Incidence, prevalence, treatment and survival of patients with small bowel neuroendocrine neoplasms in The Netherlands

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Background

Population-based studies are ideal to study rare indolent disease. The latest epidemiological evaluation of SB-NENs in The Netherlands is >20 years old.

Aim


Methods

• Patients with SB-NEN in 2005 - 2015
• Data from Dutch cancer and pathology registration
• Age-adjusted incidence rates
• Kaplan-Meier + Cox regression

Results

• A total of 1132 patients were included for epidemiological analyses.
• Most patients had a grade 1 tumor (83%).
• Surgery was performed in 86% of patients, and primary resection in 99%.
• During the study period, administration of somatostatin analogues (SSAs) increased from 5 to 22% for stage III and from 27 to 63% for stage IV.

Conclusion

• This study showed an increase in the incidence of SB-NEN in The Netherlands.
• A predominant role of surgery was found with an increased use of SSAs over time.
• Five-year overall survival was 75% for stage I-II, 75% for stage III and 57% for stage IV.