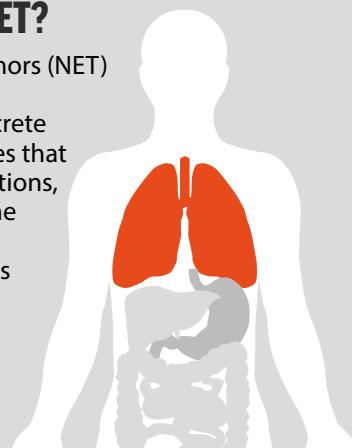


LUNG NEUROENDOCRINE TUMORS

What is lung NET?

Neuroendocrine tumors (NET) arise from cells that can produce and secrete a variety of hormones that regulate bodily functions, such as air flow, in the lungs. Lung NET originate in the lungs and may also be referred to as *lung carcinoids* or *bronchial NET*.



There are 4 types of lung NET:

- Typical carcinoid (low grade)
- Atypical carcinoid (intermediate grade)
- Large-cell neuroendocrine carcinoma (LCNEC) (poorly differentiated, high grade)
- Small-cell lung cancer (SCLC) (poorly differentiated, high grade)

NET is diagnosed in approximately

5 cases per 100,000 people¹,
with lung NET accounting for about
30% of NET diagnoses²

Functional vs Nonfunctional NET

Signs and symptoms of lung NET include:



Persistent Cough



Asthma-like Wheezing



Shortness of Breath



Chest Pain

Lung NET can be categorized as functional or nonfunctional tumors.

Nonfunctional Tumors

- Can present with a broad variety of symptoms due to the tumor growing into adjacent or distant tissue or may be asymptomatic (show no symptoms)

Functional Tumors

- May produce symptoms and complications related to the excess release of hormones from the tumor cells, including the development of various neuroendocrine syndromes

Challenges in Diagnosing Lung NET



Diagnosing NET can often take years because lung NET tend to grow slowly or be asymptomatic.

At the time of diagnosis, approximately **28%** of lung NET patients have advanced disease¹.

- The 5-year survival rate for localized lung NET is **84%**, whereas the 5-year survival rate for patients with advanced lung NET is **27%**¹.

Delays in diagnosis also can lead to progressive disease, meaning that the cancer is growing, spreading or getting worse.

Managing Lung NET

A multidisciplinary team of medical experts is often involved in lung NET management. This team may include an oncologist, pulmonologist, endocrinologist, surgeon, nurse and nutritionist, among others.

Managing lung NET depends on several factors, including the tumor type, size, location, stage of disease, patient's comorbidity, and whether the patient has any other serious medical conditions.

- The primary treatment options for people living with lung NET are surgery, chemotherapy, and other medicines²
- For those with localized disease, meaning the cancer is limited to a certain part of the body, surgery is the primary treatment option. Subsequent treatment may include radiotherapies or chemotherapies²
- For those with typical and atypical lung NET, therapeutic options can include medicines like, chemotherapies and targeted therapies²

1. Yao J, Hassan M, Phan A, et al. One Hundred Years After "Carcinoid": Epidemiology and Prognostic Factors for Neuroendocrine Tumors in 35,825 Cases in the United States. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008; 26: 3063-3072.

2. Gridelli C, Rossi A, Airomab G, et al. Treatment of pulmonary neuroendocrine tumours: State of the art and future developments. *Cancer Treat Rev*. 2012; 39: 466-472.

