

PANCREATIC DUCTAL ADENOCARCINOMA (PDAC)

WHAT IS PDAC?

PDAC is one of the most deadly forms of cancer affecting more than 66,000 people in the U.S.¹

It accounts for **90%** of all cases of pancreatic cancer and is difficult to detect.



It is the third leading cause of cancer death in the U.S.²

PDAC can spread quickly, invading the surrounding tissues and organs (metastatic disease). The rapid progression of the disease can also make it difficult to treat.



HOW IS IT DIAGNOSED?

PDAC has no noticeable signs or symptoms in the early stages, making it difficult to detect early.³

When symptoms do appear, they are often similar to other diseases, further complicating and delaying diagnosis.³

It is more often caught once the cancer has metastasized, or spread to surrounding tissues and organs beyond the pancreas. Pancreatic cancer is extremely elusive partially because there are no standard early screening guidelines outside of highrisk family history or genetic predispositions.



Symptoms are often rather subtle making it difficult to diagnose in early stages.

LIVING WITH PDAC

PDAC can spread quickly, invading surrounding tissues and organs.

When PDAC is diagnosed early, before it has spread to nearby organs or tissues, the five-year survival rate is about 44%. However, when the disease is diagnosed after metastasizing, the five-year survival rate is only about 3.2%.

When the disease is diagnosed late and after spreading to a distant part of the body, the five-year relative survival rate drops to just **3%**. Treatment options are limited, which results in poor outcomes.²

Emotionally, living with PDAC can have a significant impact on daily life, diminishing both psychological and emotional well-being as quickly as physical health, causing significant stress for patients and their loved ones.^{4,5}



Hear from Nora and Hector about their experience with metastatic pancreatic cancer.

Physically, people living with PDAC can experience:

- Abdomen or back pain
- Weight loss and poor appetite
- Nausea and vomiting
- Gallbladder or liver enlargement
- Blood clots
- Jaundice
- Itchy skin
- Tiredness or weakness
- Diabetes 6,7

For more support information and resources, visit:

PanCAN, Let's Win Pancreatic

Cancer or Lustgarten Foundation

References

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