Detecting NET progression early is important to optimize patient outcomes\(^1\)

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 RISE\(^1\)**
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 PANCREAS\(^1\)**
- GI NET: ~52%
- Lung NET: ~25%
- PNET: ~8%
Median overall survival decreases as NET spread beyond the organ of origin\textsuperscript{1}

**MOST NET PATIENTS HAVE REGIONAL OR DISTANT METASTASES AT DIAGNOSIS\textsuperscript{3-5}**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GI NET\textsuperscript{5}</th>
<th>Lung NET\textsuperscript{3}</th>
<th>PNET\textsuperscript{4}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional: 50%</td>
<td>≤60%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distant: ≤20%</td>
<td></td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEER DATA—MEDIAN OS IN NET BY STAGE\textsuperscript{1}**

- Localized: >30 YEARS
- Regional: 10.2 YEARS
- Distant: 1 YEAR

Take action to detect progressive NET early

Visit www.carcinoid.com/HCP-resources

Abbreviation: OS, overall survival.