

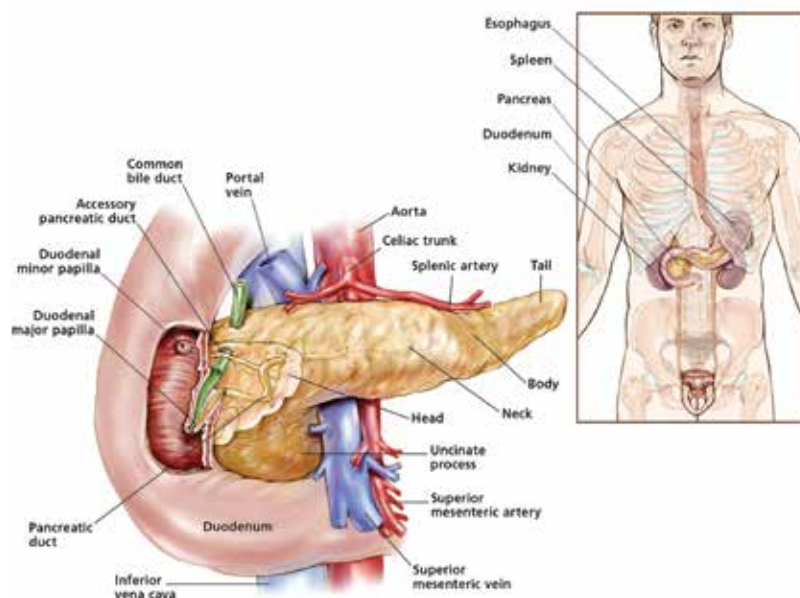
Pancreatic Cancer

What is pancreatic cancer?

Pancreatic cancer begins when healthy cells in the pancreas stop working correctly and grow out of control, forming a tumor. The most common type of pancreatic cancer, called ductal adenocarcinoma, begins in the cells lining the pancreatic ducts. Because pancreatic cancer often does not cause specific symptoms, it may not be found until the cancer has spread to other parts of the body.

What is the function of the pancreas?

The pancreas is a pear-shaped gland located in the abdomen between the stomach and the spine. It has 2 major components: exocrine and endocrine. The exocrine component, made up of ducts with small sacs called acini on the end, produces specialized proteins called enzymes that help the body digest and break down food. The endocrine component is made up of cells clustered together, called the islets of Langerhans, and produces hormones, the most important one being insulin, which helps control blood sugar.



What does stage mean?

The stage is a way of describing where the cancer is located, if or where it has spread, and whether it is affecting other parts of the body. The most common method used to stage pancreatic cancer puts the cancer into 1 of 4 categories based on whether the tumor can be removed with surgery and where it has spread: resectable, borderline resectable, locally advanced, and metastatic. Find more information at www.cancer.net/pancreatic.

How is pancreatic cancer treated?

The treatment of pancreatic cancer depends on the size and location of the tumor, whether the cancer has spread, and the person's overall health. The most common pancreatic cancer treatments are surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy. Surgery may involve removing all or part of the pancreas, along with the nearby lymph nodes, depending on the location and stage of the cancer. Radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and/or targeted therapy may be used if surgery is not recommended, before surgery to reduce the size of a tumor, or after surgery to destroy any remaining cancer cells and decrease the likelihood of the cancer returning. When making treatment decisions, people may also consider a clinical trial; talk with your doctor about all treatment options. The side effects of pancreatic cancer treatment can often be prevented or managed with the help of your health care team. This is called palliative care and is an important part of the overall treatment plan. Palliative care for pancreatic cancer includes controlling diabetes, managing pain, and improving digestion.

How can I cope with pancreatic cancer?

Absorbing the news of a cancer diagnosis and communicating with your health care team are key parts of the coping process. Seeking support, organizing your health information, making sure all of your questions are answered, and participating in the decision-making process are other steps. Talk with your health care team about any concerns. Understanding your emotions and those of people close to you can be helpful in managing the diagnosis, treatment, and healing process.

Questions to ask the health care team

Regular communication is important in making informed decisions about your health care. Consider asking your health care team the following questions:

- What type of pancreatic cancer do I have?
- Can you explain my pathology report (laboratory test results) to me?
- What stage is the pancreatic cancer? What does this mean?
- Would you explain my treatment options?
- What clinical trials are available for me? Where are they located, and how do I find out more about them?
- What treatment plan do you recommend? Why?
- What is the goal of each treatment? Is it to eliminate the cancer, help me feel better, or both?
- Who will be part of my treatment team, and what does each member do?
- How will this treatment affect my daily life? Will I be able to work, exercise, and perform my usual activities?
- What long-term side effects may be associated with my cancer treatment?
- What can be done to help manage side effects?
- If I'm worried about managing the costs of cancer care, who can help me?
- Where can I find emotional support for me and my family?
- Whom should I call with questions or problems?
- Is there anything else I should be asking?

Find more questions to ask the health care team at www.cancer.net/pancreatic. For a digital list of questions, download Cancer.Net's free mobile app at www.cancer.net/app.

The ideas and opinions expressed here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) or The Conquer Cancer Foundation of ASCO. The information in this fact sheet is not intended as medical or legal advice, or as a substitute for consultation with a physician or other licensed health care provider. Patients with health care-related questions should call or see their physician or other health care provider promptly and should not disregard professional medical advice, or delay seeking it, because of information encountered here. The mention of any product, service, or treatment in this fact sheet should not be construed as an ASCO endorsement. ASCO is not responsible for any injury or damage to persons or property arising out of or related to any use of ASCO's patient education materials, or to any errors or omissions.

Health Care Professionals: To order more printed copies, please call 888-273-3508 or visit www.cancer.net/estore.

Cancer.Net

Doctor-Approved Patient Information from ASCO®

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

2318 Mill Road, Suite 800, Alexandria, VA 22314 | Toll Free: 888-651-3038 | Phone: 571-483-1300
www.asco.org | www.cancer.net | www.conquer.org
© 2017 American Society of Clinical Oncology. For permissions information, contact permissions@asco.org.

WORDS TO KNOW

Benign:

A tumor that is not cancerous

Biopsy:

Removal of a tissue sample that is then examined under a microscope to check for cancer cells

CA 19-9:

A high level of this substance, called a tumor marker, may be a sign of pancreatic cancer. It is measured with a blood test

Chemotherapy:

The use of drugs to destroy cancer cells

Lymph node:

A tiny, bean-shaped organ that fights infection

Malignant:

A tumor that is cancerous

Metastasis:

The spread of cancer from where it began to another part of the body

Oncologist:

A doctor who specializes in treating cancer

Pancreatectomy:

Part or total removal of the pancreas

Prognosis:

Chance of recovery

Radiation therapy:

The use of high-energy x-rays to destroy cancer cells

Targeted therapy:

Treatment that targets specific genes or proteins that contribute to cancer growth

MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH

CONQUER CANCER®
THE ASCO FOUNDATION