



QUEEN'S
CANCER
CENTERS

HIGH-RISK PANCREATIC CANCER SCREENING



The Queen's Medical Center has a special program for people at higher risk for pancreatic cancer. Our experts may be able to help catch pancreatic cancer early, when it's often easier to treat. It's a process called active surveillance, where we monitor your pancreas and watch for any changes.

Who Should Be Screened for Pancreatic Cancer?

The Queen's Pancreatic Cancer High-Risk Clinic is open to people who have a **higher risk** for pancreatic cancer. Screening may help you the most if you're someone who is at higher risk.

You're at Risk for Pancreatic Cancer if You Have:

- A family history of pancreatic cancer. Familial pancreatic cancer means 2 or more first-degree blood relatives were diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. A first-degree blood relative is a parent, sibling, or child who is not related to you by marriage or adoption.
- A change (mutation or variant) in genes or an inherited condition. A gene mutation or a hereditary cancer syndrome can be linked to a higher risk for pancreatic cancer.

Some mutations associated with a higher risk include:

ATM	CDKN2A	MSH6	PRSS1	STK11
BRCA1	MLH1	PALB2	SPINK1	TP53
BRCA2	MSH2	PMS2		

If any of these apply to you, you may be eligible for care through our High-Risk Clinic. Our team would be glad to meet with you and discuss your options.

What to Expect

At the Queen's Pancreatic Cancer High-Risk Clinic, you will receive a comprehensive exam and we will review your detailed personal and family medical history. We will also discuss risk factors for pancreatic cancer, such as smoking, alcohol use, exercise, and nutrition.

Based on this assessment, we may recommend additional screening options, including:

- Imaging studies – Non-invasive scans such as MRI or CT
- Endoscopic ultrasound – A specialized procedure to closely examine the pancreas
- Genetic testing and counseling – To find out whether you have a genetic change that could increase your risk of pancreatic cancer. Please note: having a genetic alteration does not mean you will definitely develop pancreatic cancer. Likewise, not having one does not guarantee you won't.

You may also be eligible to take part in early detection clinical trials in the future.

Talk with your primary care provider about a referral to The Queen's Pancreatic Cancer High-Risk Program if you believe you are eligible.

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