EXPLORING THE BIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL HETEROGENEITY OF GRADE 2 PANCREATIC NEUROENDOCRINE TUMORS: INSIGHTS INTO DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS, AND THERAPEUTIC TARGETS

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Pancreas

October 15, 2023

A retrospective single-center study of 20 grade 2 pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasms found significantly worse progression-free survival compared to grade 1 tumors and more advanced disease stage at diagnosis, despite similar overall survival.

KEY POINTS

- Grade 2 PanNENs presented at significantly more advanced stages than grade 1 (10 of 20 patients at stage IV versus zero grade 1 patients at stage IV, p=0.0003).
- Median progression-free survival after first-line treatment was 25.5 months for grade 2 versus not reached for grade 1 (p<0.0001), though median overall survival did not differ significantly (83 versus 87 months).
- Among 15 grade 2 patients who underwent surgery, 60% achieved R0 resection, but 53.3% required additional therapies including somatostatin analogs, peptide receptor radionuclide therapy, targeted therapy, or chemotherapy.
- The authors conclude that grade 2 PanNENs require a different personalized treatment approach than grade 1 tumors and warrant further research to identify prognostic factors.

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