Are incretins promoters or initiators of pancreatic cancer?

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Recently, striking abnormalities in the insulin-ductuar cells of pancreas were reported in Type-2 diabetic patients treated with GLP-1-1 analog. Our studies revealed that these alterations were almost identical to the early neoplastic changes that occur in the hamster pancreatic cancer model. To confirm these similarities, we examined the pancreas of a Type-2 diabetic patient, who developed pancreatic cancer a year after the treatment with GLP-1 analogs. As in the hamster model, there were multifocal proliferation of insulin-ductular cells with atria and patterns consistent with in-situ carcinomas. The relevance of these findings and possible biological pathways will be discussed.

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