

SURVIVAL TRENDS IN PATIENTS WITH SMALL INTESTINAL NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOURS - A COHORT STUDY IN CENTRAL NORWAY

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Small Intestine & Nutrition

October 15, 2023

A retrospective study of 242 patients with small intestinal neuroendocrine tumours in Central Norway from 2005 to 2021 found that overall survival improved significantly between the earlier period (2005-2012) and later period (2012-2021), with median survival increasing from 9.0 years to not reached.

KEY POINTS

- Five-year survival improved from 63.5% in period one to 83.5% in period two, with the survival curves separating in the first year after diagnosis and the difference persisting thereafter.
- For resected patients, median survival increased from 9.6 years in period one to not reached in period two.
- Disease stage and oncological treatment did not change between periods, but surgical quality improved: more patients were tumour-free after resection in period two (74.3% vs 59.6%), more multifocal tumours were resected during elective surgery (42.9% vs 21.1%), and more lymph nodes were retrieved.
- In multivariate analysis, age at diagnosis, ENETS stage, tumour resection, and diagnosis before November 2012 were independently associated with overall survival, while sex and tumour grade were not.
- This material is relevant for clinicians and researchers interested in survival trends and surgical quality metrics in small intestinal neuroendocrine tumours.

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