

Bronchial Carcinoid Tumors: A Single Institution Review

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Background: Typical and atypical carcinoids represent about 2% of all lung tumors. Unlike most lung tumors, survival of patients with typical bronchial carcinoids is generally long but dependent on stage. We report on the findings at Louisiana State University (LSU) Neuroendocrine Tumor Program.

Methods: A database from all patients who were seen at the LSU Neuroendocrine Tumor Program was queried for all bronchial neuroendocrine patients who were referred for consultation. We included those who had confirmed clinical and pathological bronchial neuroendocrine tumors and those who had at least one clinic visit. Excluded were patients with large and small cell neuroendocrine tumors, diffuse idiopathic pulmonary neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia, and inaccessible patient records.

Results: One hundred thirty-nine patients were included from January 1, 1996 until June 31, 2013. The mean age at diagnosis was 52 (range 11-91). There were 124 (89%) Caucasians, 9 (7%) African-Americans, 6 (4%) others. Females represented 65% of all patients. There were 44 (42%) of patients with a smoking history and 11 (8%) who were current smokers. Eighty-two percent were well differentiated, 16% moderate differentiated, 2% poorly differentiated. Eighty-Five percent and 51% were positive on PET and octreotide scanning respectively. One hundred patients were had staging information available. Median overall survival was 266 months with 5- and 10-year survival being 87% and 74% respectively. Median 10-year survival by grouped AJCC 7 stage is seen in the table:

| | Stage I | Stage II | Stage III | Stage IV |
|------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| N | 41 | 19 | 16 | 24 |
| 10-year survival | 83% | 89% | 89% | 37% |

Conclusions: Well and moderately differentiated bronchial carcinoid tumors, overall, have a long 10-year survival rate and were similar for stages I-III in our database. Stage IV patients did worse as expected but still experienced a relatively long survival.