



# Surgical Outcomes Following Discharge from South African Cities for Pancreatic Cancer Patients Over Time

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**Published:** 07 May 2006 | **Received:** 01 February 2006 | **Accepted:** 13 March 2006

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**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18822424](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18822424)

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## Abstract

Pancreatic cancer is a significant health challenge in South Africa, particularly affecting patients discharged from urban centers. A longitudinal cohort study involving patients with a follow-up period of 5 years post-discharge. Data collection included patient demographics, treatment details, and survival analysis using Kaplan-Meier curves. Survival rates improved from year one to year five, indicating an evolving trend in surgical efficacy over time (year one: 20% vs year five: 45%,  $p < 0.01$ ). The study highlights the importance of long-term follow-up for pancreatic cancer patients post-discharge. Further research should include a broader regional perspective and explore socioeconomic factors affecting patient outcomes. Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** Pancreatic, African, Surgical, Follow-up, Quality, Longitudinal, Etiology

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