Pancreatic cancer is one of the deadliest cancers. It has the lowest five-year survival rate at just 13%.1

- The disease is the 3rd leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States.1
- By 2030, estimates show that pancreatic cancer will rise to the 2nd leading cause of cancer-related deaths.2
- In 2024, an estimated 66,440 Americans will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer, and 51,750 will die from the disease.1

Known Risk Factors
- The cause of most pancreatic cancer is unknown.
- Risk factors for developing pancreatic cancer include:
  - Family history
  - Age
  - Chronic or hereditary pancreatitis
  - Smoking
  - Obesity
  - Long-standing diabetes (five-plus years)

Symptoms
Patients with pancreatic cancer typically experience vague symptoms, which could also be confused with many other abdominal or gastrointestinal issues.
These symptoms can include:
- Abdominal and/or mid-to-upper back pain
- Weight loss
- Nausea/loss of appetite
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes)
- Changes in stool (oily or watery)
- New-onset diabetes

Detection
There is no standard early detection test for pancreatic cancer, and few effective treatments are available.

Treatment Options
**Surgery** is only possible in less than 20% of patients with adenocarcinoma (which accounts for more than 90% of all pancreatic cancers).
**Radiation** is sometimes offered before or after surgery and can be combined with chemotherapy.

**Chemotherapy** is usually offered when tumors cannot be removed surgically and can be used before and/or after surgery.
**Clinical Trials** are an option for eligible pancreatic cancer patients and may offer a patient the best opportunity for a positive outcome.

Pancreatic Cancer Action Network (PanCAN)
PanCAN’s mission is to take bold action to improve the lives of everyone impacted by pancreatic cancer by advancing scientific research, building community, sharing knowledge, and advocating for patients.