C28

Survival Analyses of Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors: Contrasting Institutional Databases with Population-based Studies

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Background: Prognostic data in pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors derives from population-based studies as well as from institutional databases.

Methods: The stage-stratified rates of 5-year survival derived from two institutional databases were contrasted with rates of 5-year survival derived from two national population-based studies (SEER 1973-2000 and National Cancer Data Base 1985-2004).

Results: The 5-year survival rates derived from the two separate institutional databases were concordant with each other, but markedly higher than the 5-year survival rates derived from the population databases (table 1). 5-year survival rates amongst stage IV patients were 55% and 57% in the institutional databases versus 15% and 19% in the population databases.

Conclusions: Survival rates derived from institutional databases are substantially higher than survival rates derived from national population databases. The causes of these differences have yet to be clarified.

Table 1: 5-year survival rates of patients with pNETs stratified by stage: Institutional databases (white) vs. population based analyses (gray)

	Institutional		Population	
TNM Stage	**5-Year Survival rate (Pape[1])**	**5-year survival rate (Strosberg[2])**	**5-year survival rate (Bilimoria[4])**	**5-year survival rate (Halfdanarson[5])**
Stage I	100%	100%	61%	62%
Stage II	89%	88%	52%	
Stage III	79%	85%	41%	53%
Stage IV	55%	57%	15%	19%

1. Pape et al. *Cancer.* Jul 15 2008;113(2):256-265. ENETS staging
2. Strosberg et al. ISGIO abstract, 2010
3. Bilimoria et al. *J Am Coll Surg.* Oct 2007;205(4):558-563.
4. Halfdanarson et al. *Ann Oncol.* Oct 2008;19(10):1727-1733.