**RESULTS**

- All 7 NET subtypes were identified in cases with a NET subtype result by the 92-gene assay.
- A significant difference was observed in the proportion distribution of NET subtypes between age groups (p<0.0001).
- In adolescents and young adults (>40 y), pancreatic neuroendocrine carcinoma accounted for more than one-third (37%) of NET subtypes, compared with 16% in patients 40y to 65y and 10% in patients >65y.
- Conversely, a higher proportion Merkel cell carcinoma was identified in women (12%) than in men (8%).

**CONCLUSIONS**

- The scope of NET subtype identified at metastatic sites, including a large number of well differentiated NET (GI and lung carcinoid) from the liver, highlight the clinical utility of the 92-gene assay to provide an additive dimension of tumor biology as a molecular correlate for NET stage and grade.
- Pancreatic NETs should be considered in adolescents and young adults (>40 y) with suspected metastatic unknown origin.

**REFERENCES**