

## Treatment of Metastatic Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Thymus with Capecitabine and Temozolomide: A Case Series

Jonathan Strosberg, MD<sup>1</sup>; Vita Saranga-Perry, MD<sup>1</sup>; Brian Morse, MD<sup>1</sup>; Barbara Centeno, MD<sup>1</sup>;  
Larry Kvols MD<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center, 12902 Magnolia Dr., Tampa FL 33612

**Background:** Metastatic neuroendocrine tumors of the thymus are exceedingly rare with an annual incidence of approximately 0.2 per 1,000,000. They are highly resistant to therapy, and there have been no reports of an objective radiographic response to treatment.

**Methods:** The authors retrospectively evaluated three patients with progressive, metastatic neuroendocrine tumors of the thymus who were treated with a combination of capecitabine and temozolomide. Radiographic scans were evaluated and response assessed using RECIST criteria.

**Results:** One patient experienced a partial radiographic response, another patient experienced a minor response and the third patient experienced stable disease as the best response to treatment.

**Conclusion:** The combination of capecitabine and temozolomide appears to be active in a rare neuroendocrine malignancy that is generally refractory to systemic therapy. Prospective multicenter trials are needed to validate this strategy.