

P097**Microsatellite instability is associated with early recurrence in resected pT1 and pT2 ampulla of Vater cancer**

Jin Hong LIM¹, Ho kyoung WHANG², Jae Uk JUNG², Dong Sup YOON¹, Woo Jung LEE², Chang Moo KANG*²

¹Surgery, Department of Surgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Gangnam Severance hospital, Korea

²Surgery, Department of Surgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Severance hospital, Korea

Introduction : Ampulla of Vater cancer(AoVca) is one of the periampullary cancers with a better prognosis, but recurrence still occurs early in some patients. The aim of this study was to evaluate risk factors of early recurrence after curative resection of AoVca.

Methods : Between January 2005 and December 2012, 123 patients received radical resection for AoVca at Yonsei University Medical Center. 74 patients with T1 or 2 stage AoVca were reviewed and analyzed to assess risk factor of early recurrence.

Results : Among the 74 patients, nineteen patients (25.7%) experienced recurrent disease. Thirteen patients (17.5%) suffered recurrent disease within 12 months (early recurrence). The median follow-up for non-recurrence was 81.3 months, 17.6 months for early recurrence, and 34.4 months for late recurrence. After Multiivariate analysis, lymph node involvement(odds ratio 4.34, P=0.02), microsatellite instability (odds ratio; 8.01, P<0.01) were significant predictors for early recurrence.

Conclusions : Lymph node involvement and microsatellite instability were found to be predictors for early recurrence.

Corresponding Author. : **Chang Moo KANG** (doctorjin@yuhs.ac)