INTRODUCTION

• Midgut neuroendocrine tumors are a heterogeneous group of tumors with varying clinical presentation and outcomes.

• The AJCC recently released the 8th Edition of Tumor-Node-Metastasis (TNM) staging system.

OBJECTIVE

• To assess the TNM distribution of midgut NETs using the new classification.

METHODS

• Patients with pathologically confirmed midgut NETs diagnosed between 1988 and 2017 were identified using existing institutional pathological and clinical databases from the Mount Sinai Hospital.

• Demographic, clinical, tumor specific and treatment data were collected for all patients. TNM stage was assigned according to the new AJCC 8th edition.

• Tumor grade was assigned according to the World Health Organization and North American NET Society guidelines.

RESULTS

• We identified 302 patients with pathologically confirmed midgut NETs. Mean patient age was 60 years, 52% were female, and 61% were white.

• The most common presenting symptom was carcinoid syndrome (34%) followed by obstruction (18%) and incidental (18%).

• Two thirds (65%) of the patients had a single primary tumor.

• Overall, 6.3% were T1, 25% T2, 56% T3 and 12.2% were T4.

• There were 169 (56%) patients with N1 and 73 (24%) N2. Of the N2 patients, 22% had mesenteric mass.

• We found 35% patients with hepatic metastases (M1a), 6% had extrahepatic metastases (M1b) and 8% had both hepatic and extrahepatic metastases (M1c).

• Majority (81%) of patients had grade 1 tumors and 98% of our population had undergone surgical resection of primary.

• Slightly more than half of the patients (53%) were recorded as taking somatostatin analogues (octreotide or Lanreotide).
Stage distribution of Midgut Neuroendocrine Tumors (NETs) using Updated American Joint Committee on Cancer Classification

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CONCLUSION

- The new AJCC staging classification recategorizes patients with nodal involvement into N1 and N2, with the majority of N2 having a mesenteric mass.
- Similarly, patients with metastatic disease are now subdivided into M1a, M1b and M1c based on the metastatic site.
- Future analyses will assess whether this new staging system improves prediction of outcomes in these patients.

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