

Somatostatine Analogs (SSA) Treatment in Well Differentiated Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors (GEP-NET): A Single Centre Experience

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Background: The recent PROMID study gave the evidence of antitumor activity associated with SSA in midgut well differentiated neuroendocrine tumors. In this study we analyze our experience with SSA in metastatic G1-G2 GEP-NET.

Method: A retrospective analysis was conducted on 103 patients (pt) with advanced GEP-NETs treated upfront with Octreotide LAR (30 mg 1 fl every 28 days) or Lanreotide LAR (120 mg 1 fl every 28 days) until disease progression: 37 pancreatic (P) NET pt (29 treated with Octreotide LAR, 8 with Lanreotide LAR), 66 gastrointestinal (G) NET pt (45 treated with Octreotide LAR, 21 with Lanreotide LAR).

Results:

In 29 P NET pt group treated with Octreotide LAR mPFS was 24.97 months: in this group, mPFS was 28.67 months in pt with a single metastatic organ and 21,78 months in pt with >1 metastatic organs.

In 8 P NET pt group treated with Lanreotide LAR mPFS was 25.10 months: in this group, mPFS was 22.28 months in pt with a single metastatic organ and 22,40 months in pt with >1 metastatic organs.

In 45 GNET pt group treated with Octreotide LAR mPFS was 22.9 months: in this group, mPFS was 42.23 months in pt with a single metastatic organ and 19,67 months in pt with >1 metastatic organs.

In 21 GNET pt group treated with Lanreotide LAR mPFS was 18.61 months: in this group, mPFS was 75,25 months in pt with a single metastatic organ and 16,08 months in pt with >1 metastatic organs.

Conclusion: Octreotide LAR and Lanreotide LAR showed comparable efficacy in terms of PFS in both PNET and GNET, especially in pt with limited metastatic involvement.