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| Table 1 – patient lesion and procedural characteristics | | |
| Mean age |  | 63 |
| Male gender |  | 40% |
| Indication | Evaluation of new PCL | 84% |
|  | Follow-up of PCL | 16% |
| Sonographic diagnosis | SCA | 23% |
|  | MCN | 14% |
|  | IPMN | 40% |
|  | Cystic tumor | 17% |
|  | Indeterminate | 6% |
| Mean number of passes (range) |  | 1.3 (1-5) |
| Needle size | 19G | 17% |
|  | 22G | 72% |
|  | 25G | 11% |
| Median cyst size (IQR) |  | 20 (16-30) |
| Location | Head | 31% |
|  | Neck | 12% |
|  | Body | 38% |
|  | Tail | 12% |
|  | Uncinate | 7% |
| Cyst morphology | Simple | 61% |
|  | Oligocystic | 25% |
|  | Polycystic | 9% |
|  | Cystic tumor | 5% |
| Mean fluid volume (ml) |  | 2.7 (1-14) |
| Fluid appearance | Clear | 62% |
|  | Viscous | 30% |
|  | Turbid | 5% |
|  | Pus | 3% |
| Cytology results | Non diagnostic | 54% |
|  | Normal cells | 33% |
|  | Malignant/atypical cells | 13% |
|  |  |  |

* PCL (pancreatic cystic lesion); SCA (serous cyst adenoma); MCN (mucinous cyst neoplasm); IPMN (intra-papillary mucinous neoplasm); ml (millilitre); IQR (inter-quartile range)

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| Table 2 – complications in patients receiving IV Ceftriaxon (n=146) | |
| None | 142 (97.2%) |
| Pancreatitis | 1 (0.7%) |
| Non-specific post procedural pain | 3 (2.1%) |
| Infection | 0 (0%) |
| Antibiotic related adverse events | 0 (0%) |