

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

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## 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.

## 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.

## Methods

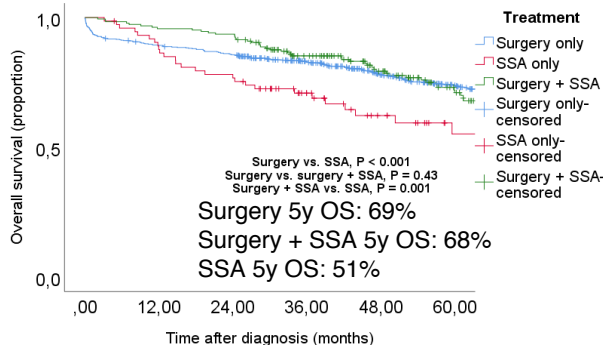
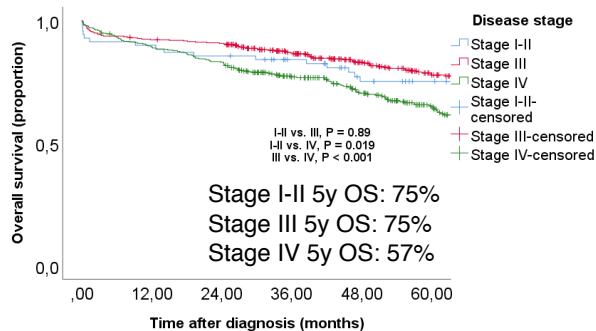
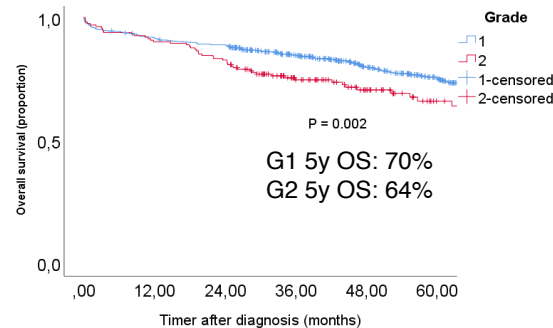
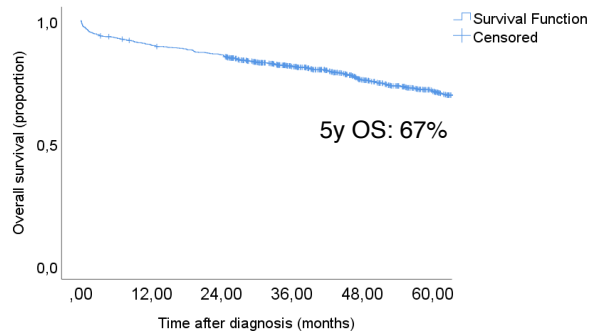
- Patients with SB-NEN in 2005 - 2015
- Data from Dutch cancer and pathology registration
- Age-adjusted incidence rates
- Kaplan-Meier + Cox regression

## Aim

Explore trends in epidemiology, treatment and survival outcomes of patients with SB-NEN between 2005-2015.

## 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.



## Age standardized incidence rates

