Pancreatic cancer is one of the deadliest cancers with the lowest survival rate at just 9 percent.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 early detection test for pancreatic cancer and few effective treatments are available.

**TREATMENT OPTIONS**

**SURGERY** is only possible in less than 20 percent of patients with adenocarcinoma (which accounts for more than 90 percent 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.

**THE PANCREATIC CANCER ACTION NETWORK (PANCAN)**

With the mission of fighting the world’s toughest cancer and saving lives, PanCAN attacks pancreatic cancer on all fronts: research, clinical initiatives, patient services and advocacy. Amplified by a nationwide network of grassroots support, PanCAN is determined to improve patient outcomes today and to double survival by 2020.