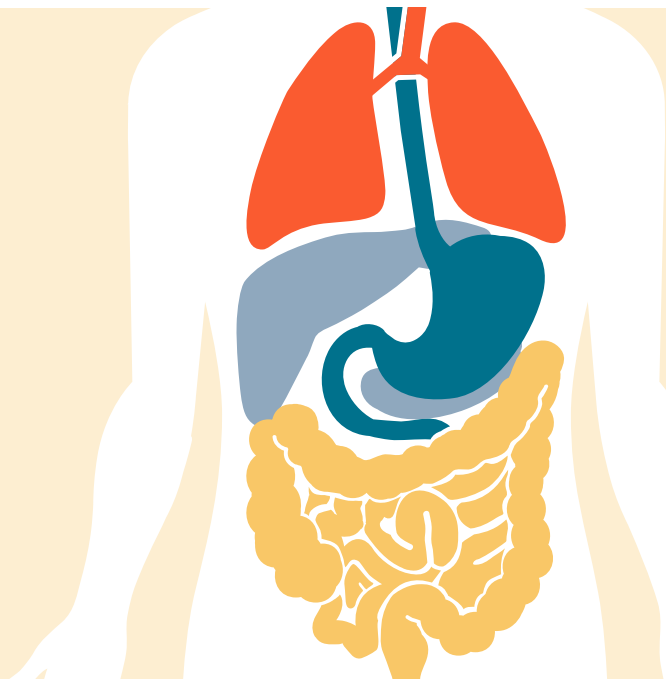


Could your patients with NET have progressive disease?

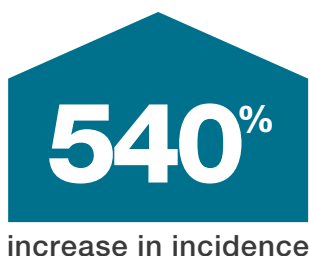
Detecting NET progression early is important to optimize patient outcomes¹

Delayed diagnosis of NET is common due to their asymptomatic presentation or nonspecific symptoms.¹

Prognosis worsens as disease progresses, so timely diagnosis of progressive NET is critical.¹⁻³



Facts about NET



INCIDENCE OF NET IS ON THE RISE¹

Although NET are a rare cancer, SEER data show a **540% increase in incidence over nearly 40 years**. Many patients with NET have advanced disease at diagnosis.^{1,4}

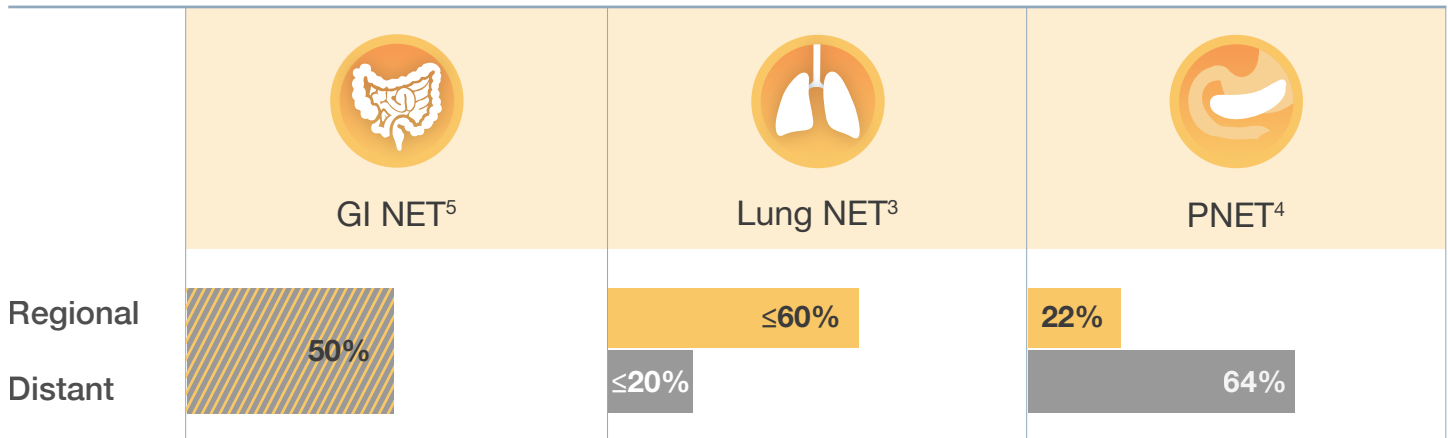


~85% OF DIAGNOSED NET ORIGINATE IN THE GI TRACT, LUNG, OR PANCREAS¹

- GI NET: ~52%
- Lung NET: ~25%
- PNET: ~8%

Median overall survival decreases as NET spread beyond the organ of origin¹

MOST NET PATIENTS HAVE REGIONAL OR DISTANT METASTASES AT DIAGNOSIS³⁻⁵



SEER DATA—MEDIAN OS IN NET BY STAGE¹



Take action to detect progressive NET early

VISIT WWW.CARCINOID.COM/HCP-RESOURCES ▶

Abbreviation: OS, overall survival.

References: 1. Dasari A, Shen C, Halperin D, et al. Trends in the incidence, prevalence, and survival outcomes in patients with neuroendocrine tumors in the United States. *JAMA Oncol.* 2017;E1-E8. Published April 27, 2017. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2017.0589. 2. Frilling A, Akerström G, Falconi M, et al. Neuroendocrine tumor disease: an evolving landscape. *Endocr Relat Cancer.* 2012;19(5):R163-R185. 3. Wolin EM. Challenges in the diagnosis and management of well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors of the lung (typical and atypical carcinoid): current status and future considerations. *Oncologist.* 2015;20(10):1123-1131. 4. Yao JC, Hassan M, Phan A, et al. One hundred years after “carcinoid”: epidemiology of and prognostic factors for neuroendocrine tumors in 35,825 cases in the United States. *J Clin Oncol.* 2008;26(18):3063-3072. 5. Öberg KE. Gastrointestinal neuroendocrine tumors. *Ann Oncol.* 2010;21(suppl 7):vii72-vii80.