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Sexual dimorphism in Small Intestinal NETS: Any association with development of mesenteric metastases?

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BACKGROUND

- Si-NET-linked mesenteric and hepatic metastases are associated with increased morbidity and mortality.
- Mesenteric fibrosis risk increases in women around menopause. (Blaževićet al. 2022)

Aim: analyse sexual dimorphism in a large cohort of patients with SI-NET.

METHODS

849 SI-NET patient database (recruited 2009-2021).

- Parameters analysed: age, sex, grade, stage, presence of mesenteric metastases and size, presence of fibrosis and urinary 5HIAA.
- Survival analysis conducted for male and female patients, mesenteric metastases, mesenteric fibrosis and tumour multifocality.

RESULTS

- 54% patients were male.
- Male sex ($p = 0.048$) and age of diagnosis ($p = 0.048$) were statistically significant predictors of mesenteric metastases.
- Median survival time did not differ significantly based on sex.
- Mesenteric metastases presence increased with age for males and females being statistically significant for females only.

CONCLUSIONS

- Elderly females have higher prevalence of mesenteric metastases that may be linked to the effect of sex hormones post-menopausal.
- Investigating sex hormone level in patients and expression of receptors in tissue will elucidate further on the role of pre-menopausal status in mesenteric fibrosis protection.

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