Review of Cases of Carcinoid Tumors and Neuroendocrine Carcinoma Diagnosed at Lehigh Valley Health Network From 2011-2015

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BACKGROUND / INTRODUCTION

- Carcinoid tumors and neuroendocrine carcinomas can arise in any tissue. Carcinoid tumors are often low grade in comparison to neuroendocrine carcinomas which behave like small cell carcinoma of the lung.
- For local/local regional carcinoid or neuroendocrine carcinoma, surgery is the initial treatment recommended.
- For stage IV carcinoid tumor, treatment is recommended if the patient is symptomatic. Octreotide therapy is recommended for carcinoid syndrome (diarrhea, facial flushing, and shortness of breath.)
- For stage IV neuroendocrine carcinoma, palliative chemotherapy is recommended.
- The goals of this study were to determine whether treatments offered to patients treated at LVHN from 2011-2015 were in compliance with the the National Comprehensive Cancer Network version 3.2017 (NCCN) Guidelines and to determine the overall survival of these patients.

METHODS

137 cases of carcinoid tumor and 99 cases of neuroendocrine carcinoma were diagnosed at LVHN between 2011 and 2015.

25 cases were dropped from final analysis.

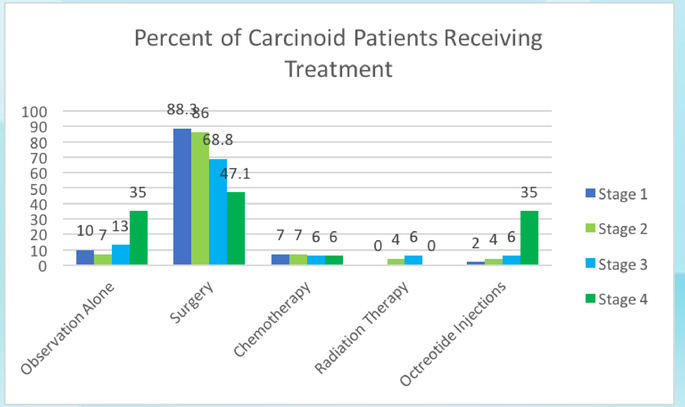
One patient was pediatric.

24 cases lacked staging information.

123 carcinoid tumors and 89 neuroendocrine carcinomas were included in the final analysis.

Age at the time of diagnosis, cancer morphology, and overall survival based on treatment and staging were analyzed in this study.

OUTCOMES



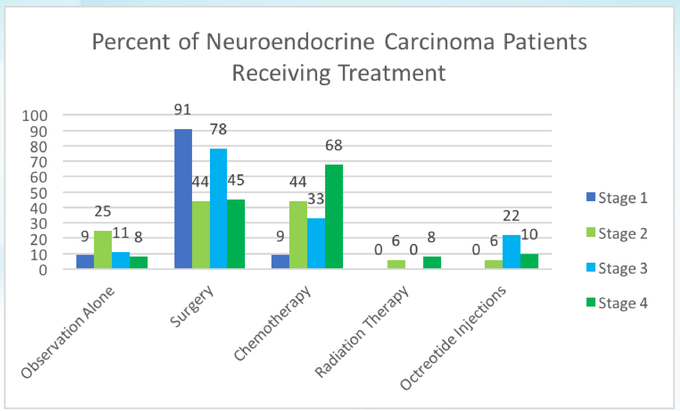
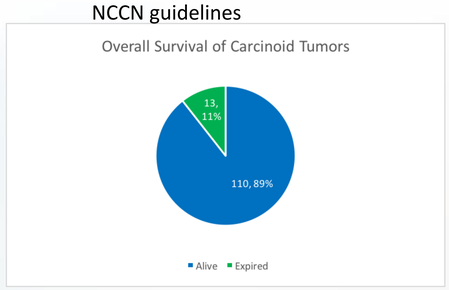


Figure 1. (above) Types of treatment received by carcinoid tumor and neuroendocrine carcinoma patients. Treatments offered by LVHN follow the NCCN guidelines



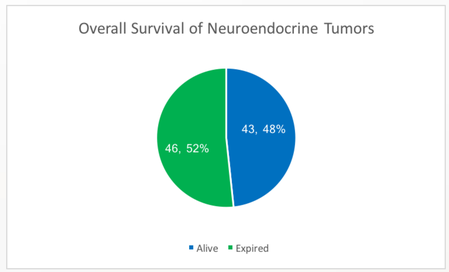


Figure 2. (above) Overall survival of carcinoid tumors and neuroendocrine carcinoma. Neuroendocrine carcinoma tumors tend to be more aggressive than carcinoid tumors.

	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage IV
Carcinoid Tumor	95%	96 %	87%	71%
Neuroendocrine Carcinoma	95%	33%	78%	25%

Table 1. above) Survival of carcinoid tumor and neuroendocrine carcinoma by stage. With the exception of stage 2 neuroendocrine carcinoma, With the exception of stage II neuroendocrine carcinoma, these survival rates are similar to the national average.

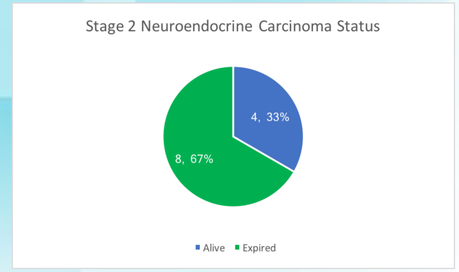


Figure 3. (left) low survival rates of neuroendocrine carcinoma are attributed to a small sample size and mortality from comorbidities such as heart disease and stroke.

CONCLUSIONS

- Treatment offered for carcinoid and neuroendocrine carcinoma at LVHN followed NCCN guidelines.
- Age of diagnosis ranged from 18-93 years and the average age of diagnosis was 63.3 years for carcinoid tumor and 66.7 years for neuroendocrine carcinoma.
- Carcinoid tumors had an overall higher survival rate than neuroendocrine carcinomas as expected.
- The majority of patients with stages I-III of carcinoid and neuroendocrine carcinoma actually died of other causes than their neuroendocrine cancer.

REFERENCES

National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Neuroendocrine Tumors(Version 3.2017). https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/neuroendocrine.pdf Accessed 20 June, 2017.