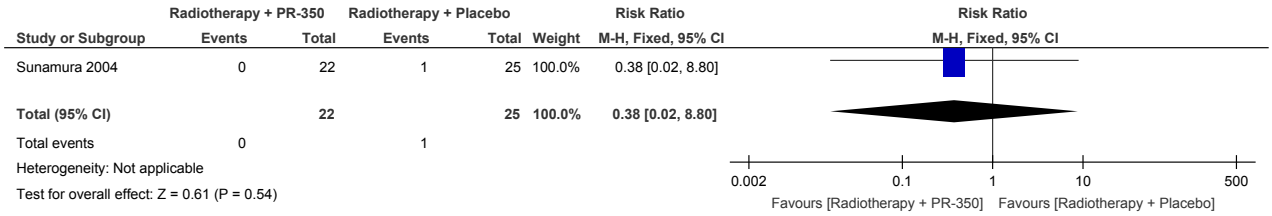


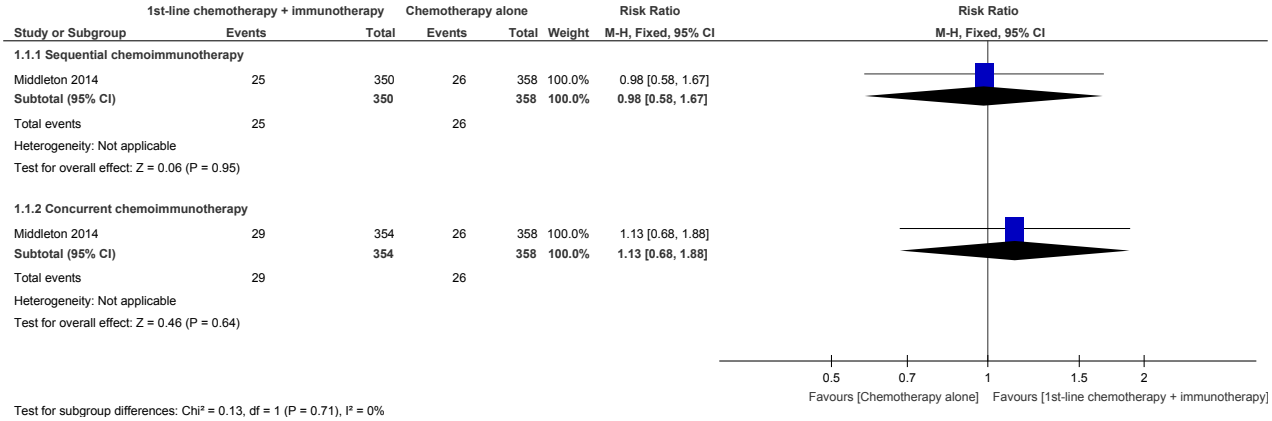
Figure 445: Radiotherapy + PR-350 versus Radiotherapy + Placebo – Adverse effects - Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.17 Management of metastatic pancreatic cancer

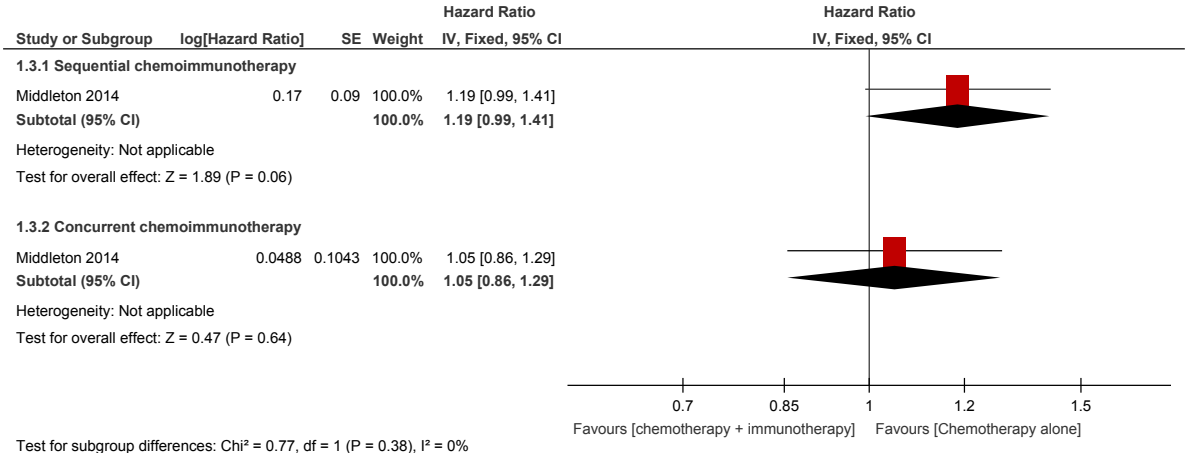
H.17.1 Chemotherapy versus chemoimmunotherapy in adults with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 446: Overall response rate (CR + PR) at 8 weeks



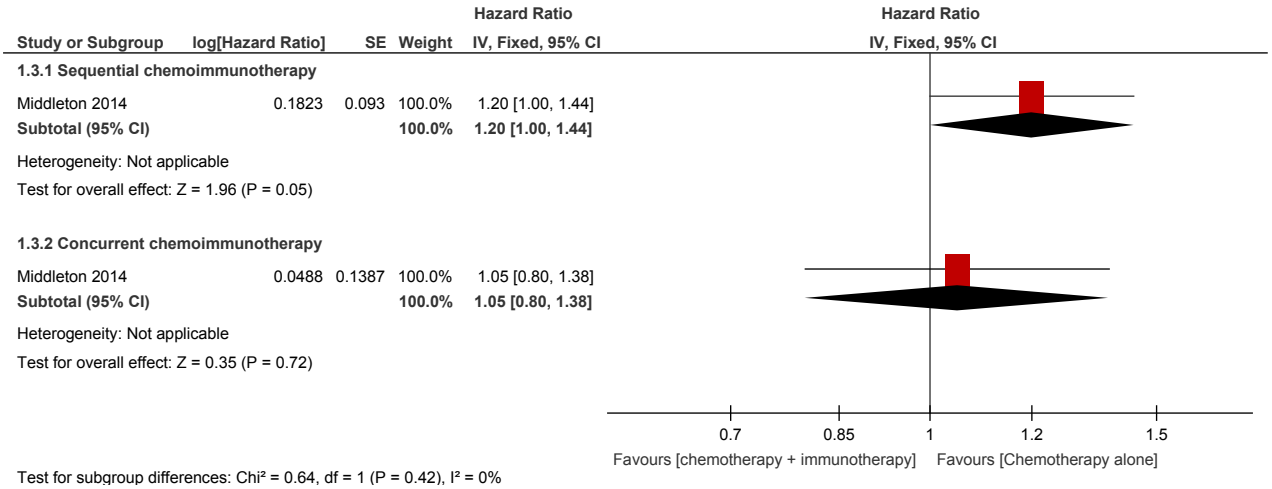
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.13, df = 1 (P = 0.71), I² = 0%

Figure 447: Time to progression



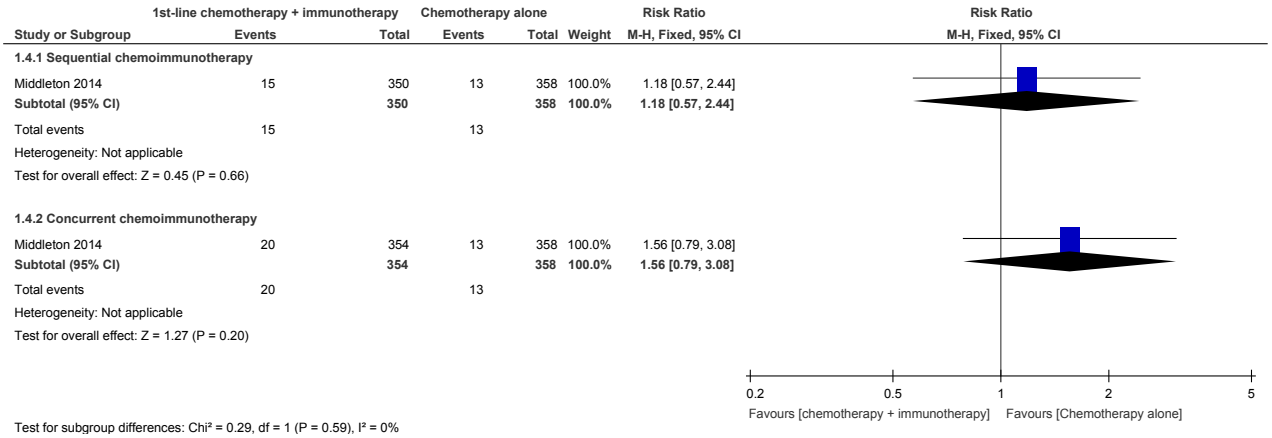
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.77, df = 1 (P = 0.38), I² = 0%

Figure 448: Overall survival



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.64, df = 1 (P = 0.42), I² = 0%

Figure 449: Grade 3/4/5 toxicities: Nausea



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.29, df = 1 (P = 0.59), I² = 0%

Figure 450: Grade 3/4/5 toxicities: Vomiting

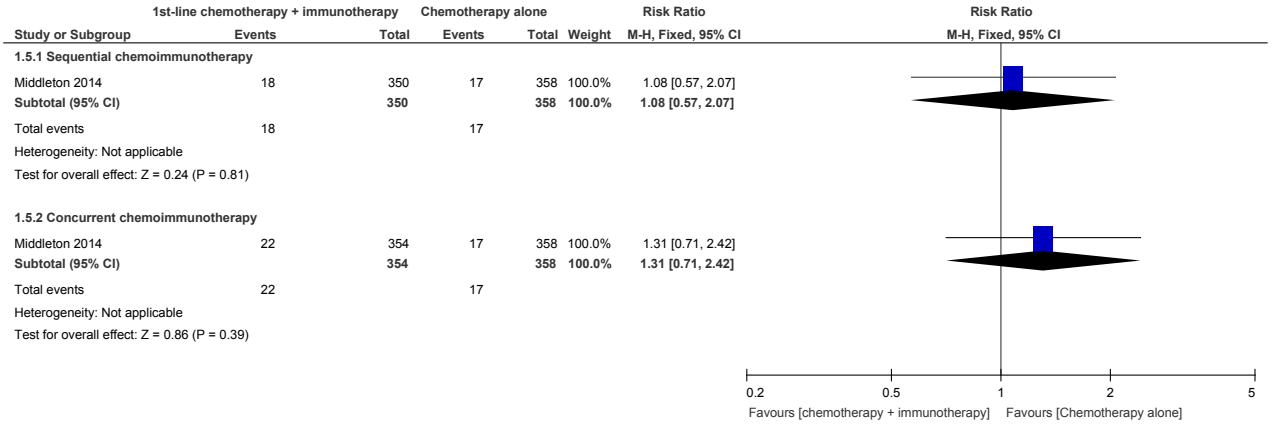


Figure 451: Grade 3/4/5 toxicities: Diarrhoea

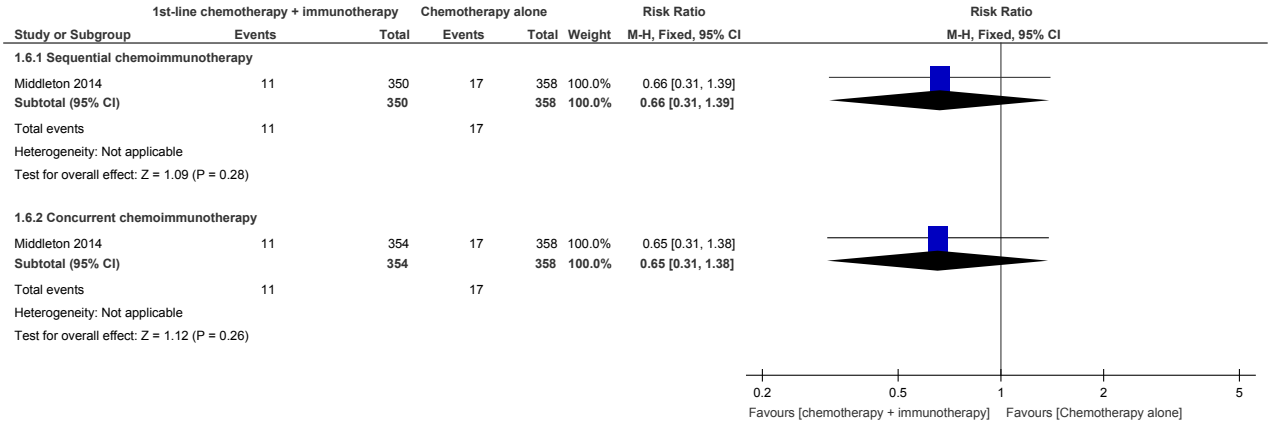


Figure 452: Grade 3/4/5 toxicities: Fatigue

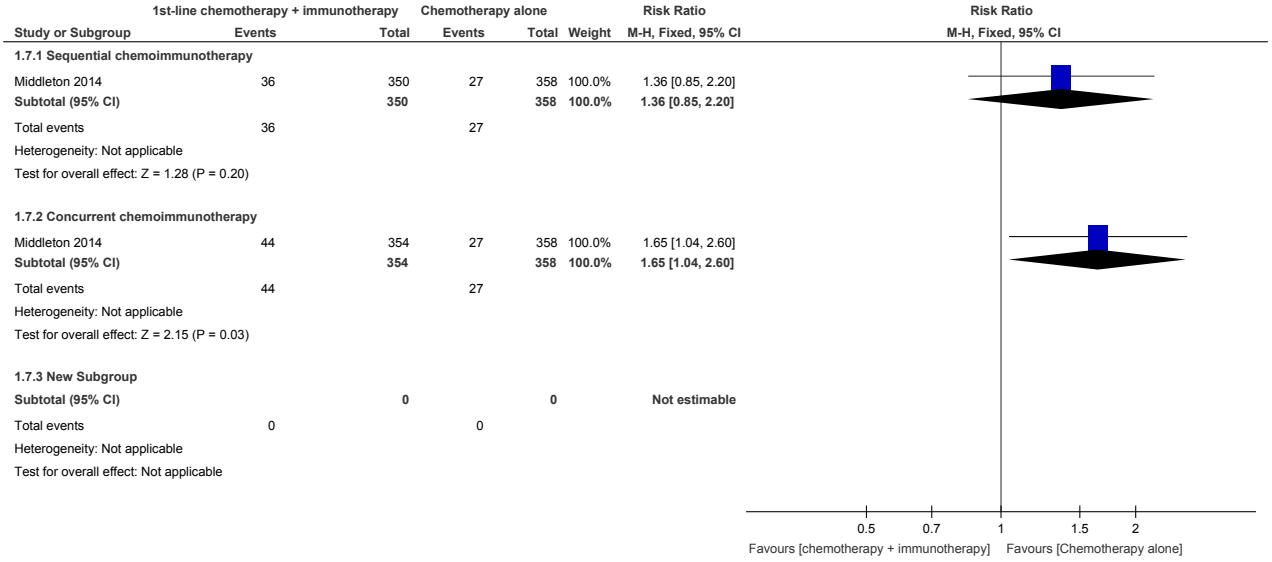
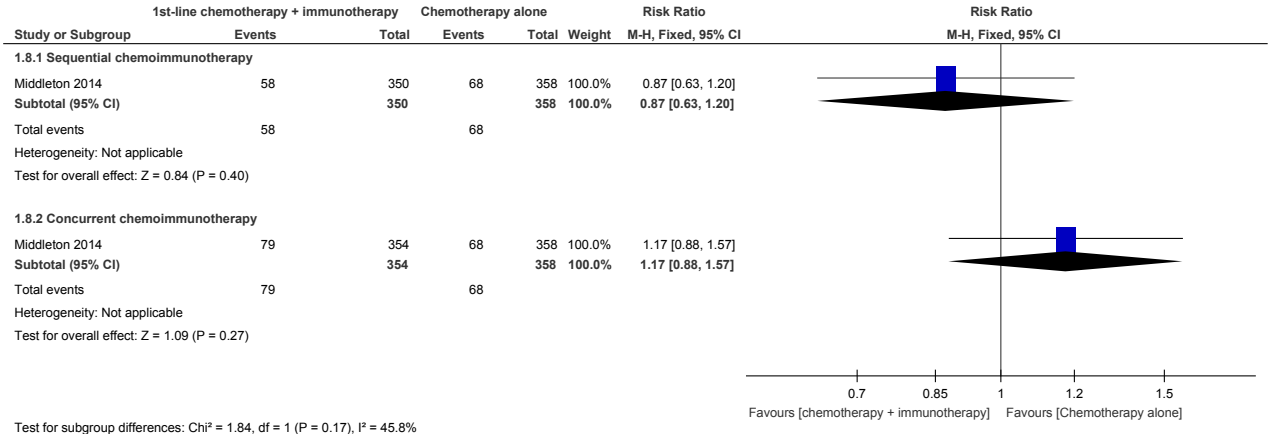
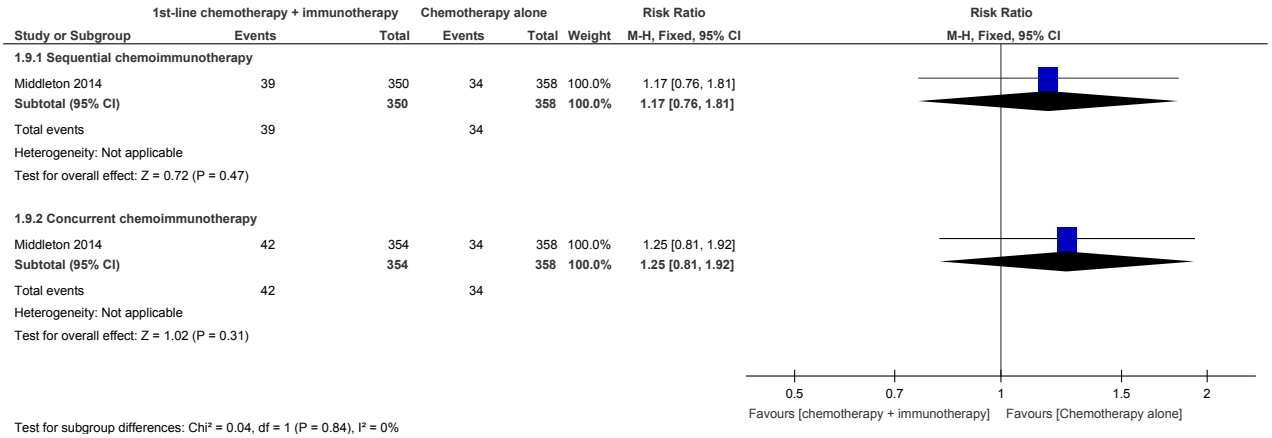


Figure 453: Grade 3/4/5 toxicities: Neutropenia



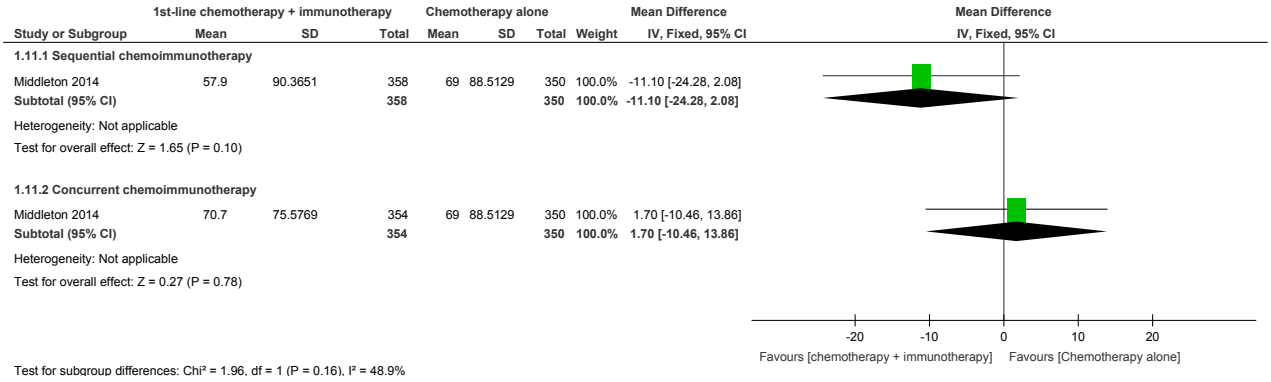
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 1.84, df = 1 (P = 0.17), I² = 45.8%

Figure 454: Grade 3/4/5 toxicities: Pain



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.04, df = 1 (P = 0.84), I² = 0%

Figure 455: Health-related Quality of Life at 20 weeks (EORTC QLQ-C30)



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 1.96, df = 1 (P = 0.16), I² = 48.9%

Figure 456: Overall response rate (CR + PR): unclear follow-up

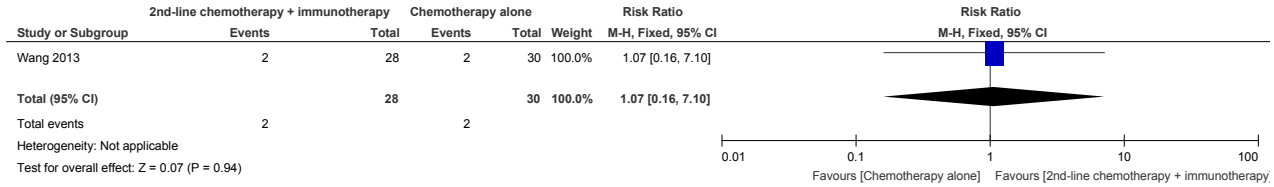
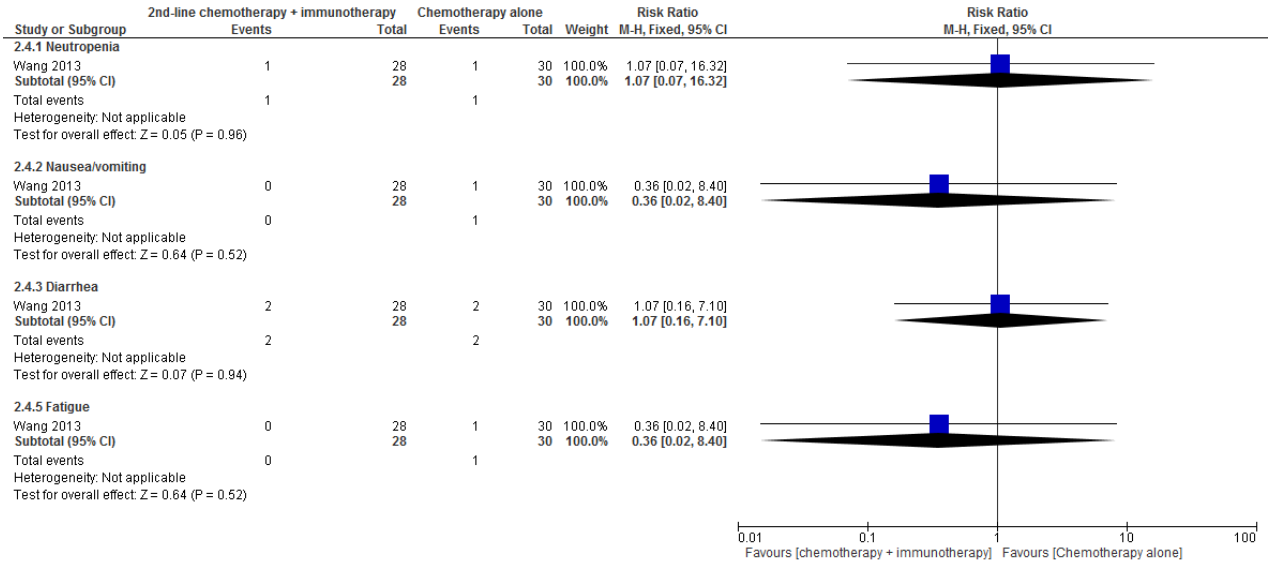


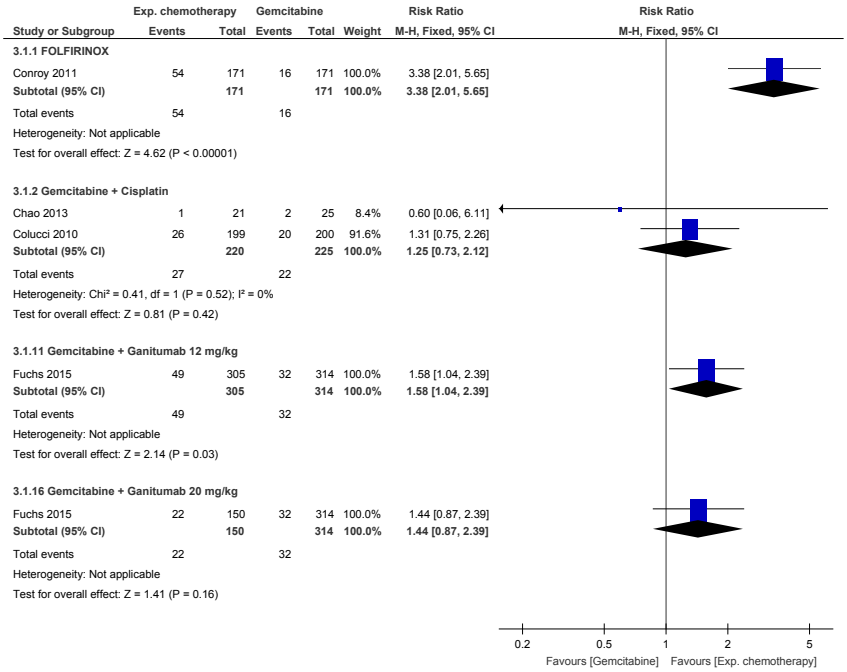
Figure 457: Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.17.21 Gemcitabine versus other chemotherapy

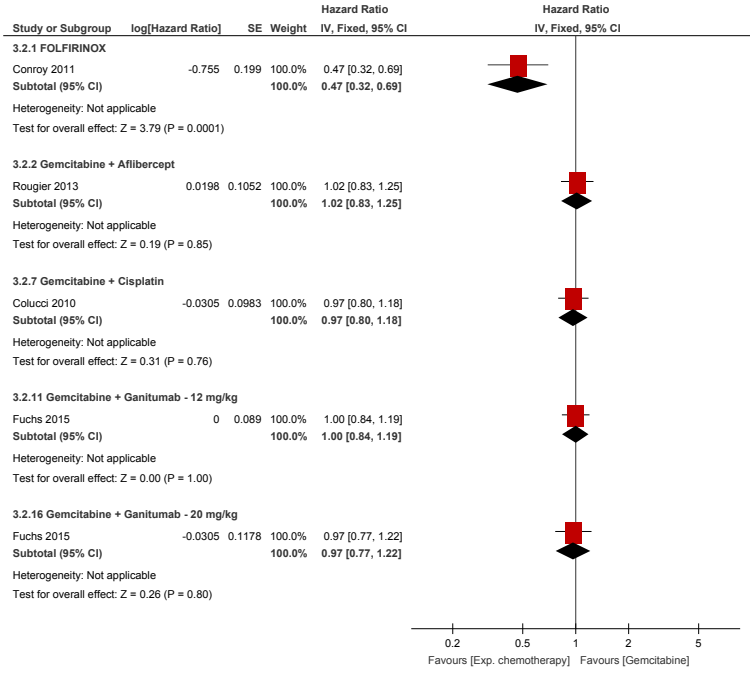
H.17.2.12 In adults with metastatic pancreatic cancer

3 Figure 458: overall response rate (CR+RP)



4

5 Figure 459: Progression-free survival



6

Figure 460: Overall survival

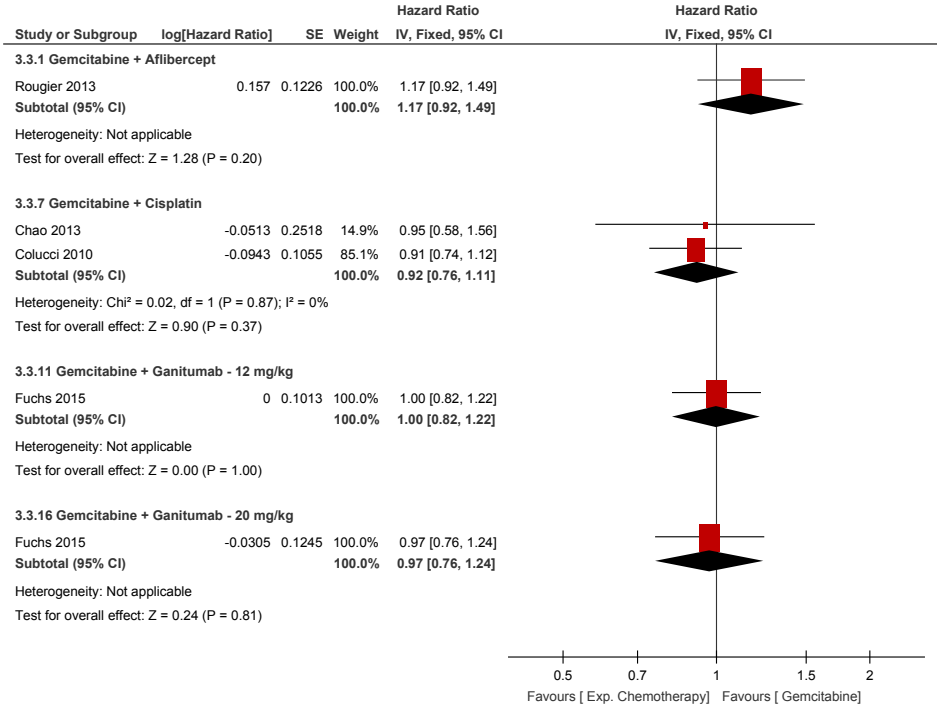


Figure 461: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Diarrhoea

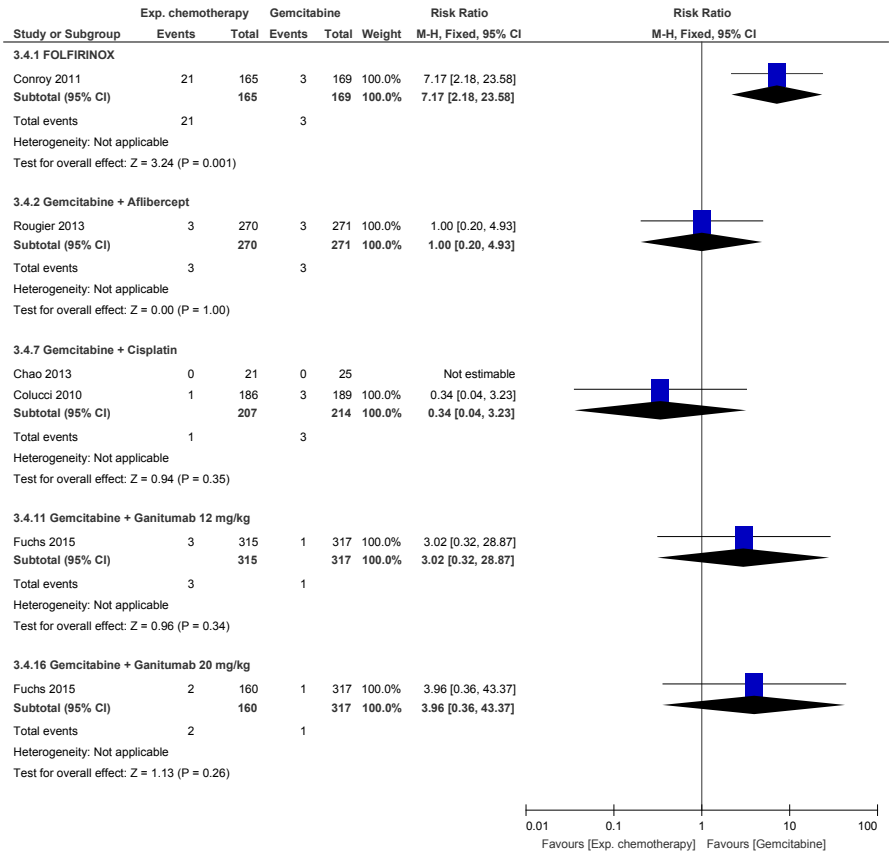


Figure 462: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Fatigue

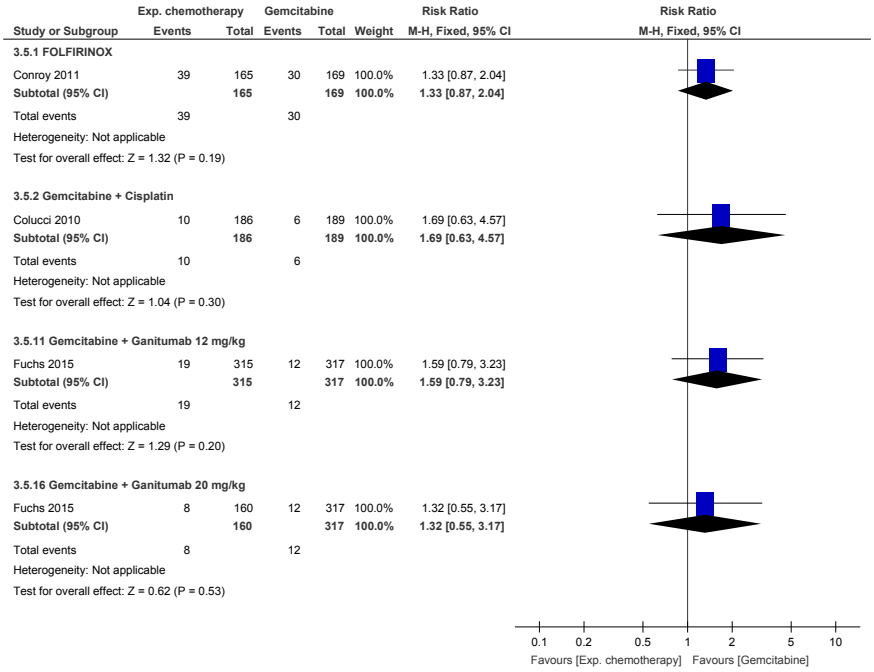


Figure 463: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Nausea/vomiting

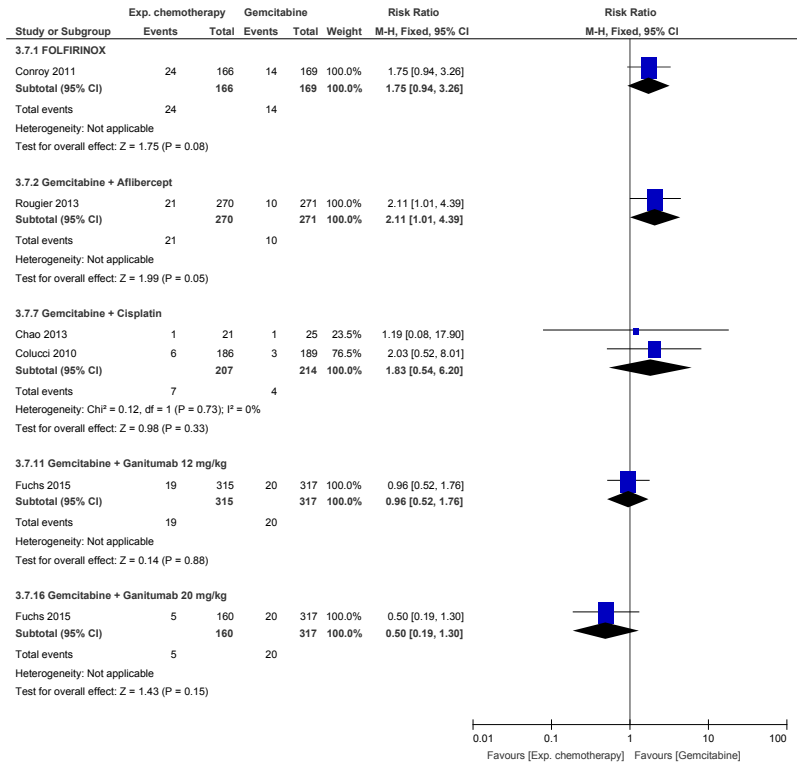


Figure 464: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Neutropenia

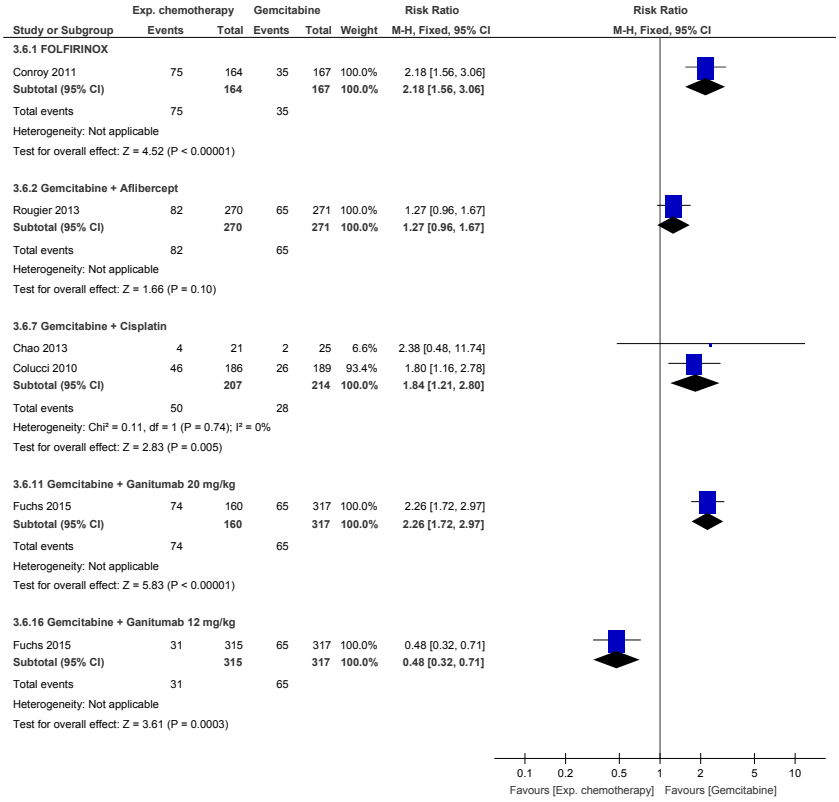


Figure 465: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Thrombocytopenia

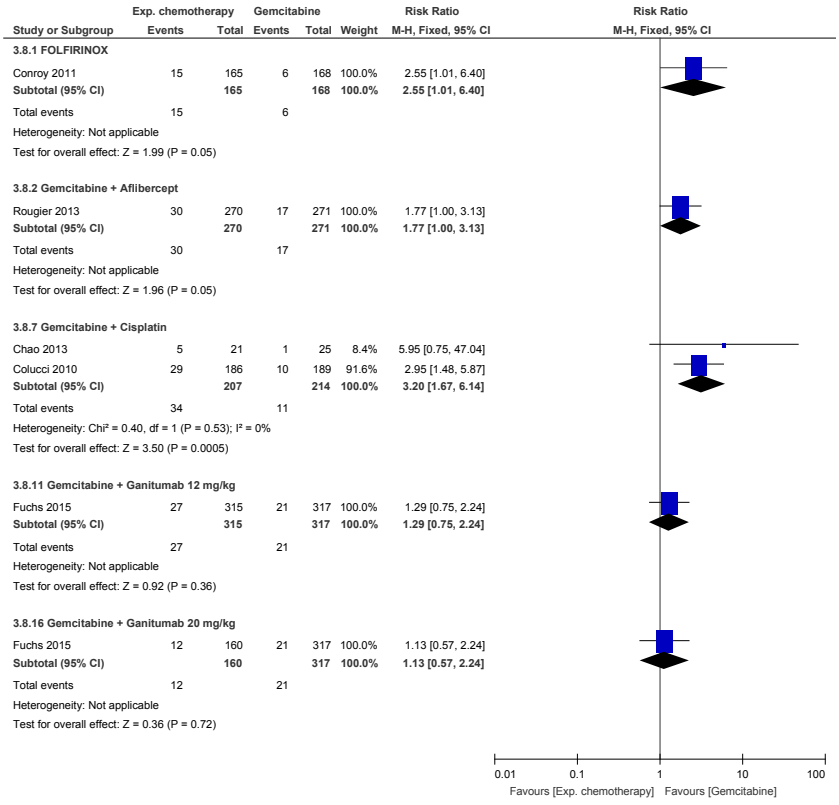


Figure 466: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Leucopoenia

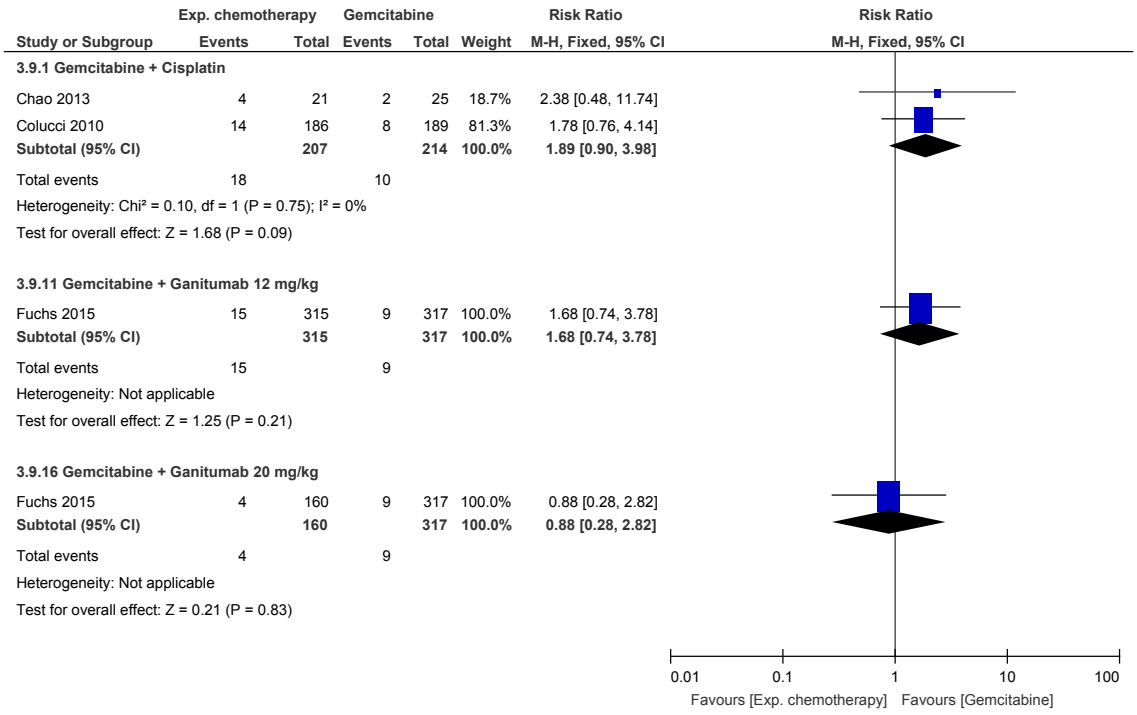
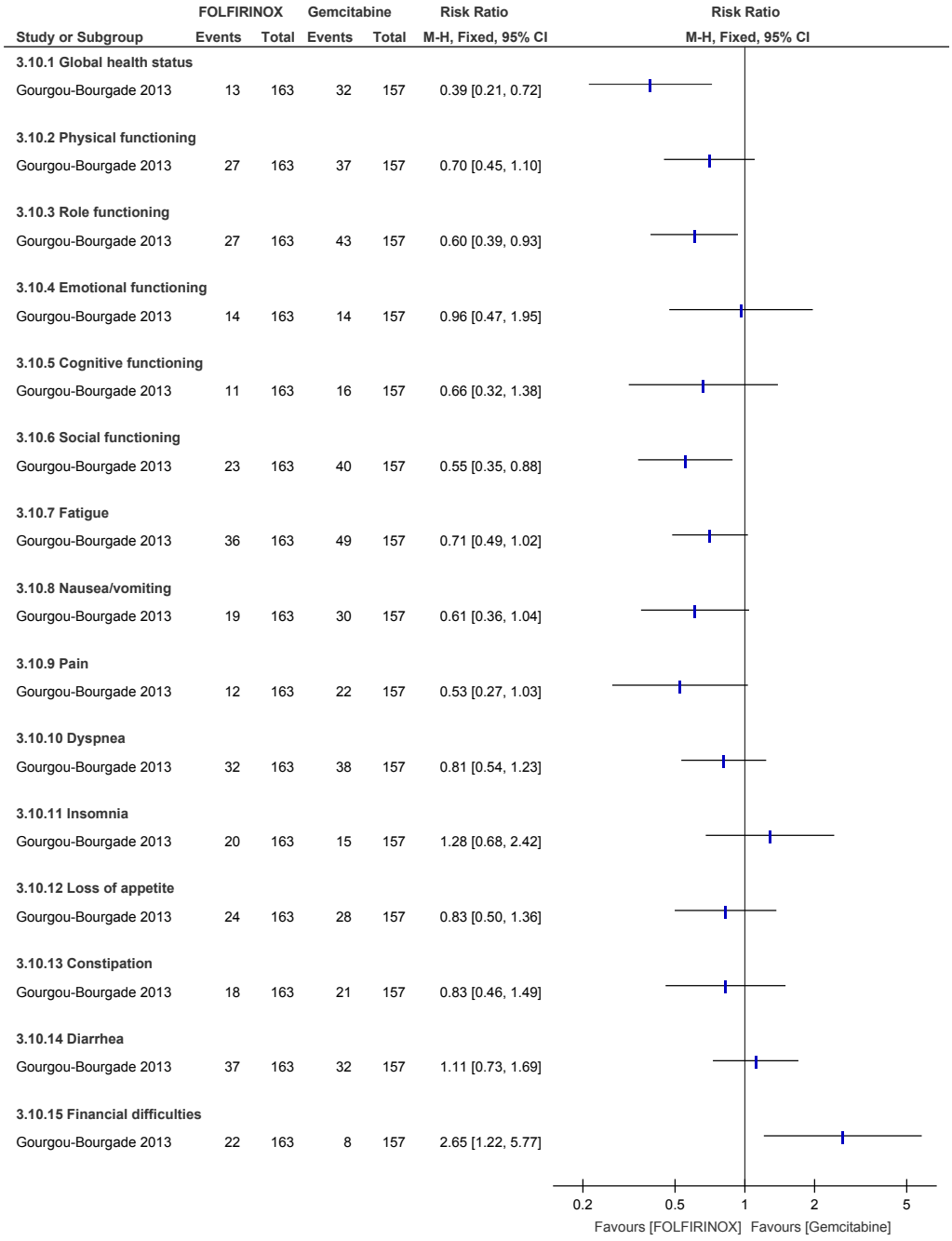
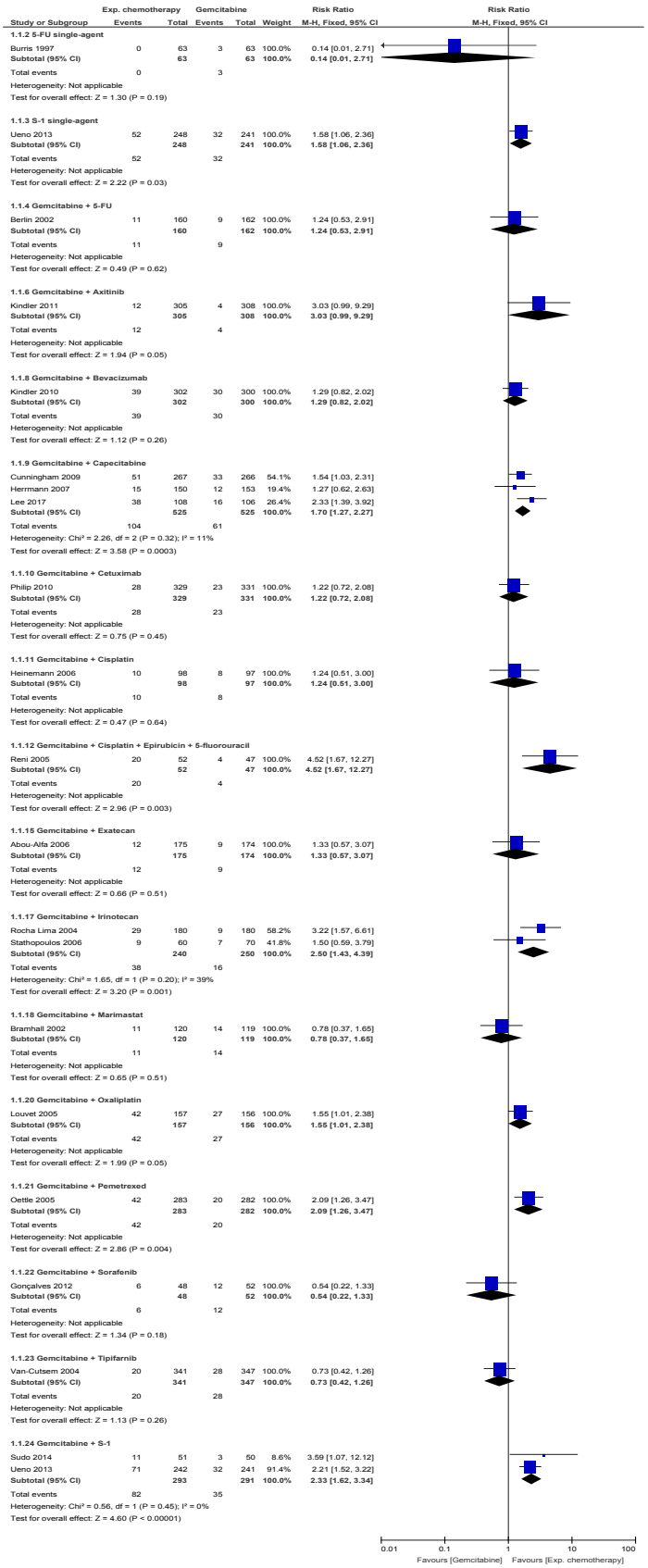


Figure 467: HRQL - Number of patients with a clinically significant (10 point) deterioration QLQ-C30 [between baseline and the end of treatment (6 months)]



H.17.2.21 In adults with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer

2 Figure 468: Overall response rate



3

Figure 469: Progression-free survival

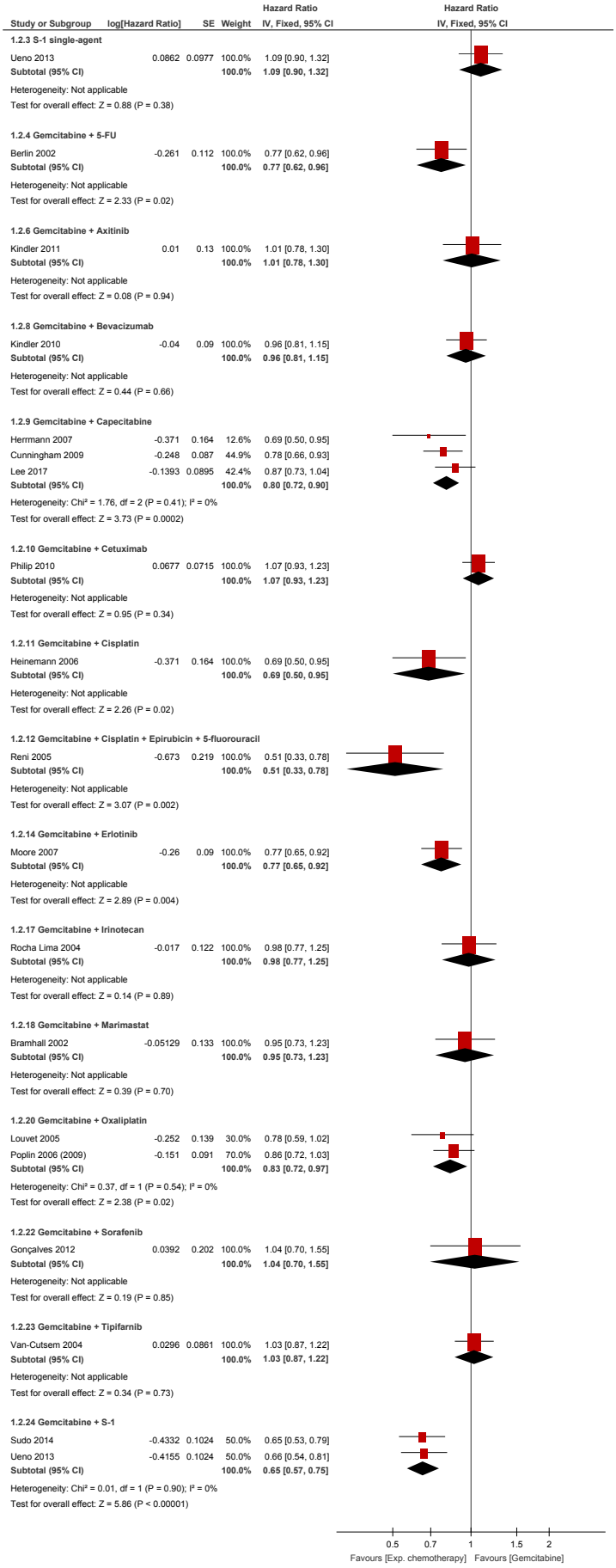


Figure 470: Overall survival

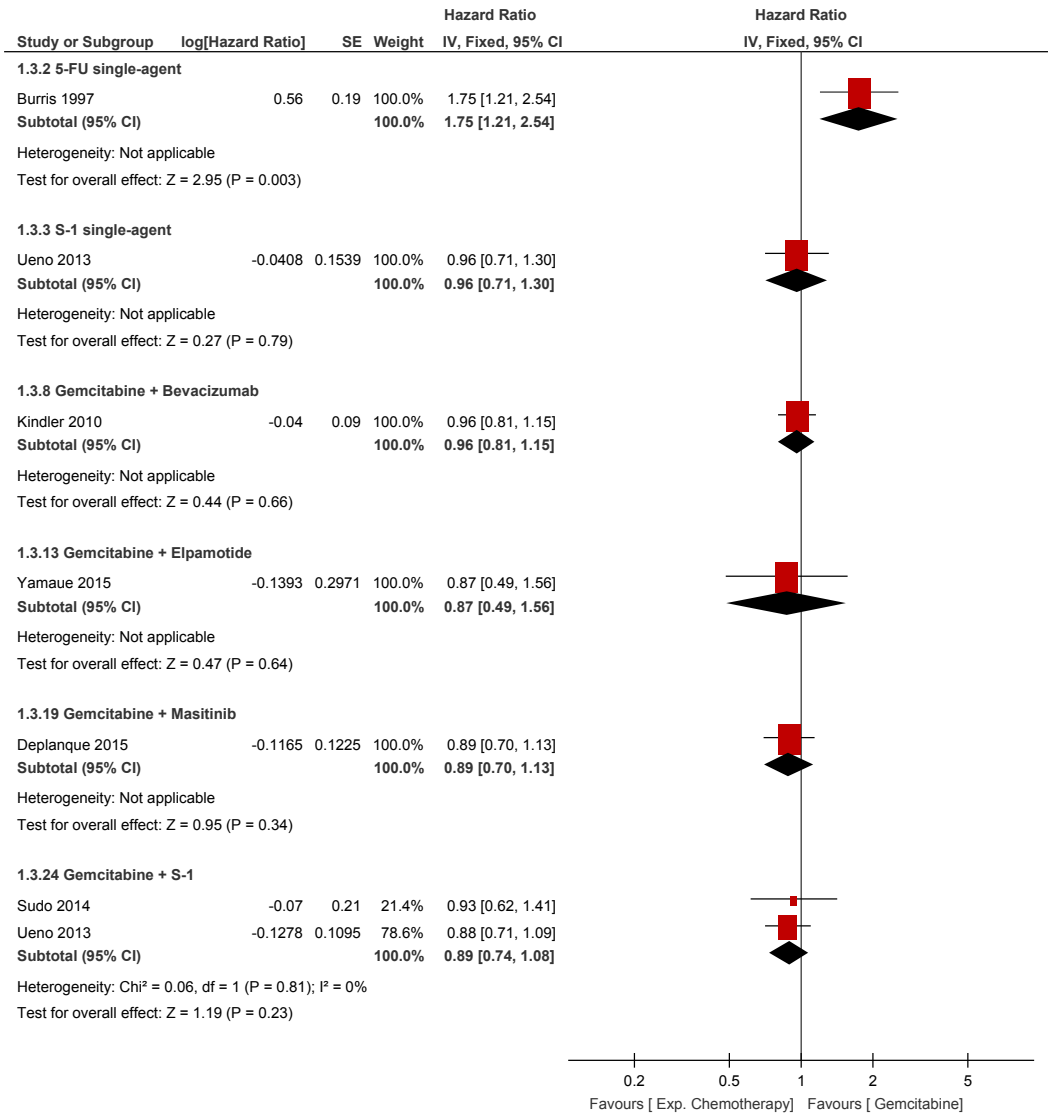
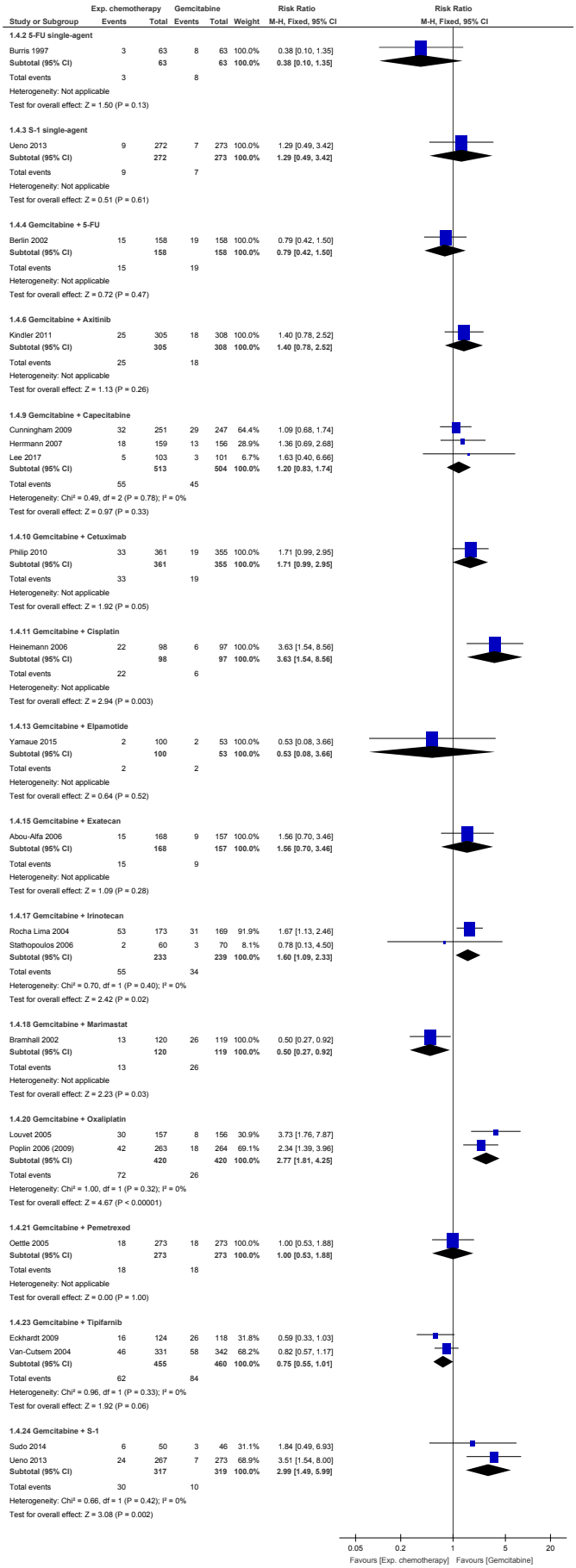
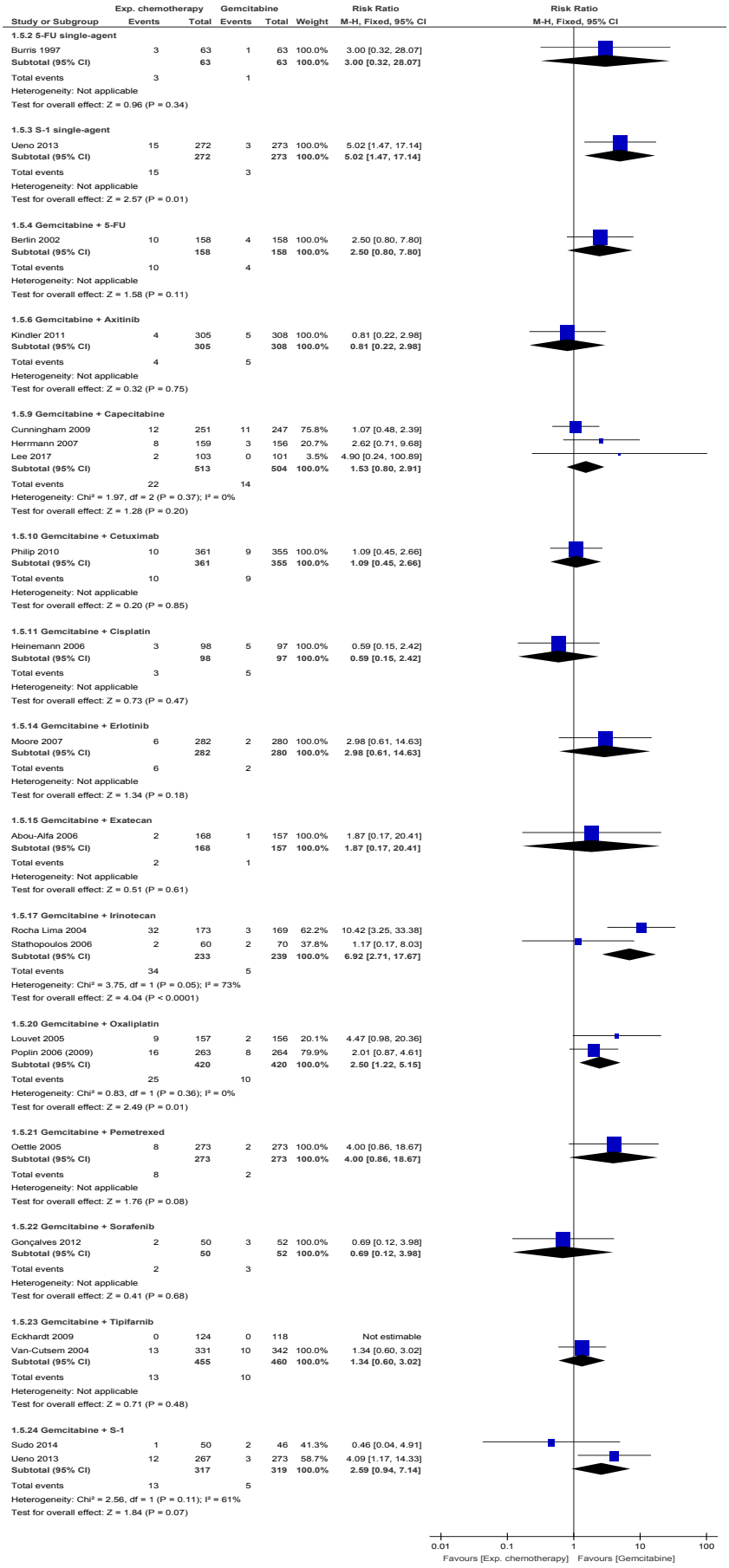


Figure 471: Grade 3/4 toxicities - Nausea/Vomiting



1 **Figure 472: Grade 3/4 toxicities – Diarrhoea**



2

Figure 473: Grade 3/4: Fatigue

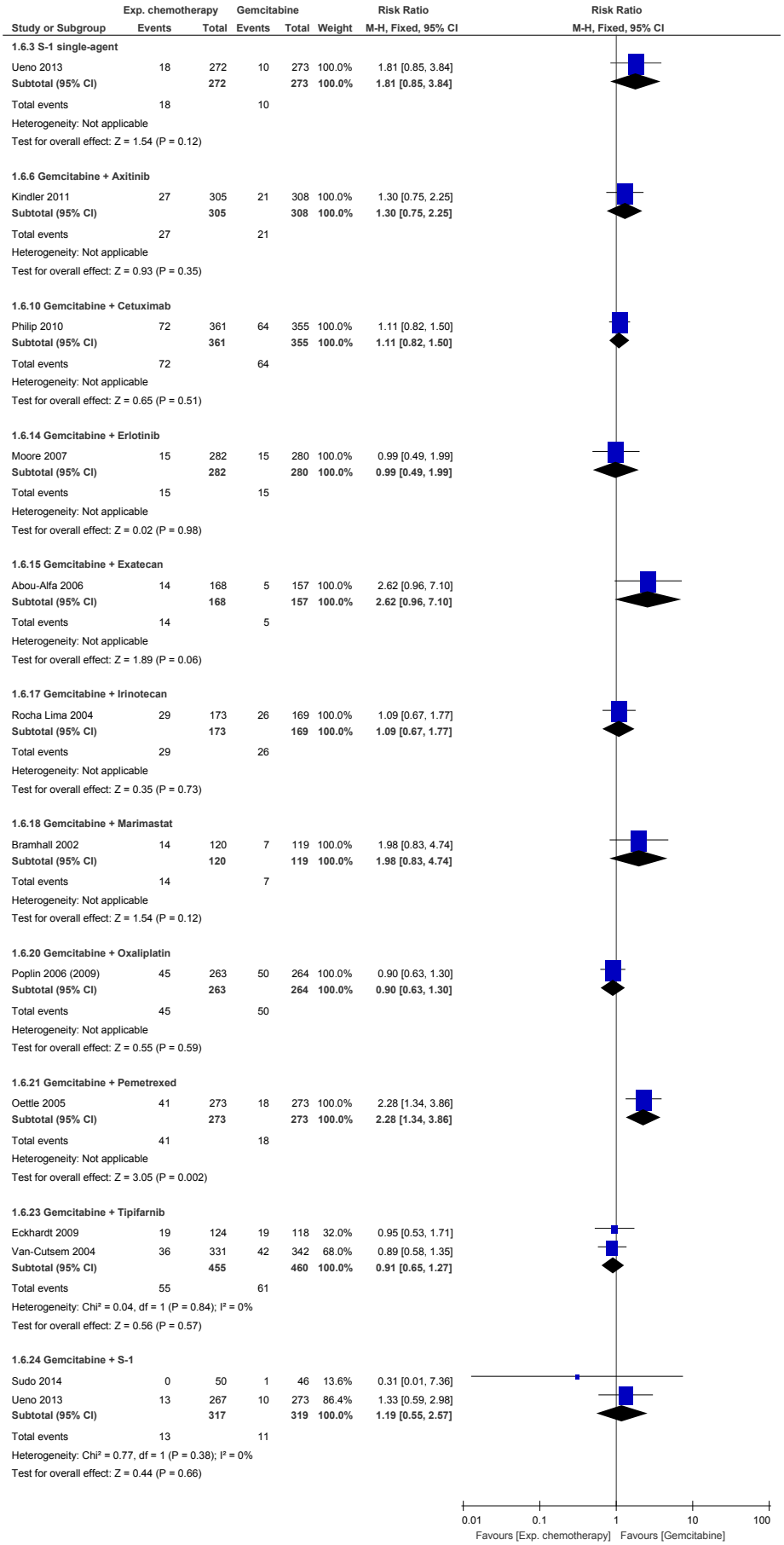


Figure 474: Grade 3/4: Neutropenia

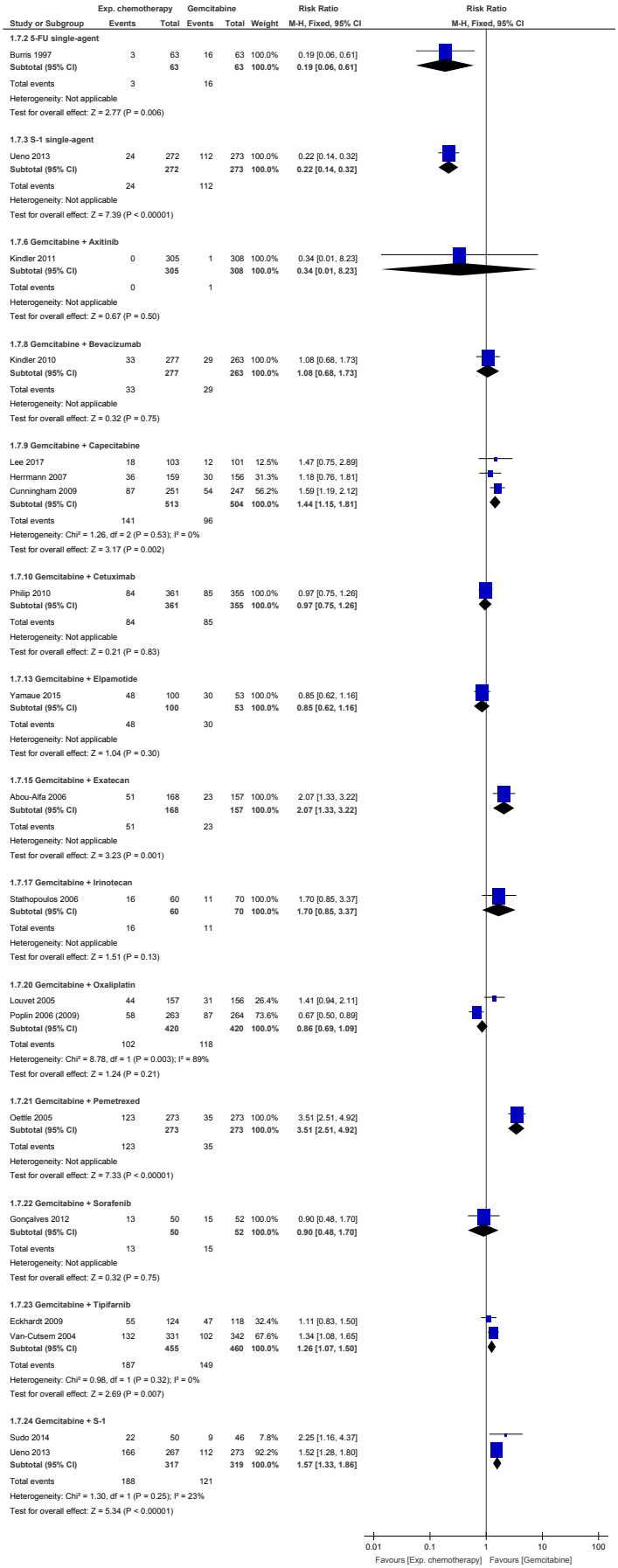


Figure 475: Grade 3/4: Thrombocytopenia

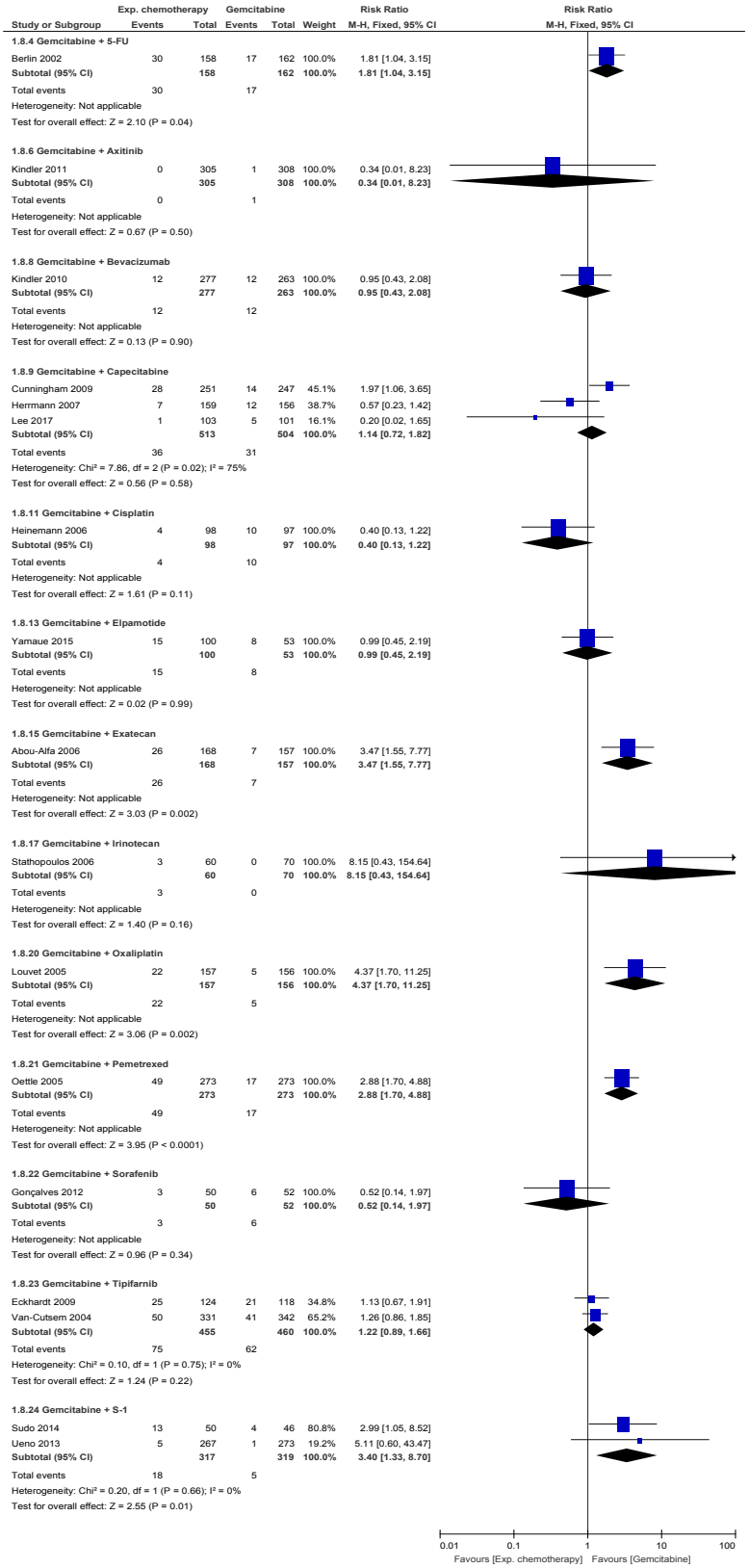


Figure 476: Grade 3/4: Leucopoenia

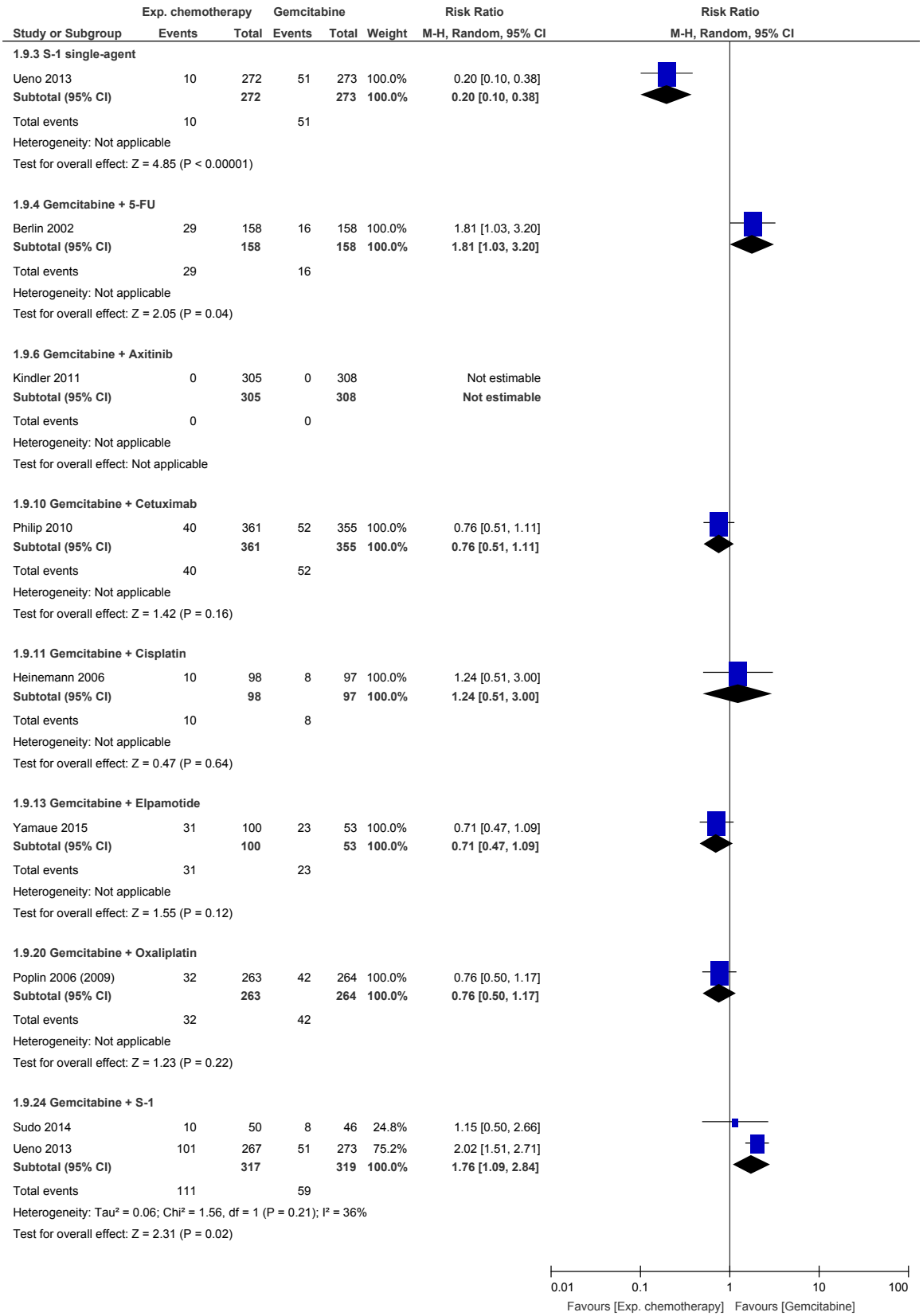


Figure 477: HRQL*(*mean score difference at 6 months -linear-analogy-self-assessment [LASA] indicators)

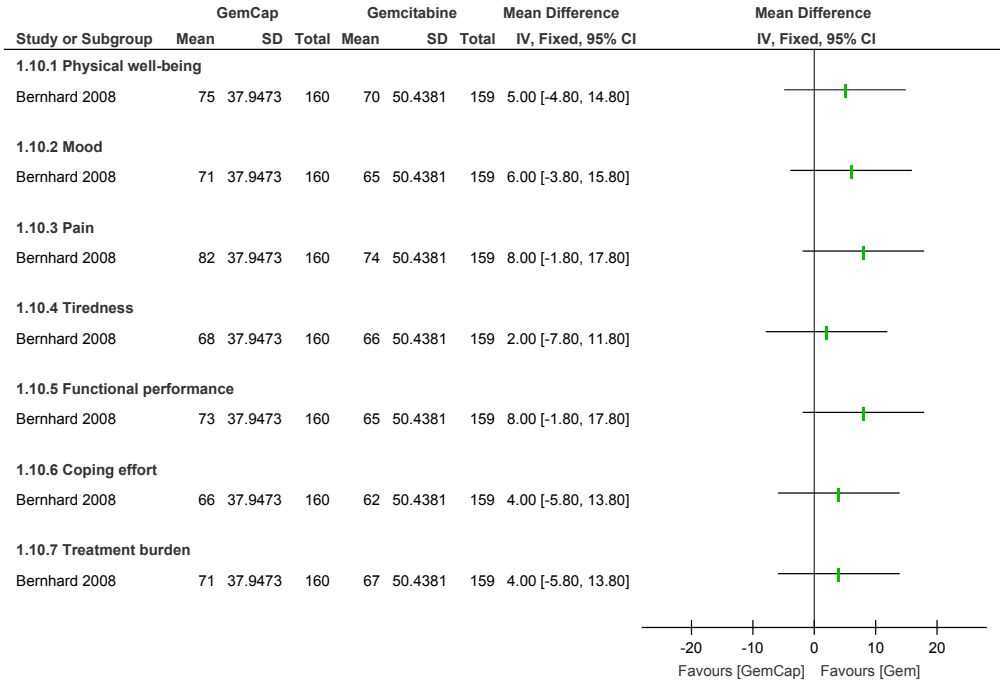


Figure 478: HRQL*(Emotional Well-Being Score at 5, 13, and 17 weeks follow-up)

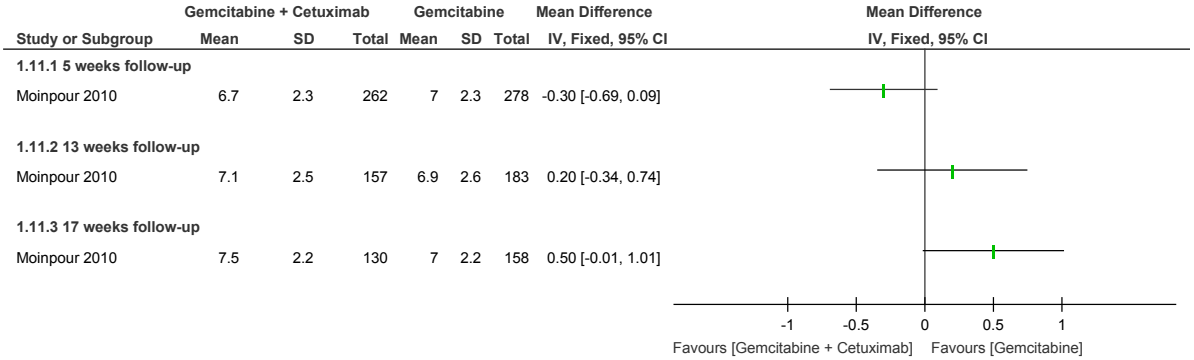


Figure 479: HRQL*(follow-up at 6 treatment cycles-Spitzer 5-Item Index)

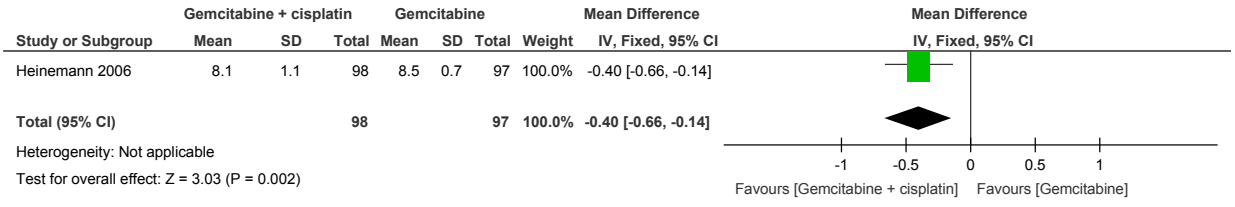


Figure 480: HRQL*(Number of patients with a clinically significant improvement QLQ-C30 at one cycle)

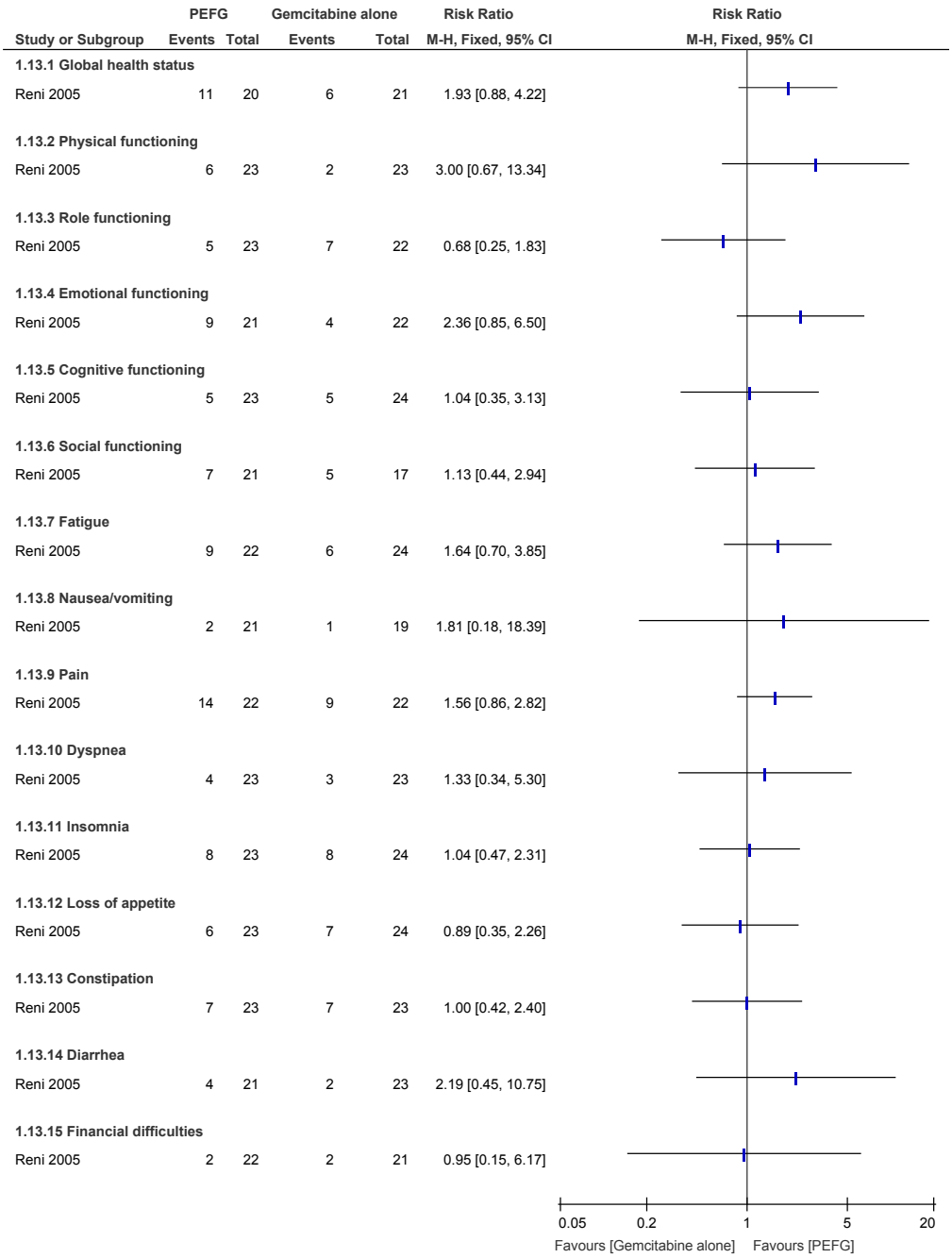


Figure 481: GEM + erlotinib *versus* capecitabine + erlotinib - Overall response rate (CR + PR)

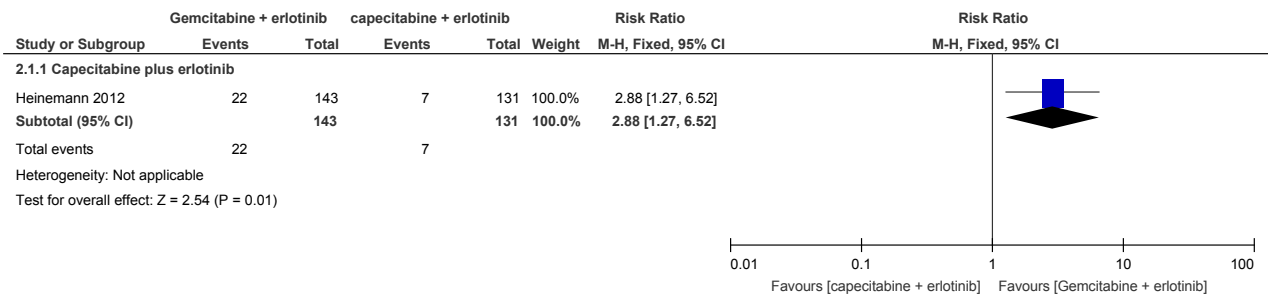


Figure 482: GEM + erlotinib *versus* capecitabine + erlotinib - Grade 3/4 toxicities

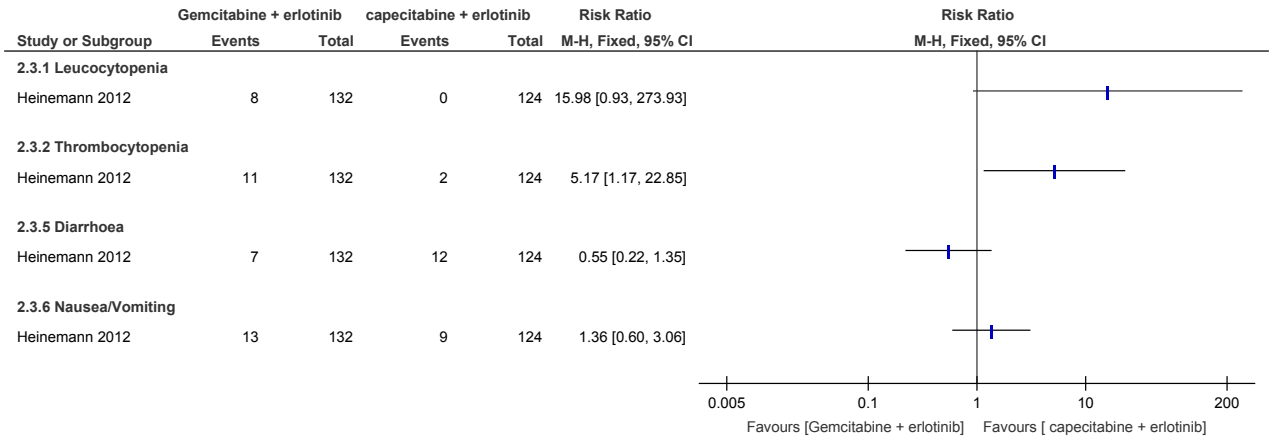


Figure 483: GEM + erlotinib *versus* GEM + erlotinib + bevacizumab - Overall response rate (CR + PR)

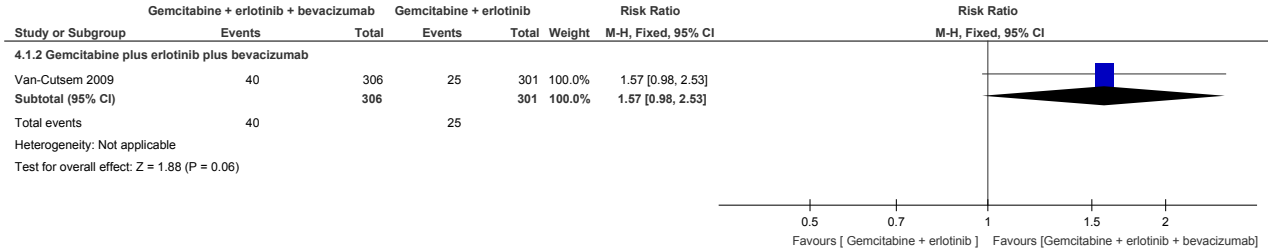


Figure 484: GEM + erlotinib *versus* GEM + erlotinib + bevacizumab – Progression-free survival

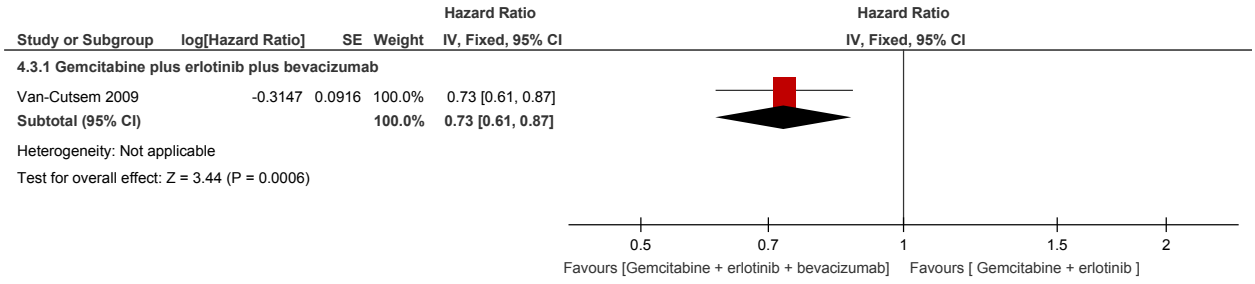
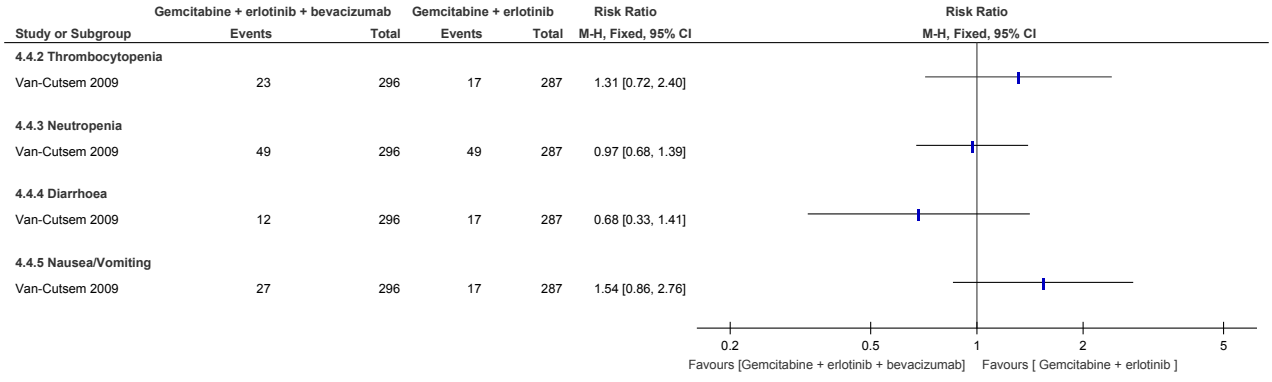
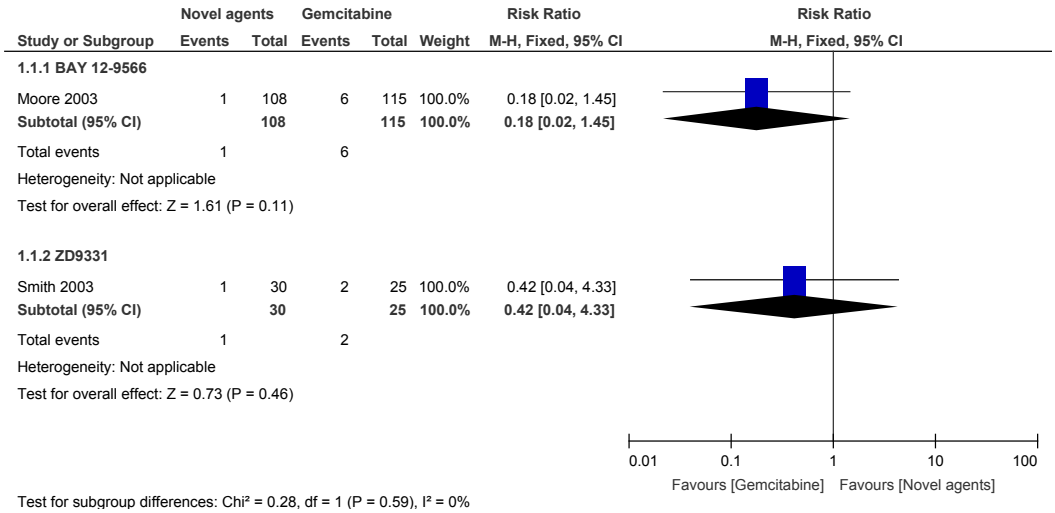


Figure 485: GEM + erlotinib *versus* GEM + erlotinib + bevacizumab - Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.17.3 Gemcitabine versus novel agents in adults with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 486: Overall response rate (CR + PR) at 8 weeks of therapy



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.28, df = 1 (P = 0.59), I² = 0%

Figure 487: Progression-free survival

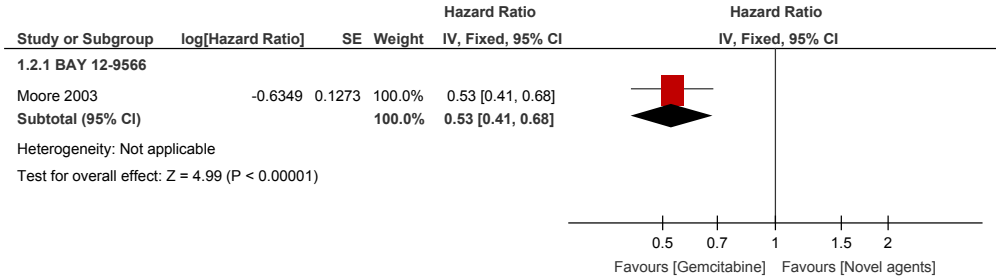


Figure 488: Overall survival

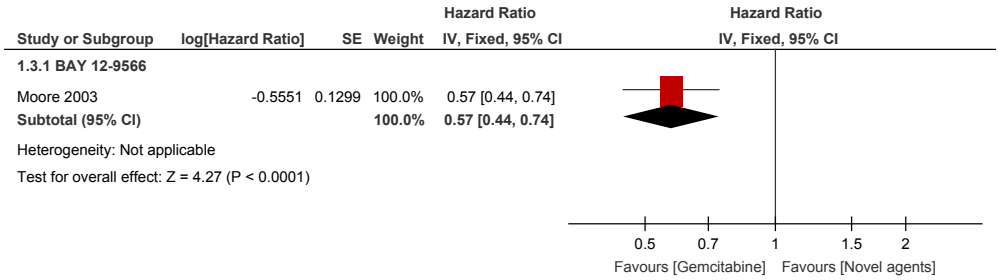
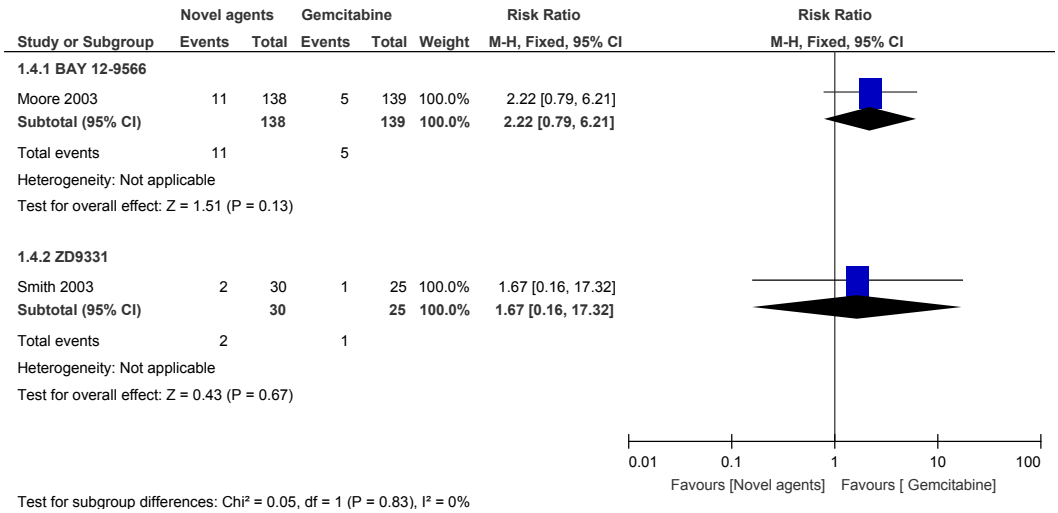
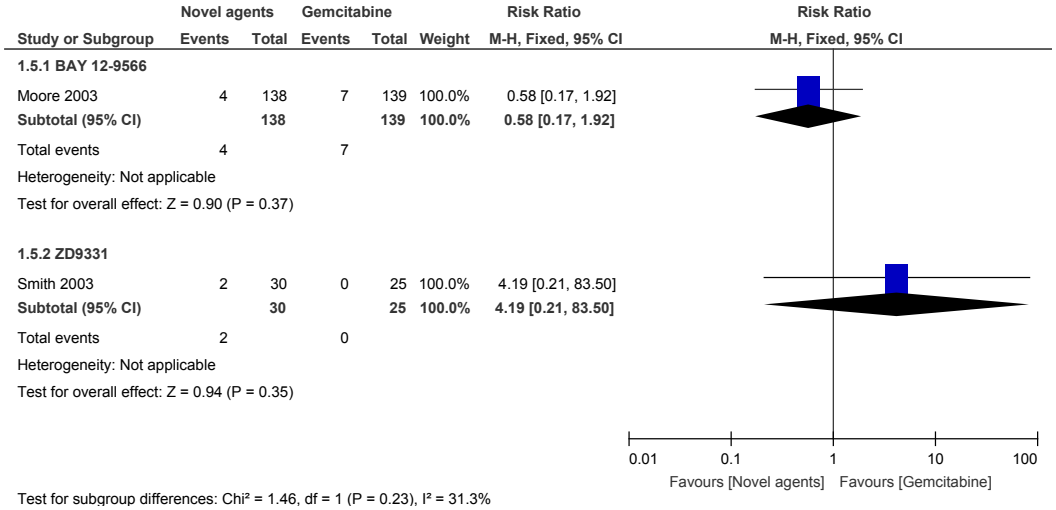


Figure 489: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Nausea



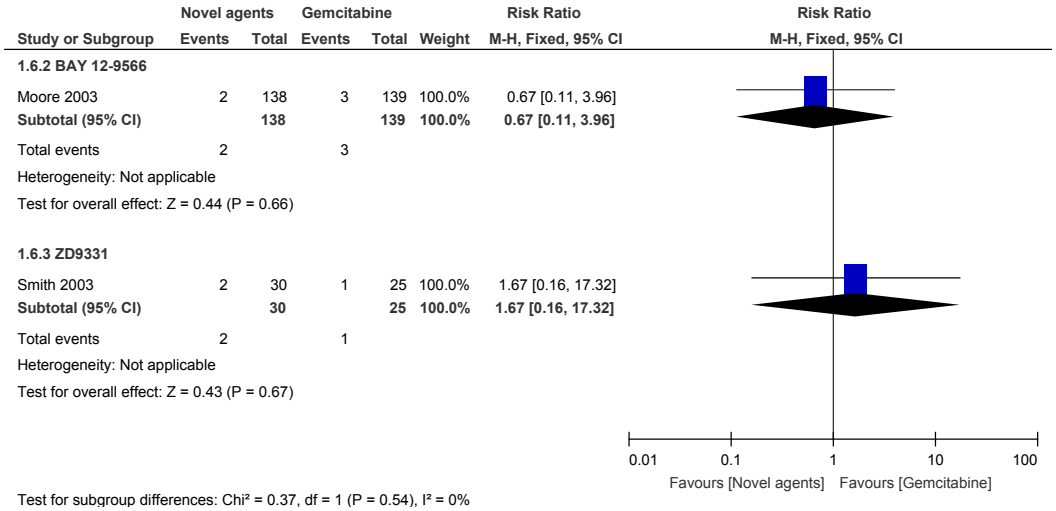
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.05, df = 1 (P = 0.83), I² = 0%

Figure 490: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Vomiting



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 1.46, df = 1 (P = 0.23), I² = 31.3%

Figure 491: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Diarrhoea



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.37, df = 1 (P = 0.54), I² = 0%

Figure 492: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Fatigue

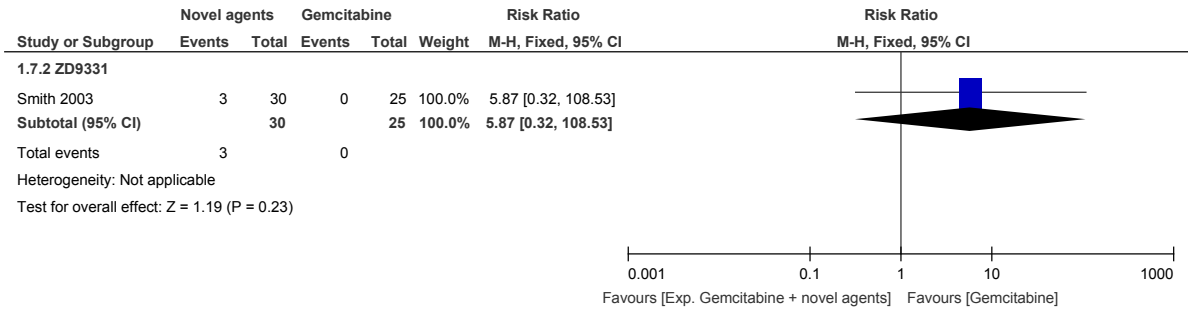


Figure 493: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Neutropenia

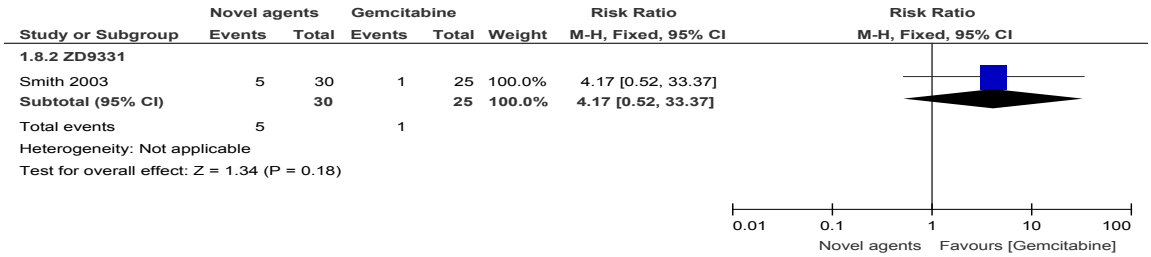


Figure 494: HRQL (EORTC C-30: Domains) - Mean change from Baseline at 8 weeks follow-up

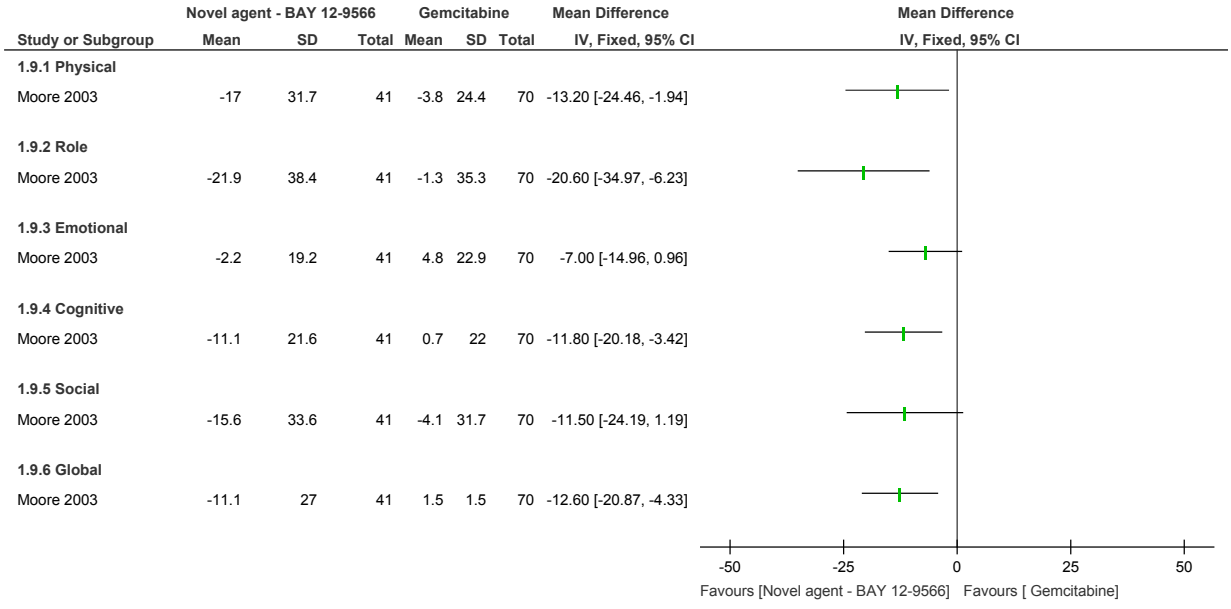
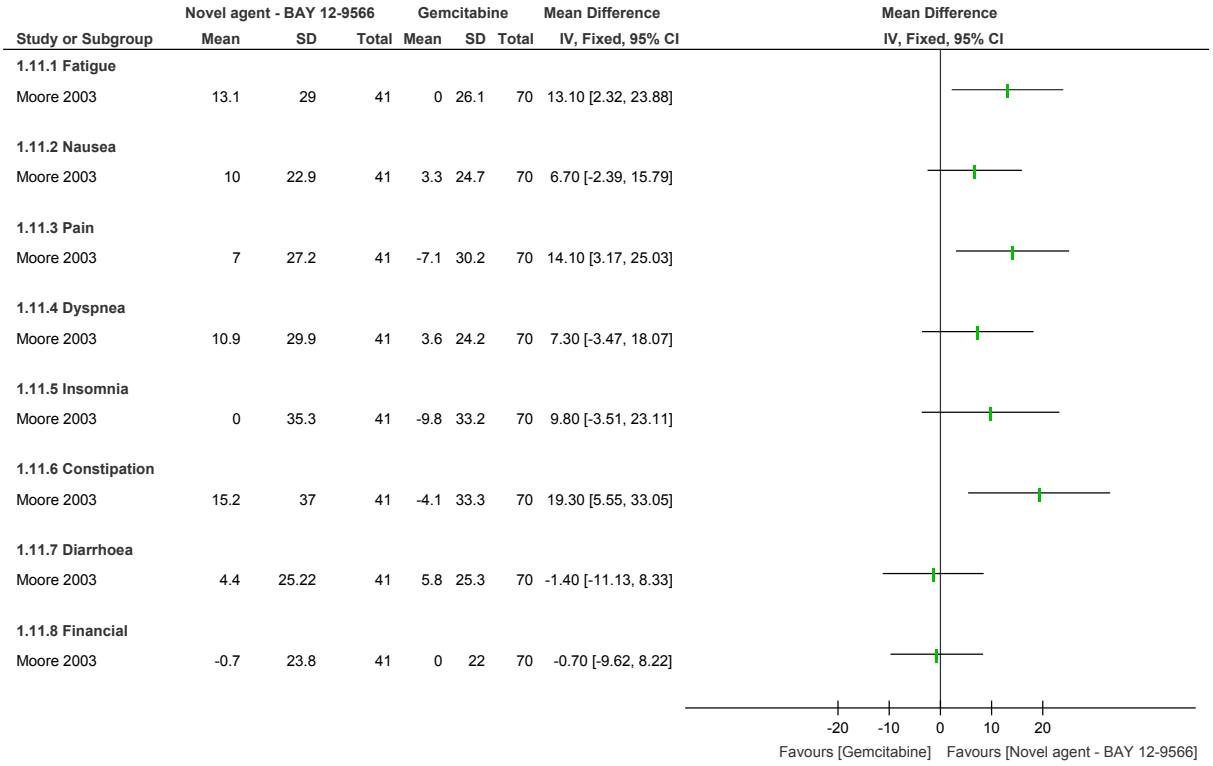


Figure 495: HRQL (EORTC C-30: Symptoms) - Mean change From Baseline at 8 weeks follow-up



H.17.4 Standard-dose gemcitabine versus low-dose gemcitabine in adults with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 496: Overall response rate (CR + PR)

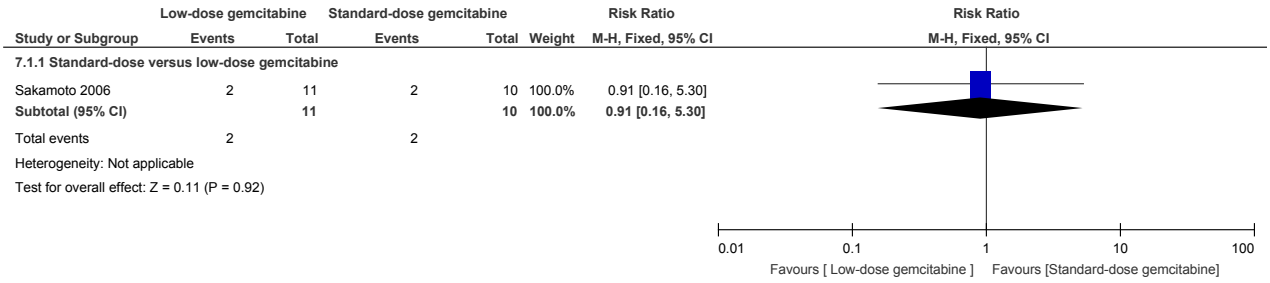
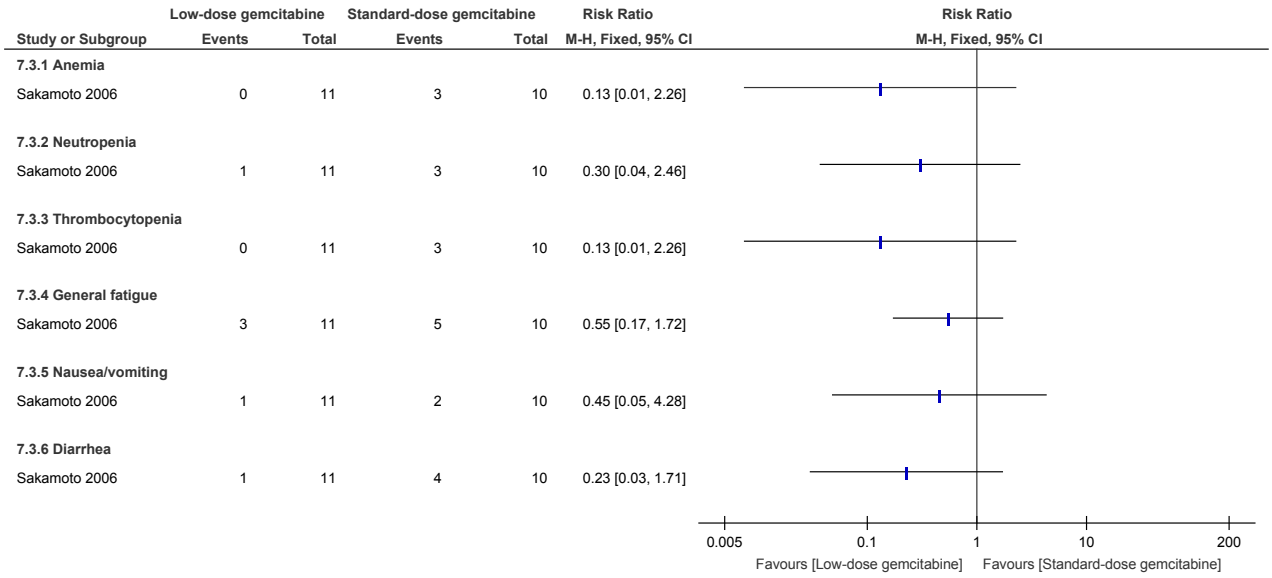


Figure 497: Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.17.5 5-FU versus combination 5-FU

H.17.5.1 In adults with metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 498: Overall response rate (CR + PR)

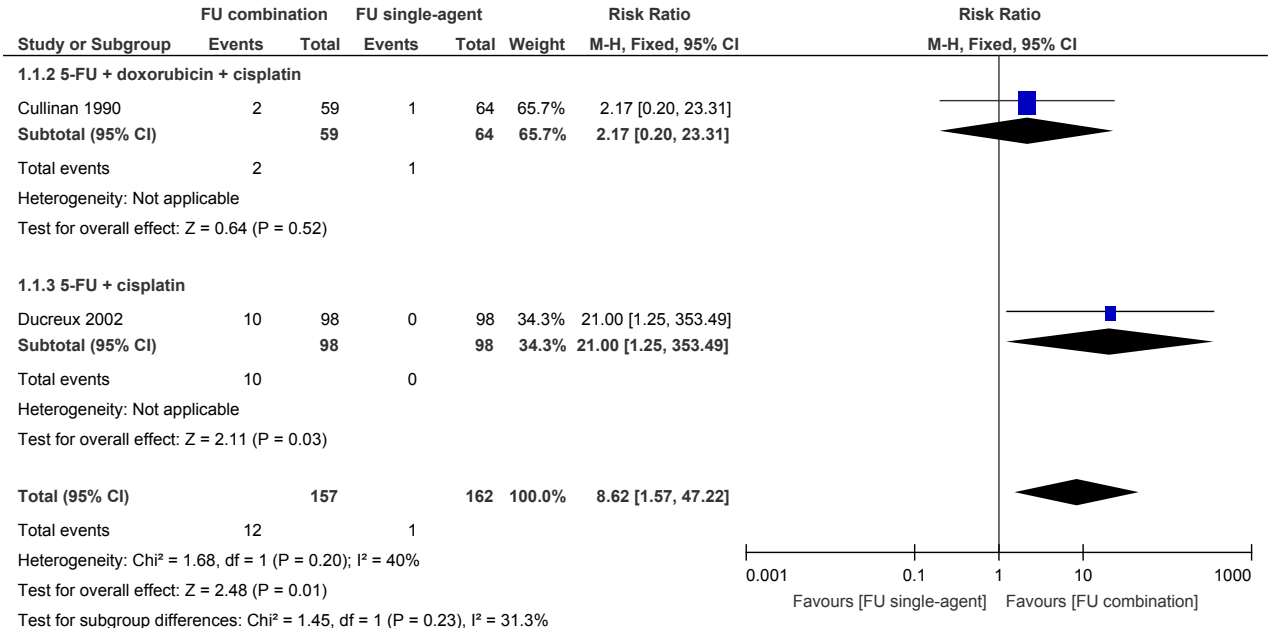


Figure 499: Progression-free survival

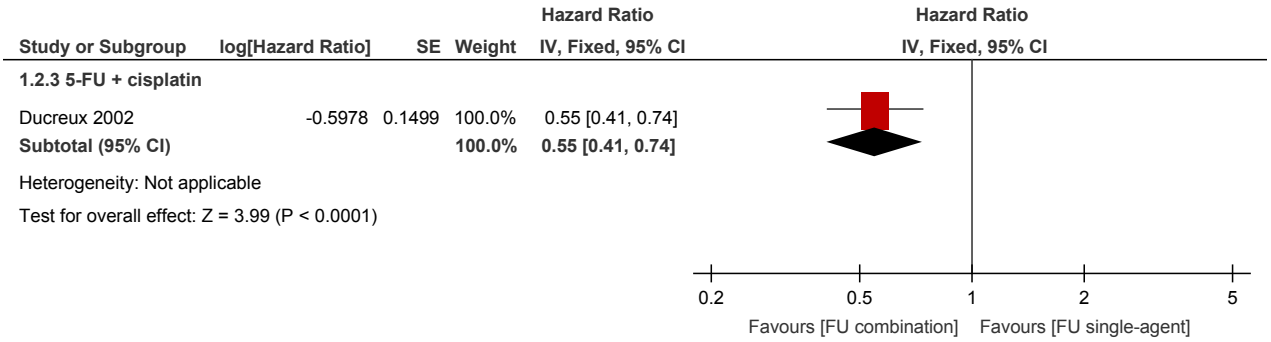


Figure 500: Overall survival

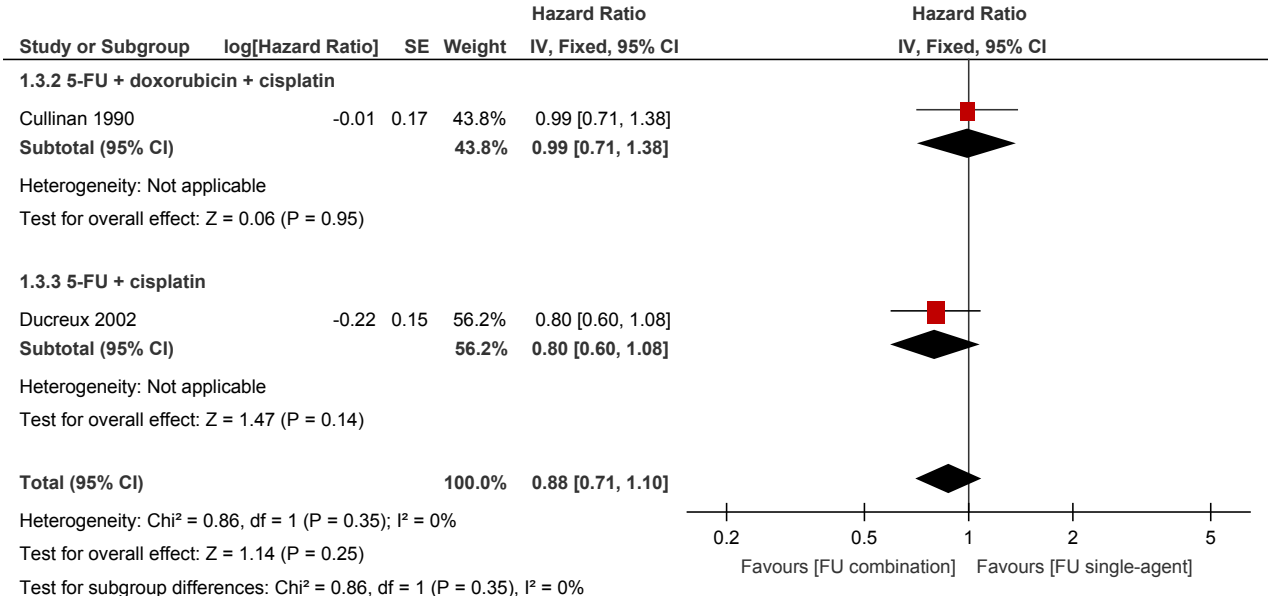


Figure 501: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Nausea

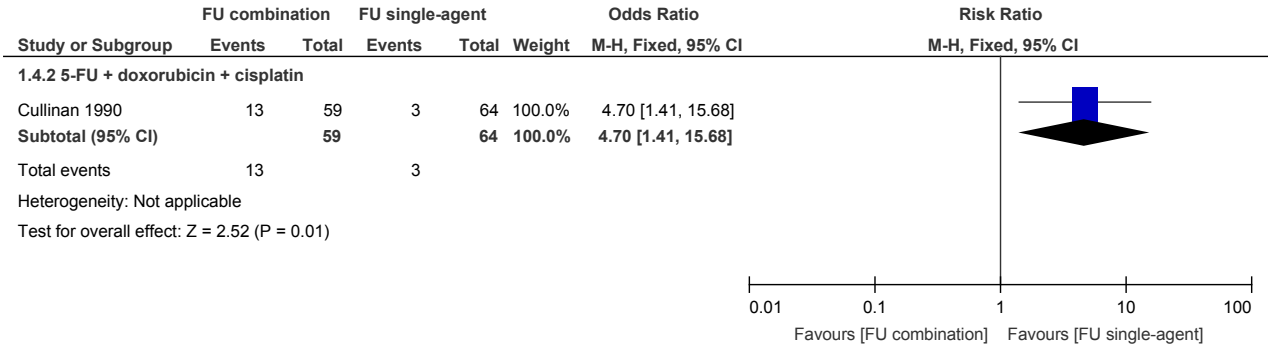


Figure 502: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Vomiting

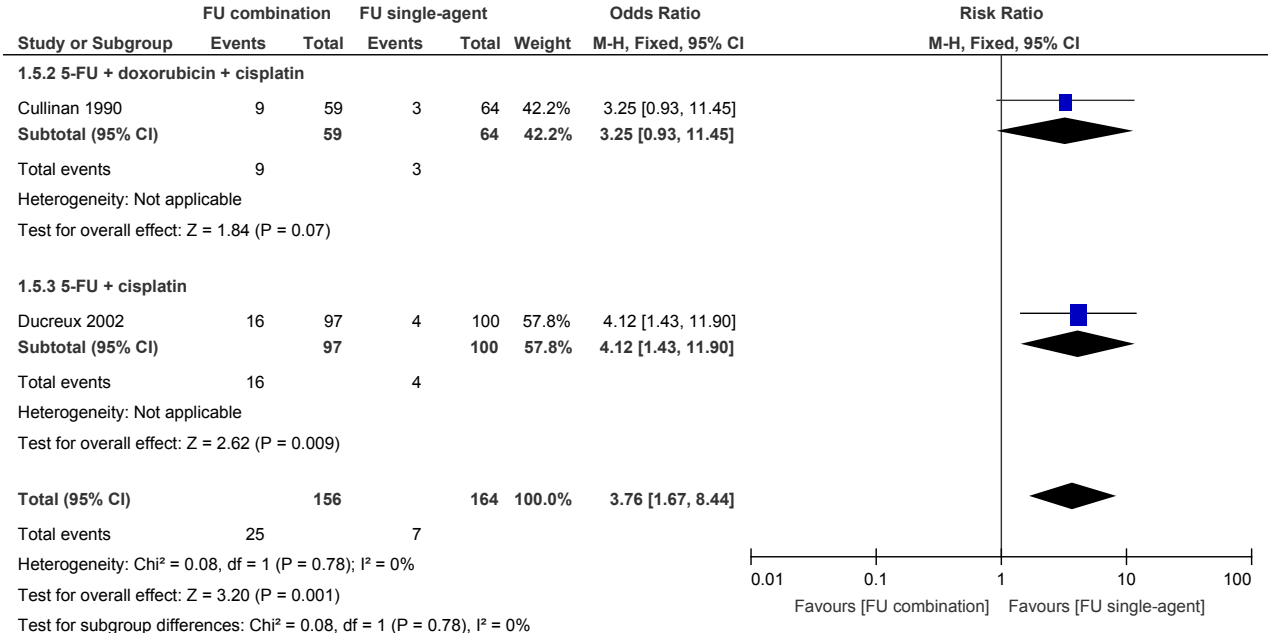


Figure 503: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Diarrhoea

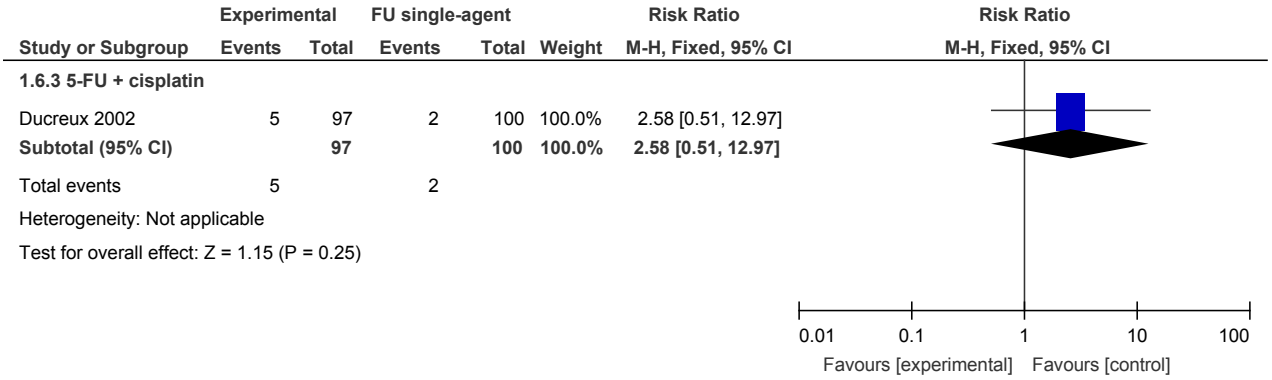


Figure 504: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Leucopoenia

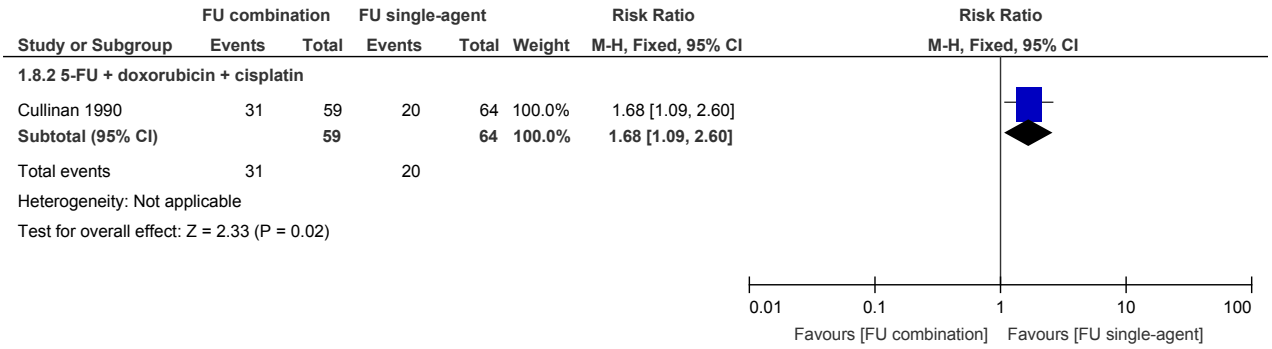
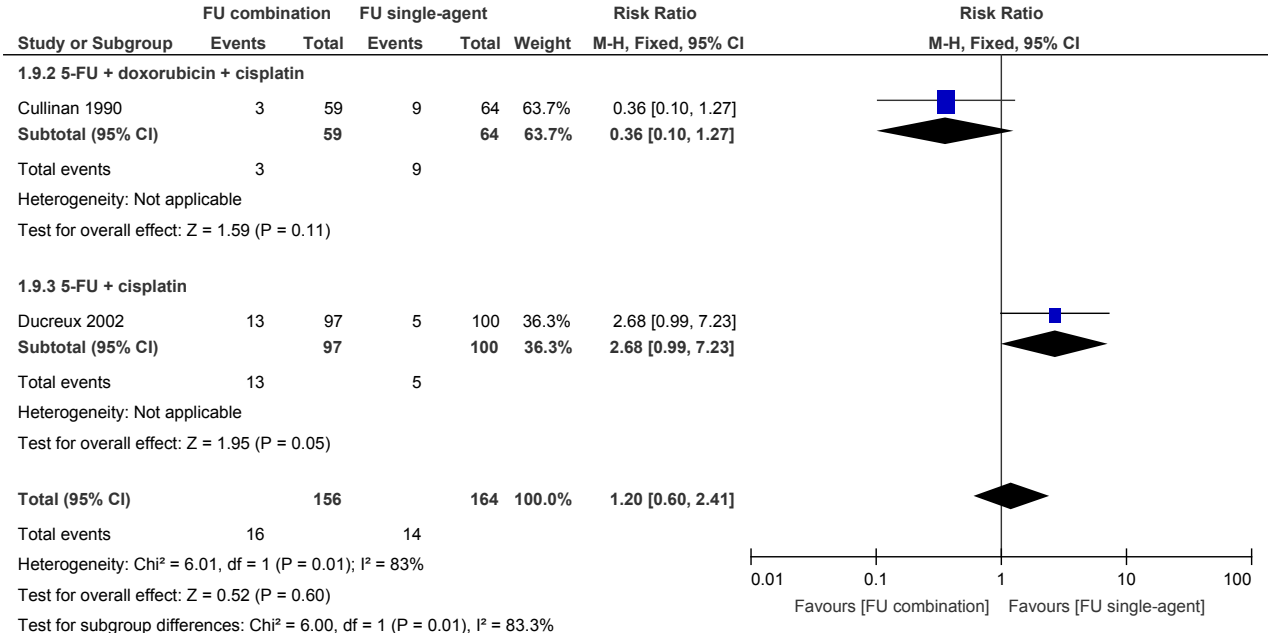


Figure 505: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Stomatitis



H.17.5.23 In adults with locally advanced metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 506: Overall response rate (CR + PR)

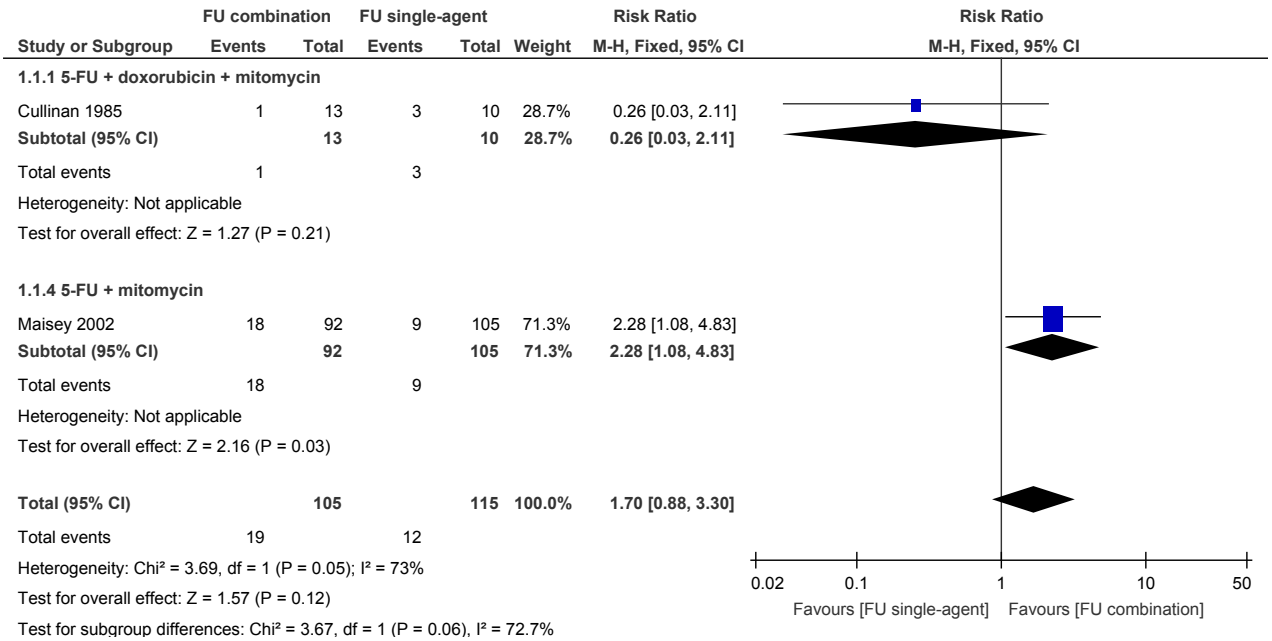
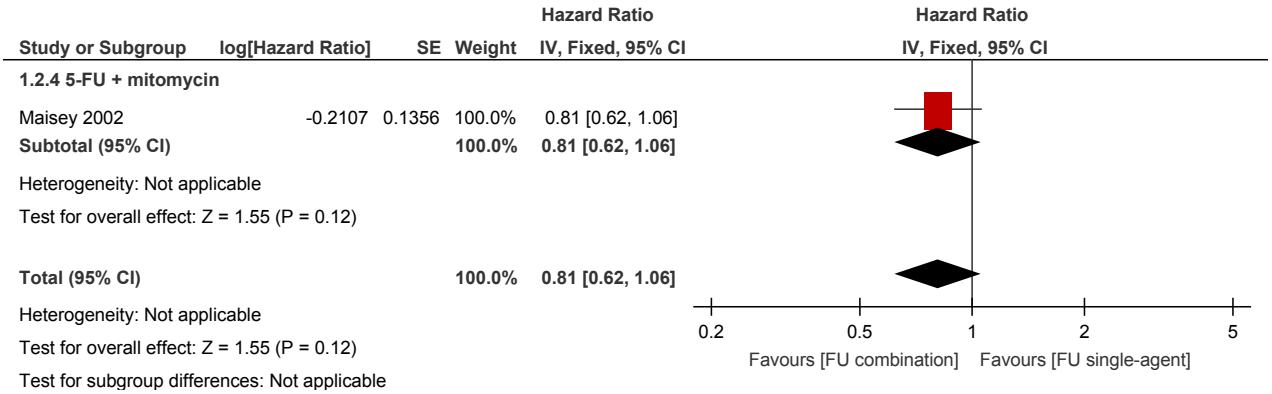
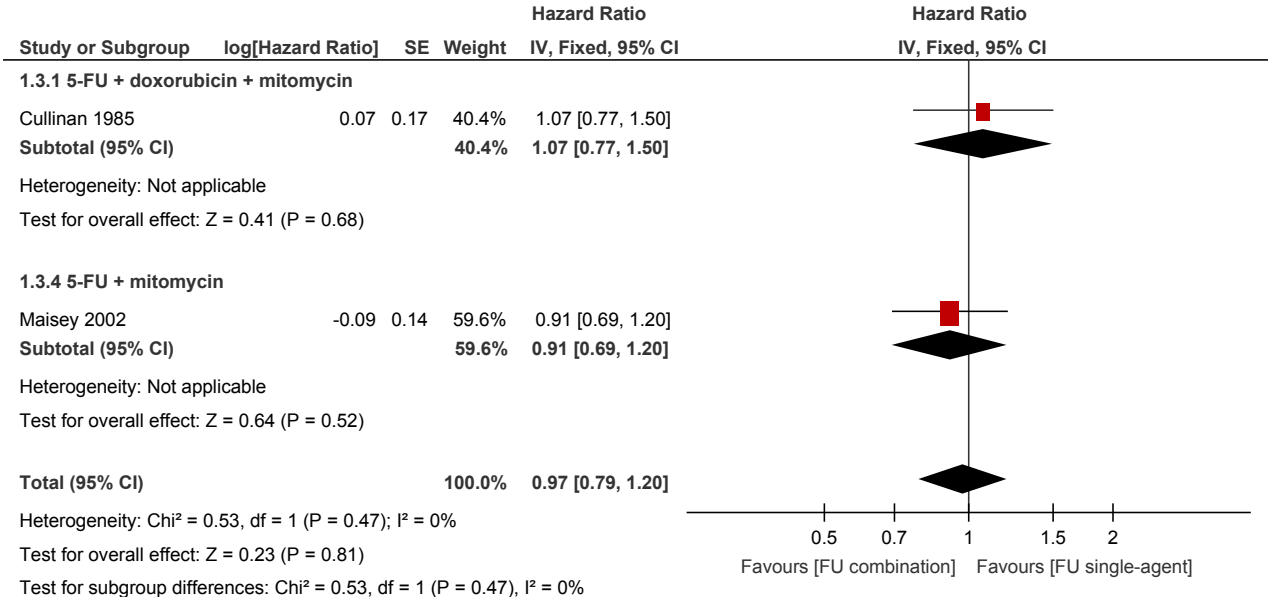


Figure 507: Progression-free survival



Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

Figure 508: Overall Survival



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.53, df = 1 (P = 0.47), I² = 0%

Figure 509: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Diarrhoea

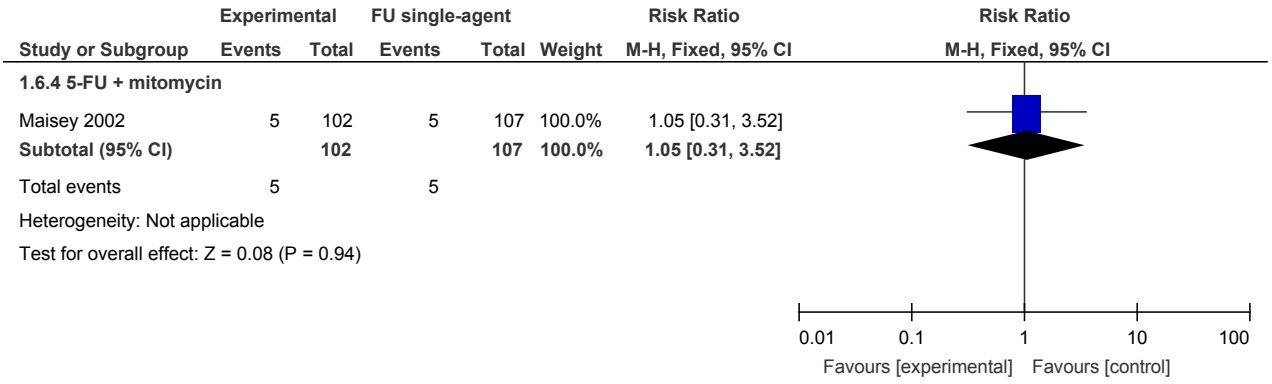


Figure 510: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Neutropenia

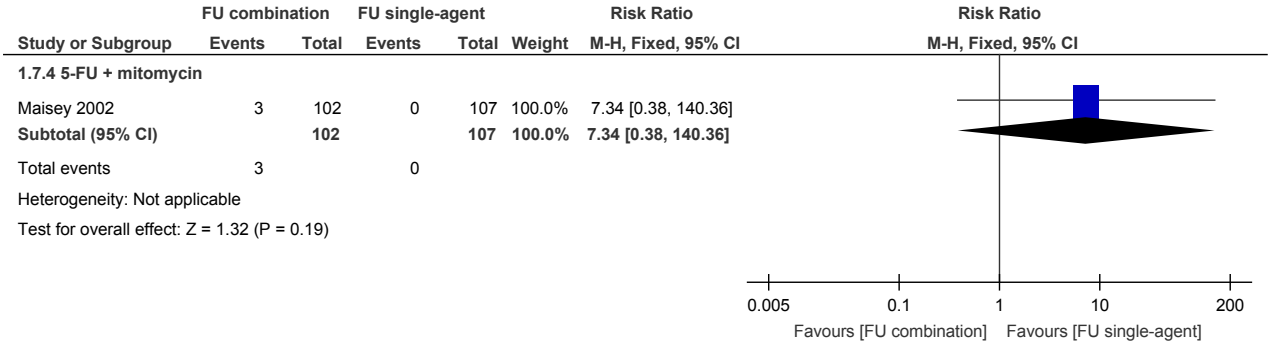
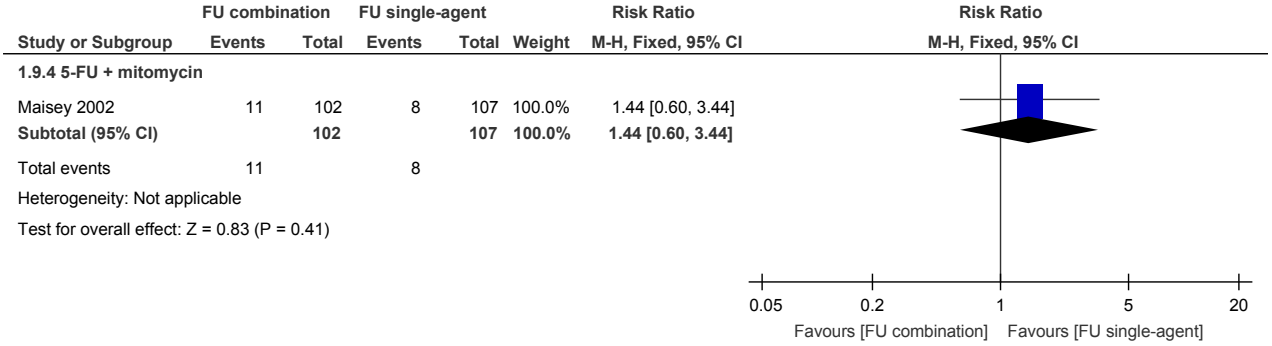


Figure 511: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Stomatitis



H.17.6 Combination 5-FU (FSM) versus other chemotherapy regimens in adults with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 512: Overall response rate (CR + PR)

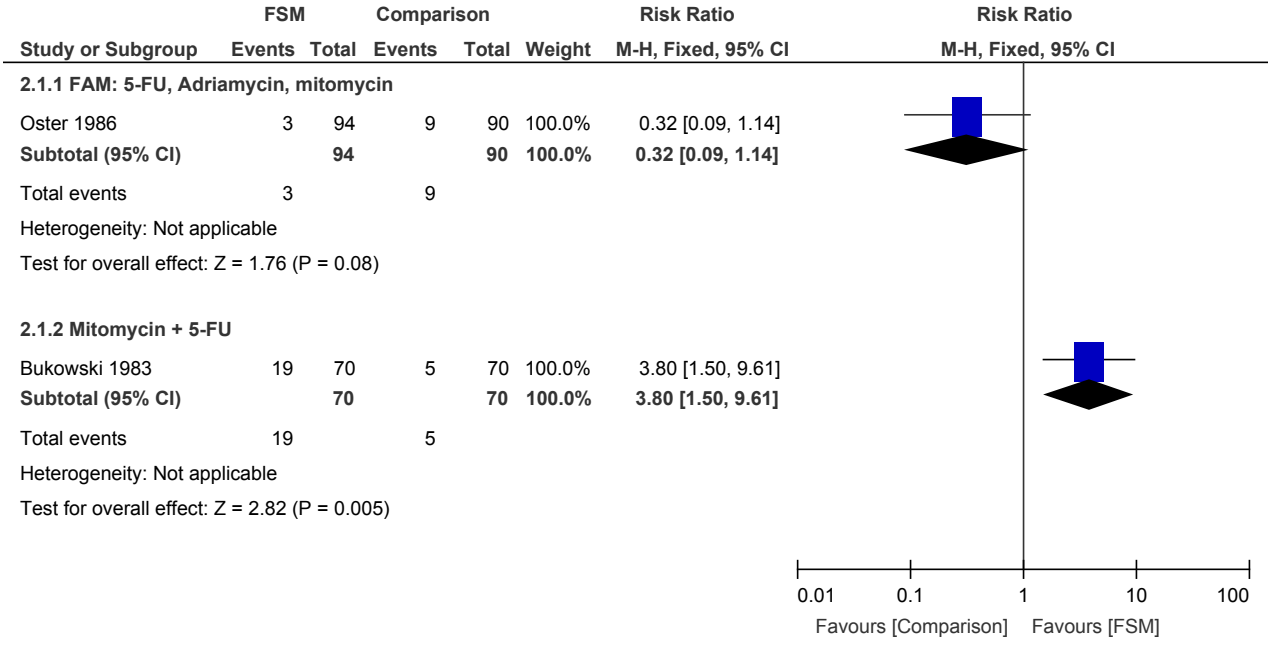


Figure 513: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Diarrhoea

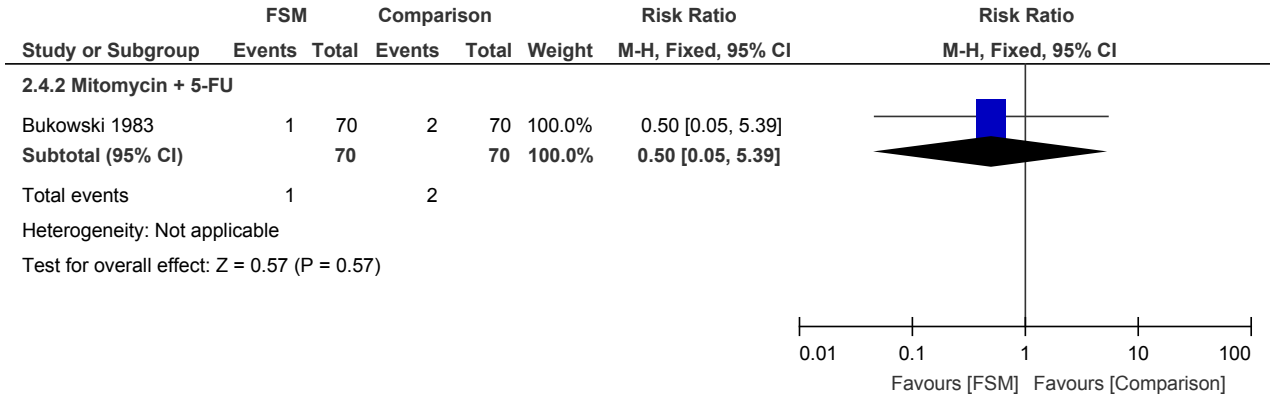


Figure 514: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Nausea/vomiting

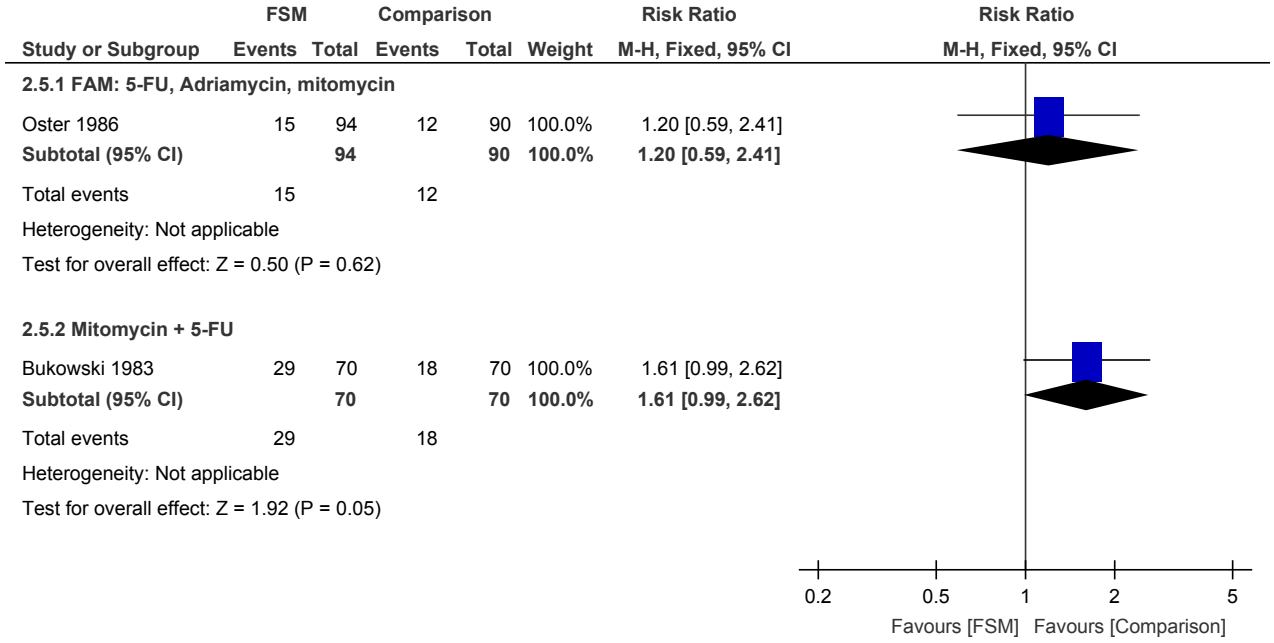


Figure 515: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Leucopoenia

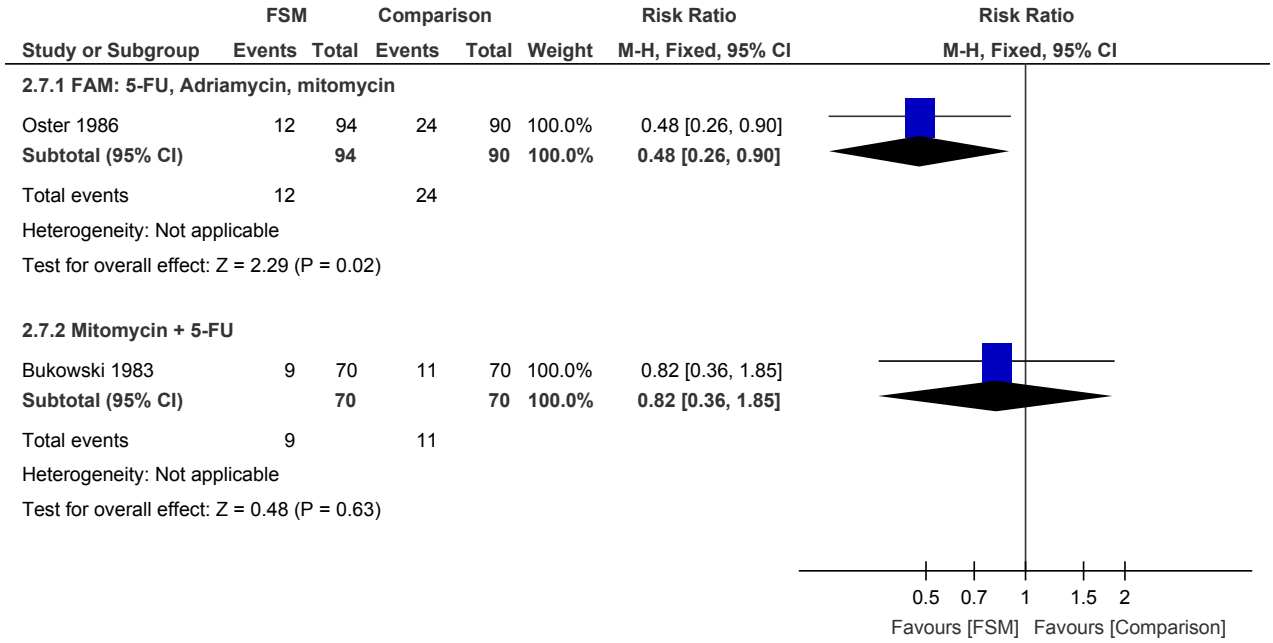


Figure 516: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Thrombocytopenia

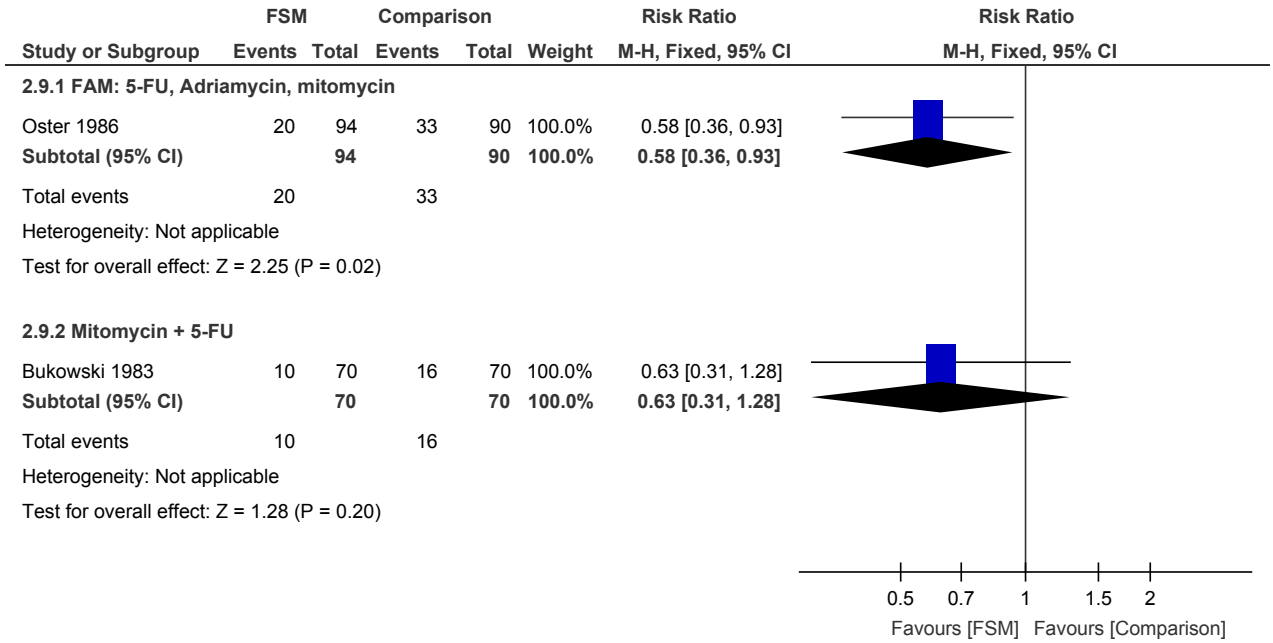
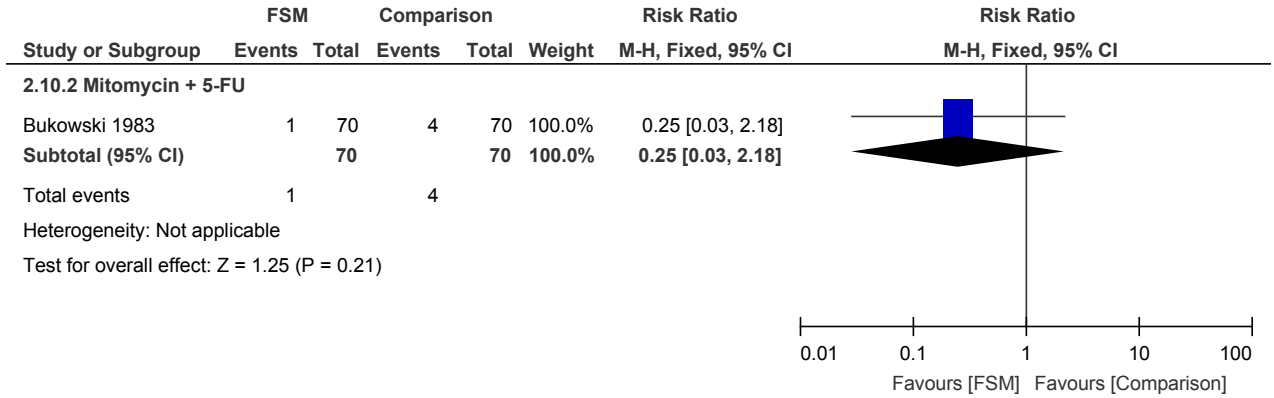


Figure 517: Drug-related deaths



H.17.7 Intra-arterial chemotherapy versus systemic chemotherapy in adults with locally advanced and metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 518: Overall response rate (CR + PR)

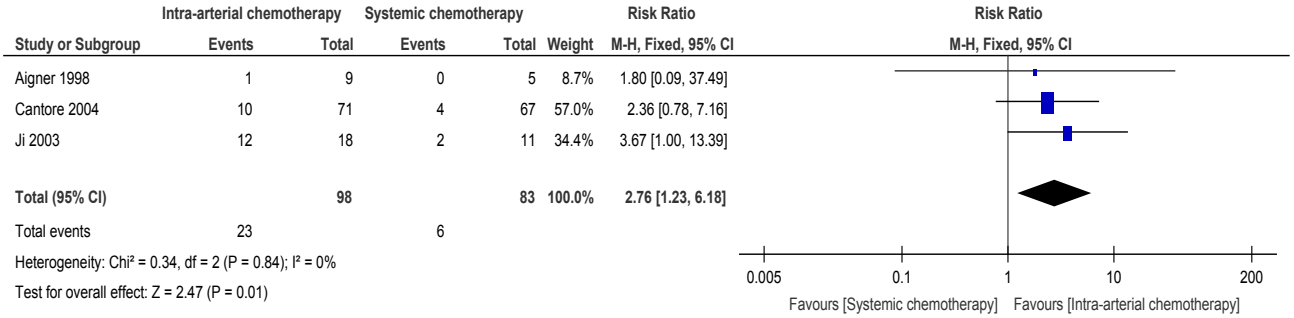


Figure 519: Overall survival

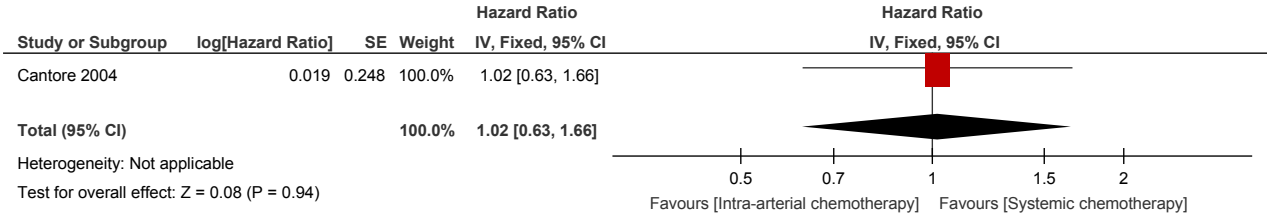
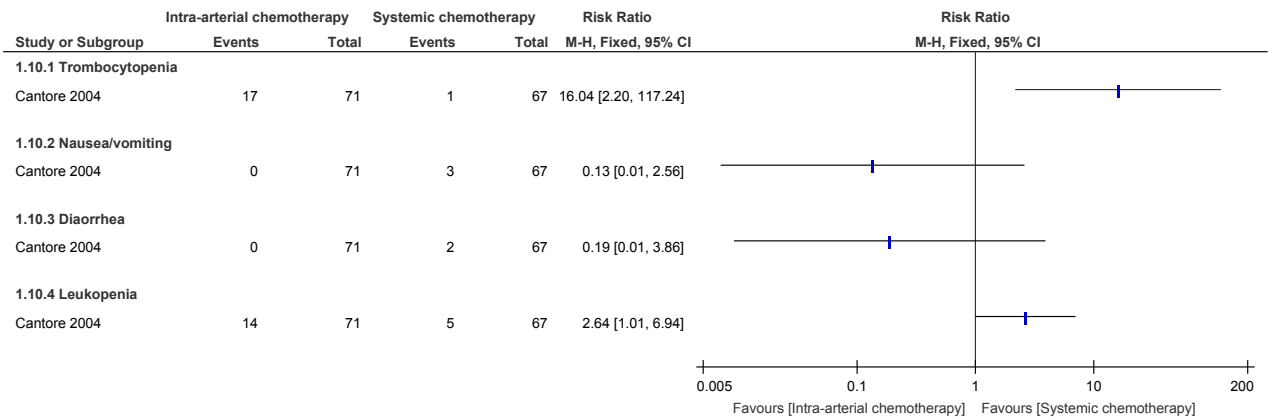
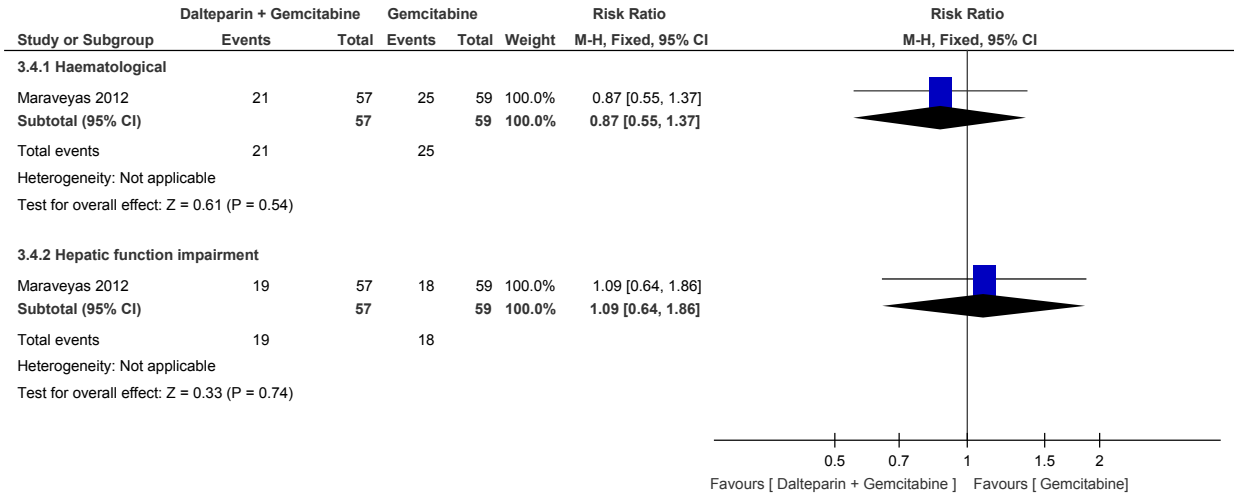


Figure 520: Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.17.81 Chemotherapy versus chemotherapy and prophylactic anticoagulant

2 Figure 521: Adverse effects: Grade 3/4 toxicities



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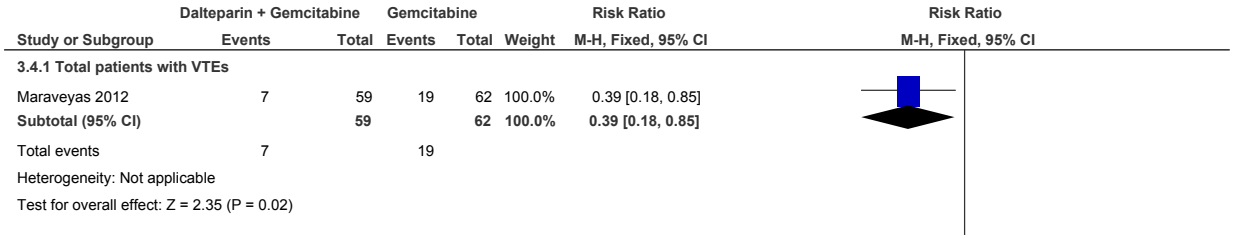
4 Figure 522: Adverse effects: vascular thromboembolism events (VTEs)



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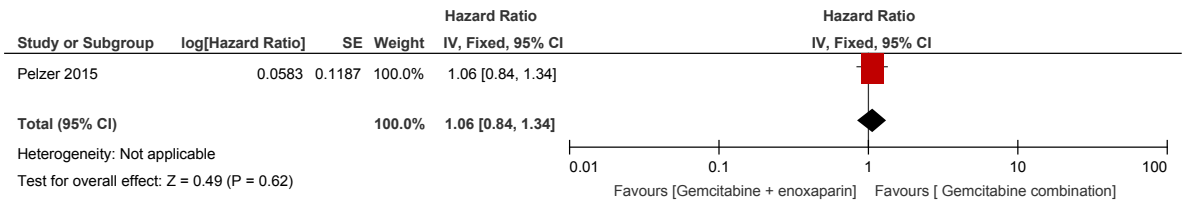
6 Figure 523: Combination gemcitabine vs gemcitabine + enoxaparin – Progression-free 7 survival



8

9 Figure 524: Combination gemcitabine vs gemcitabine + enoxaparin – Overall Survival

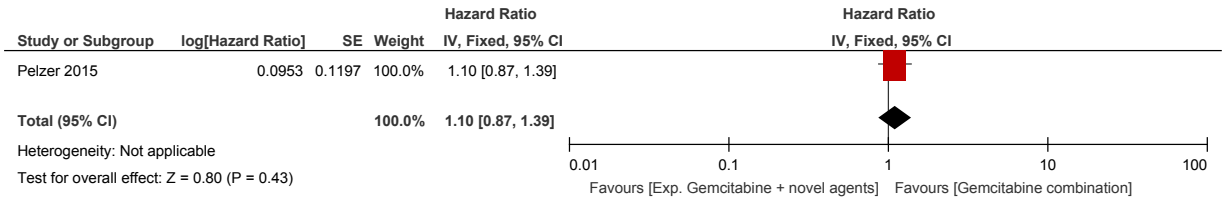


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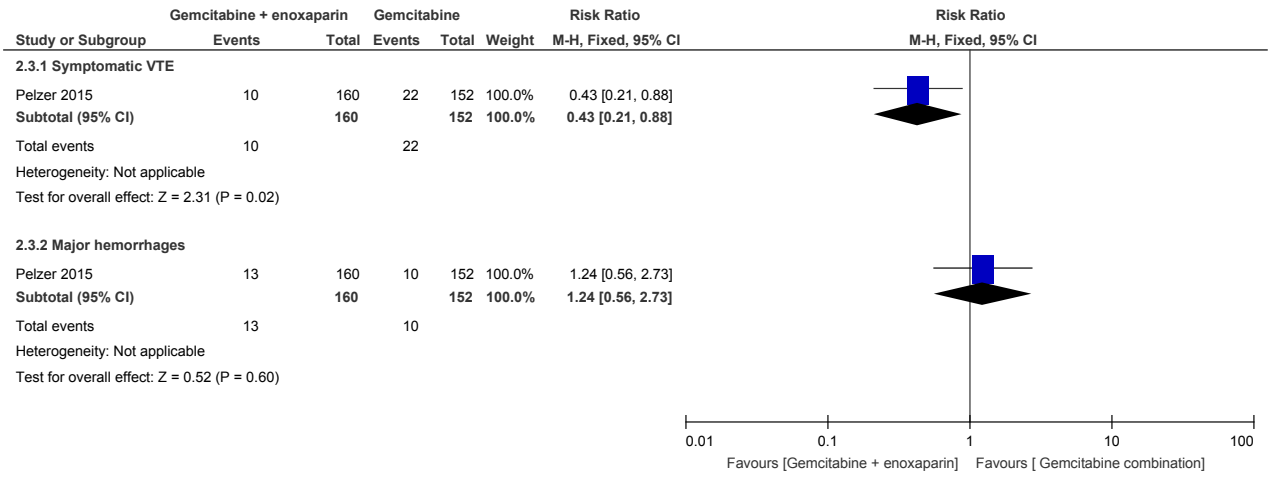
Figure 525: Combination gemcitabine vs gemcitabine + enoxaparin – Adverse effects: vascular thromboembolism (VTE)



H.17.94 Second-line chemotherapy versus best supportive care

Figure 526: Progression-free survival

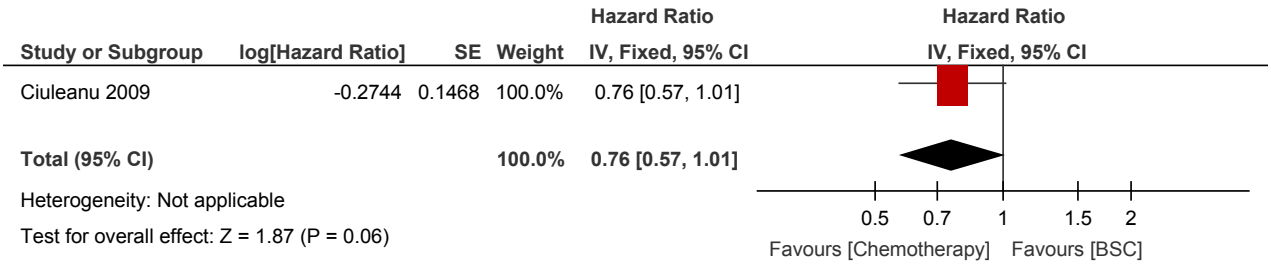


Figure 527: Overall survival

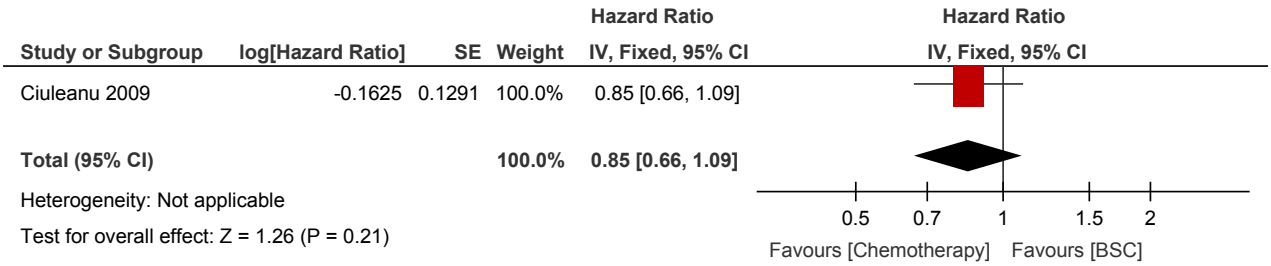
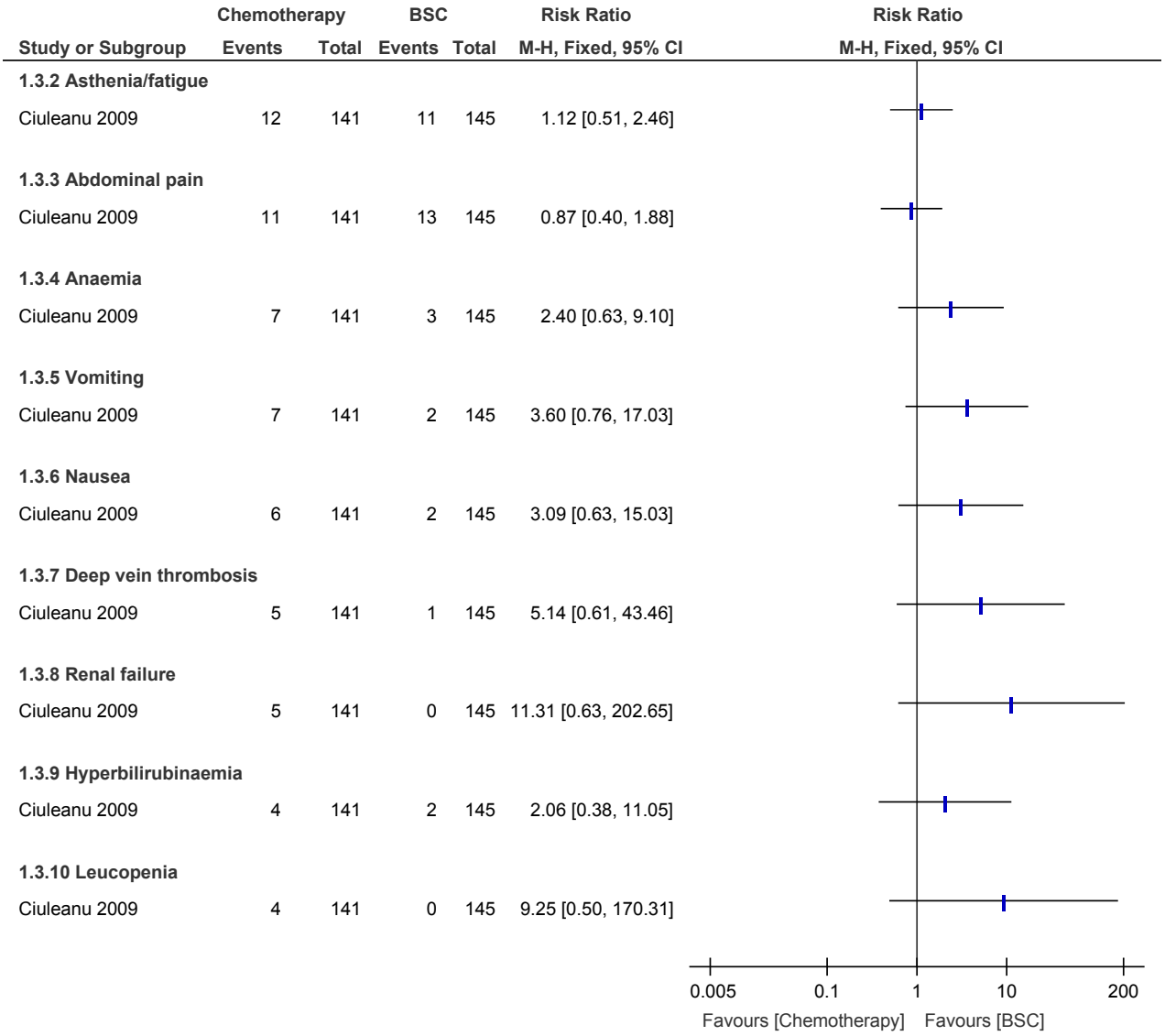


Figure 528: Grade 3/4/5 adverse effects



H.17.10 Second-line chemotherapy versus other chemotherapy

H.17.10.1 LV5FU2-CDDP then Gemcitabine *versus* Gemcitabine then LV5FU2-CDDP in adults with metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 529:– Overall response rate (CR + PR)

Figure 530: Progression Free Survival

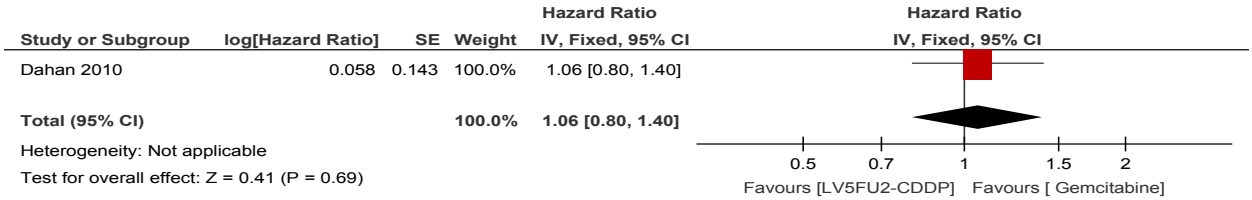


Figure 531: Overall Survival

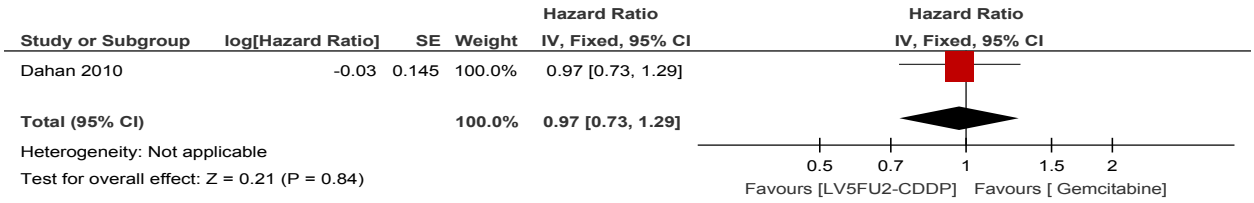


Figure 532: Grade 3/4 toxicities: Nausea/vomiting

H.17.10.27 Irinotecan + raltitrexed *versus* raltitrexed in adults with metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 533: Overall response rate (CR + PR)

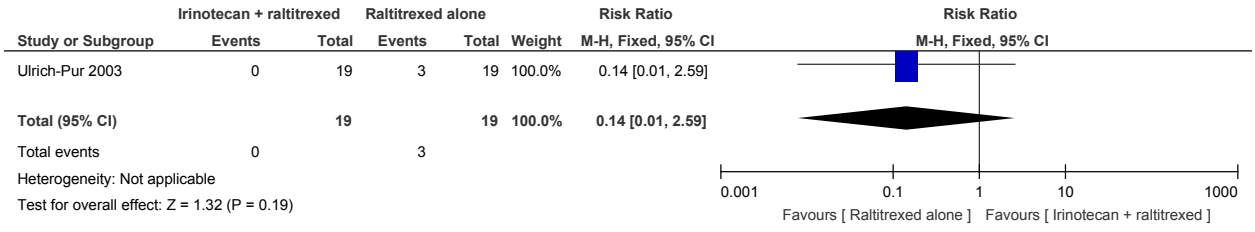
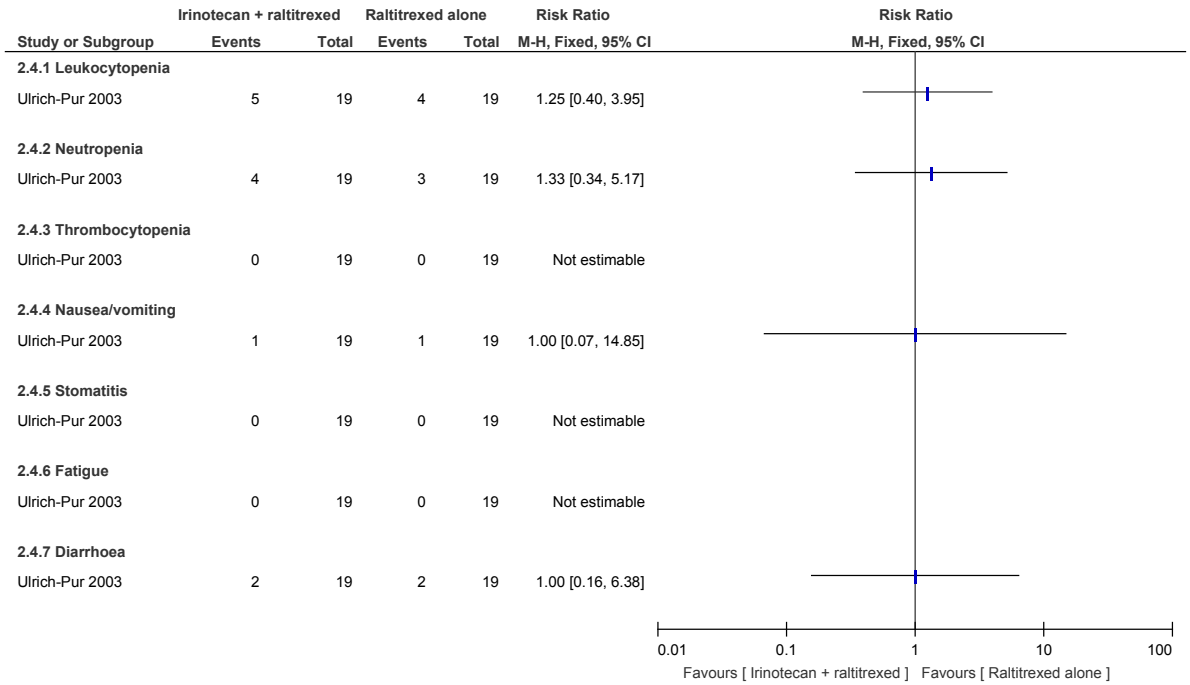


Figure 534: Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.17.10.3 5-FU and Oxaliplatin *versus* bolus 5-FU and bolus FA in adults with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 535: Overall response rate (CR + PR)

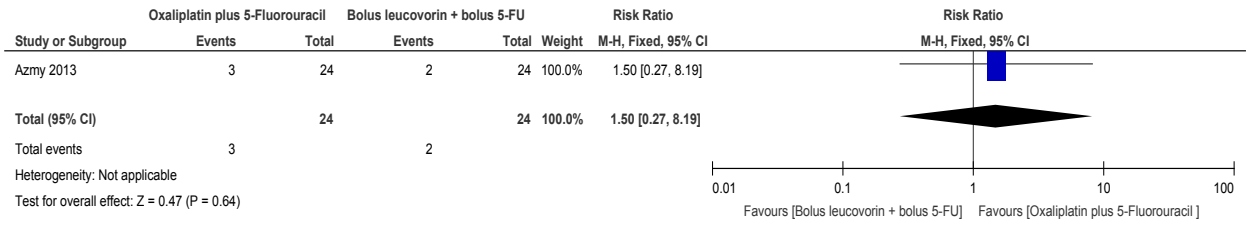
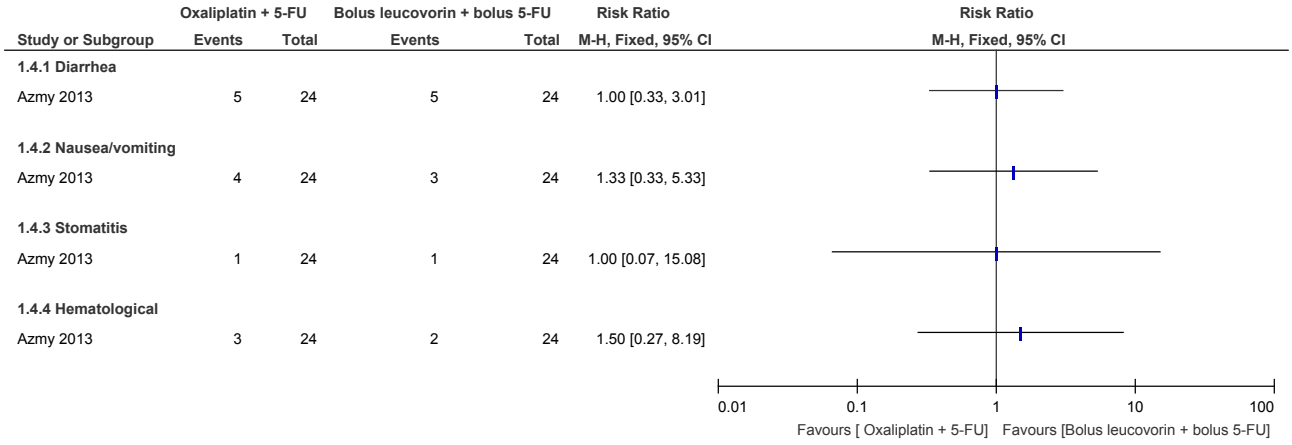


Figure 536: Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.17.10.4 Oxaliplatin + 5-FU *versus* FA + 5-FU in adults with locally advanced and metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 537: Progression-free survival

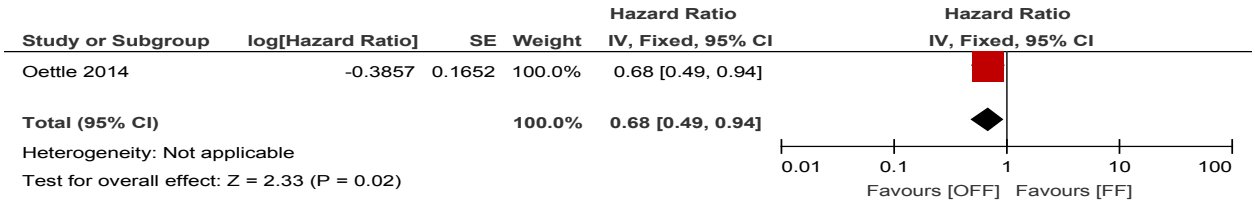


Figure 538: Overall Survival

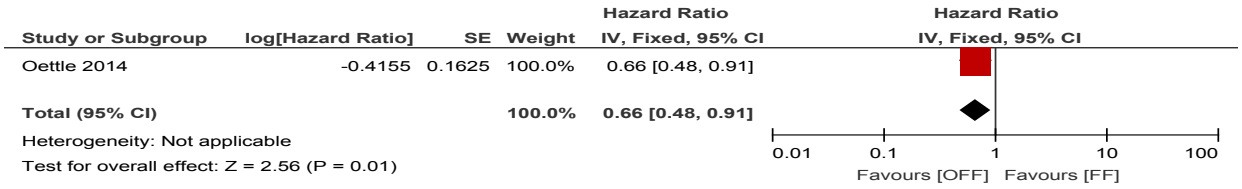
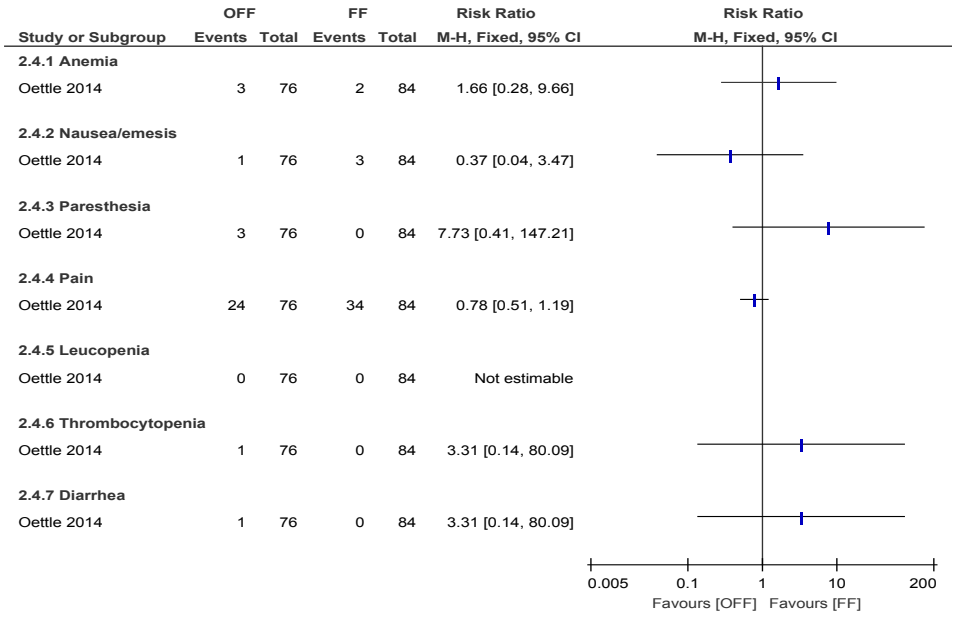


Figure 539: Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.17.10.5 Capecitabine + erlotinib then gemcitabine *versus* gemcitabine and erlotinib then capecitabine in adults with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 540: Overall response rate (CR + PR)

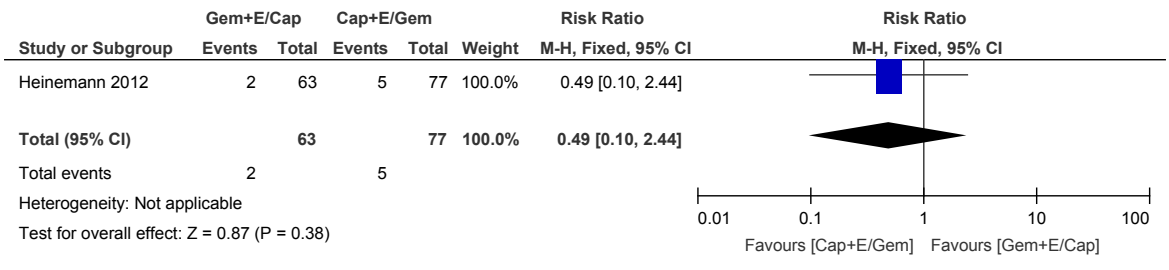


Figure 541: Overall survival

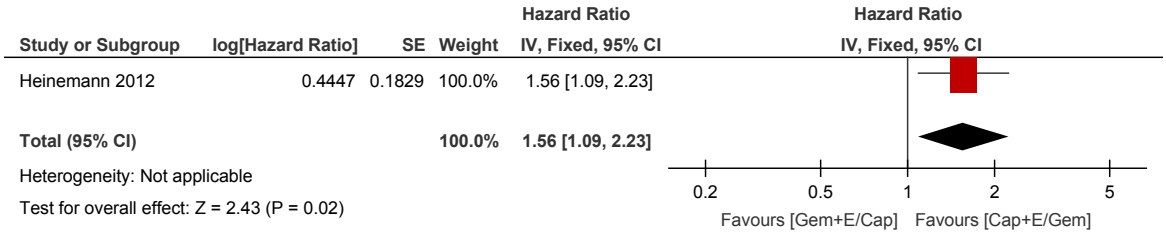
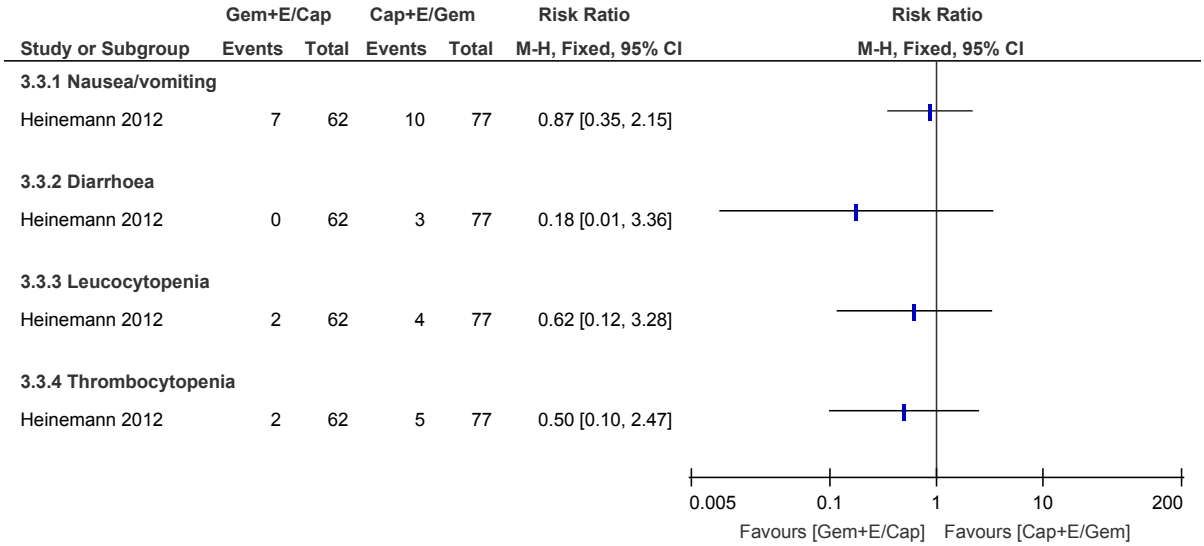


Figure 542: Grade 3/4 toxicities



H.17.10.6 Modified FOLFOX6 (infusion) vs infusional 5-FU and FA in adults with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer

Figure 543: Overall response rate (CR + PR)

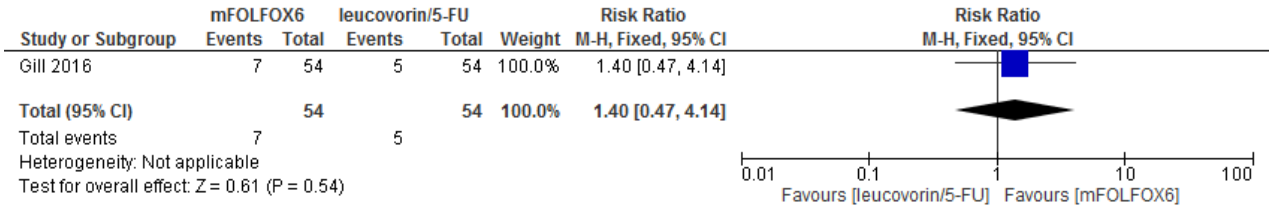


Figure 544: Progression-free survival

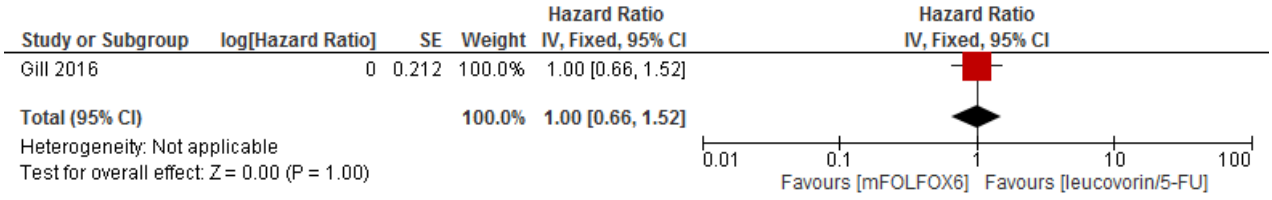
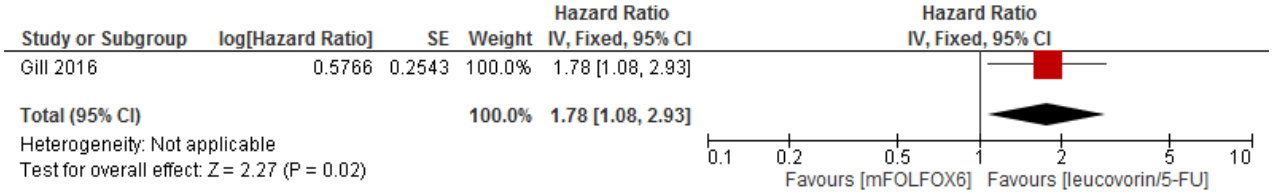
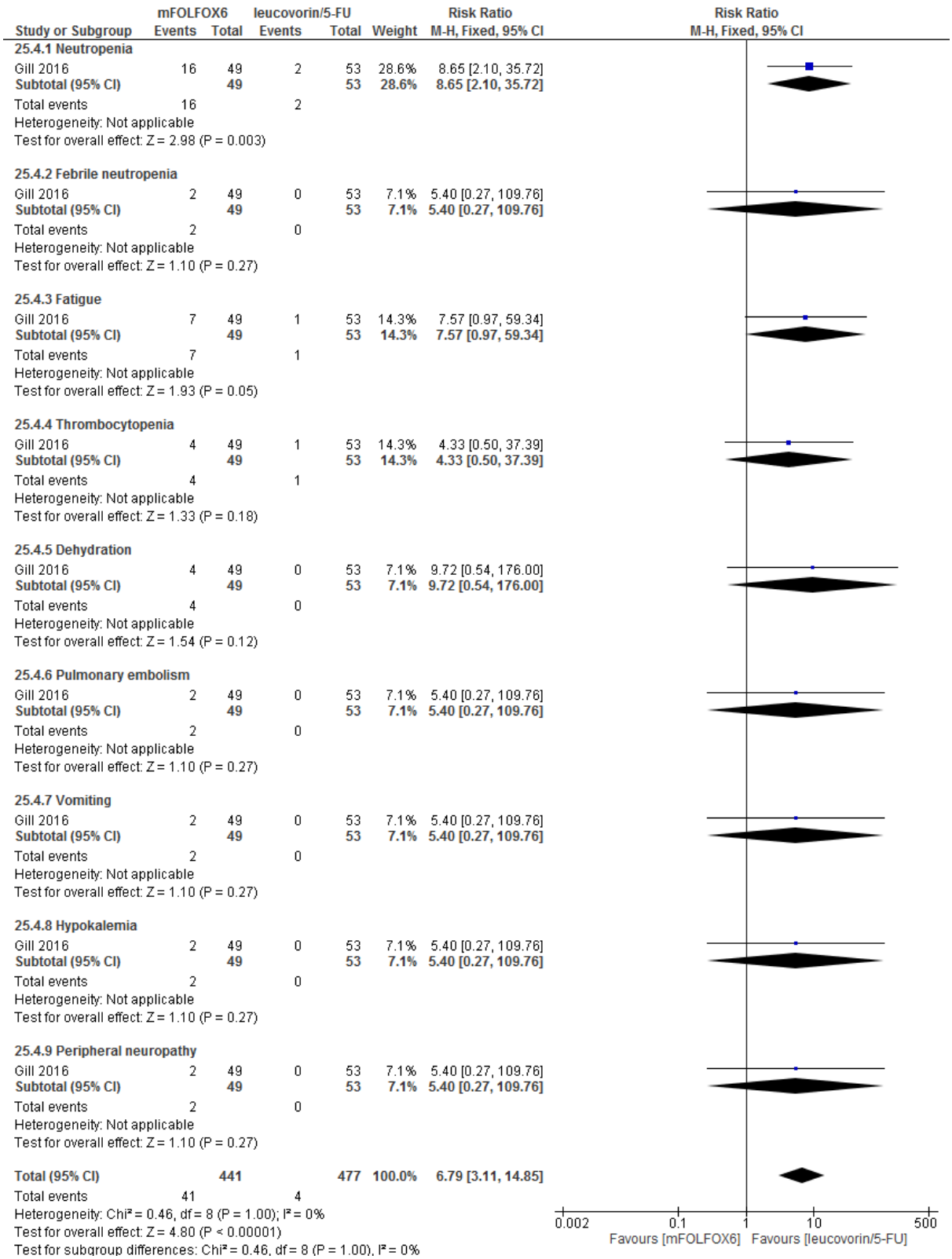


Figure 545: Overall survival



1 **Figure 546: Grade 3/4 toxicities**



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