MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOR

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Journal of Clinical Medicine

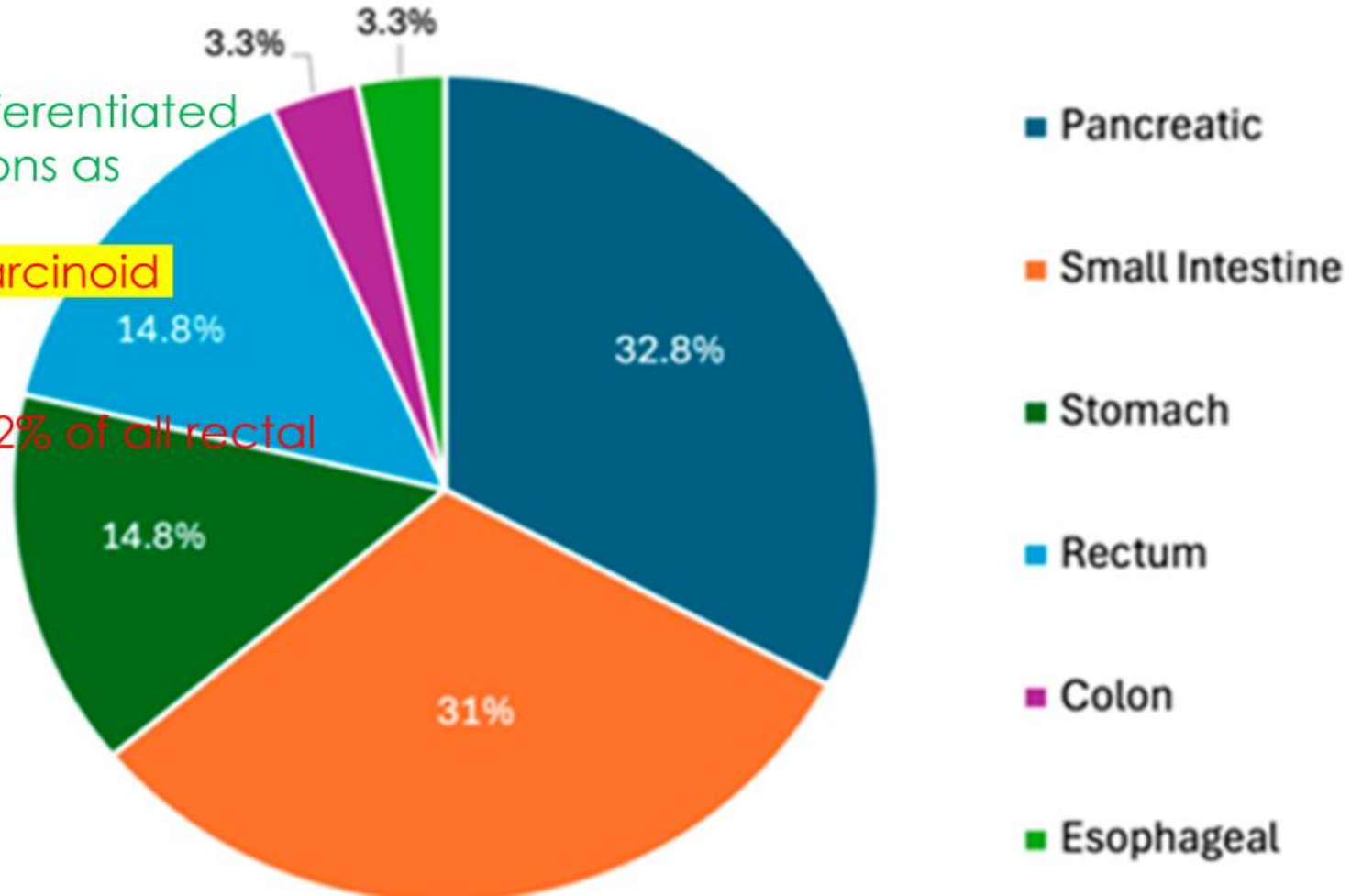
MDPI

Review

Gastroesophageal Neuroendocrine Tumors: Outcomes and Management

Christine Son [1,2,*], Joshua Kalapala [3], Jeff Leva [1], Michelle Marion Popadiuk [1], Mohammed K. Atieh [1,2], Daniel Havlichek III [1,2], La

non-aggressive and
Benign Colonic NETs-5–7% of all well-differentiated
GEP-NETs with similar clinical presentations as
adenocarcinoma of the colons--------
Less than 1% of patients present with carcinoid
features
Rectal NETs
Rectal NETs (R-NETs) comprise about 1–2% of all rectal
tumors and represent 12–27%
of all GI NETs



https://doi.org/10.1007/s11912-021-01172-1

NEUROENDOCRINE NEOPLASMS (NS REED, SECTION EDITOR)

Rectal Neuroendocrine Neoplasms: Why Is There a Global Variation?

Jack Cope[1] · Raj Srirajaskanthan[1,2]

Accepted: 20 September 2021 / Published online: 27 January 2022

risk of nodal involvement is over 60%

85% of rectal NETs that are stage 1 or2 at diagnosis.

Endoscopic resection1o -20 mm- 80% Survival

World Journal of Gastroenterology

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World J Gastroenterol 2025 February 14; 31(6): 100517

DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v31.i6.100517

ISSN 1007-9327 (print) ISSN 2219-2840 (online)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Innovative approaches in predicting outcomes for rectal neuroendocrine tumors

Mahmoud Nassar, Bahaaeldin Baraka, Andrew H Talal

gastrointestinal tract,pancreas, and lungs.
differnation –screening colonoscopy ,
trans anal excision, low anterior resection, or abdominoperineal resection.
Advanced or metastatic cases, especially poorly differentiated NECs, often require chemotherapy-
targeted therapies- tumor grade, tumor stage, tumor size, age, and the prognostic nutritional index

ORIGINAL ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Can Lymph Node Metastasis be Predicted in Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Neoplasias?

Serhat Ocakli[1], Cengiz Ceylan[2], Firat Canlikarakaya[3], Abidin Goktas[4], Rumeysa Kankoc[5] and Serdar Gokay Terzioglu[4]

[1]Department of General Surgery, Ankara Pursaklar State Hospital, Ankara, Turkiye
[2]Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Inonu University, Malatya, Turkiye
[3]Department of General Surgery, Tokat Niksar State Hospital, Tokat, Turkiye
[4]Department of General Surgery, Ankara City Hospital, Ankara, Turkiye
[5]Department of Pathology, Ankara City Hospital, Ankara, Turkiye

1.33 and 2.33 per 100,000 Martin et al., lymph node metastasis rates were reported as 65% for colon-origin tumours, 49% for stomach, 48% for rectum, 31% for appendix, and 24% for pancreas.
tumour size ≥12 mm was reported as an independent risk factor for LN metastasis.

cancers

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Article

Principles of Surgical Management of Small Intestinal NET

Arnaud Pasquer [1,2,*], Thomas Walter [2,3,4], Laurent Milot [2,3,5], Valérie Hervieu [2,3,6] and Gilles Poncet [1,2,3]

25%--flush, diarrhea, and cardiac failure

Resection with extent lymphadenectomy should-

Laparotomy or Laparoscopy

Review

Surgical Management of Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors

Lisa M. Kenney [1] and Marybeth Hughes [2,*]

[1] Department of Surgery, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Macon and Joan Brock Virginia Health Sciences

Neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) are heterogeneous malignancies arising from enterochromaffin cells that can arise from the gastrointestinal(GI) tract and pancreas. Surgical management is the cornerstone of treatment Colorectal NETs-the ascending colon Rectal NETs represent 20% of GI NETs, although rectal NETs represent only 1–2% of all rectal tumors-Approximately 12–27% of patients with NETs present with distant metastasis-TAE, TACE, and TARE)

Cureus

Open Access Review Article

DOI: 10.7759/cureus.14006

Diagnosis and Management of Gastrointestinal Neuroendocrine Tumors: A Comprehensive Literature Review

Omid Yazdanpanah [1], Sarvani Surapaneni [1], Layla Shanah [1], Sohaip Kabashneh [1]

1. Internal Medicine, Wayne State University Detroit Medical Center, Detroit, USA

Corresponding author: Omid Yazdanpanah, omid.yazdanpanah@wayne.edu

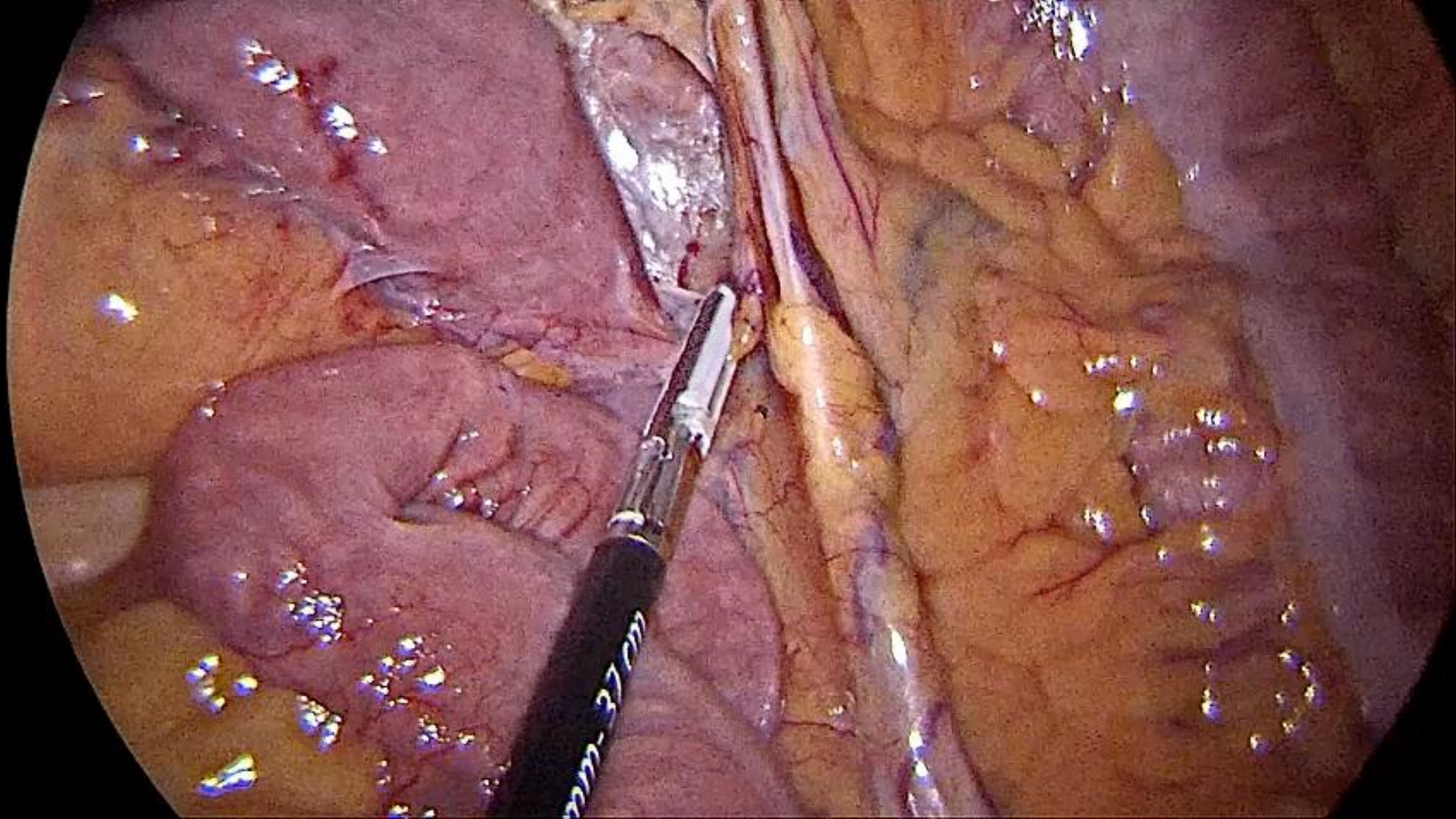
2% of all malignancy cases-
Intestinal obstruction, or carcinoid syndrome
(CSgraded as G1, G2, or G3 based on mitotic count and/or Ki-67-The most common organ systems affected by NETs are the gastrointestinal tract and the respiratory tract accounting for 62-67% and 22-27% of the total NETs, respectively .
In the digestive tract, the most common sites to be affected by NETs are the small intestine (30.8%), rectum (26.3%), colon (17.6%), pancreas (12.1%), and appendix (5.7%-
5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA) is the end product of serotonin metabolism. Chromogranin A (CgA) is a glycoprotein secreted by NETs

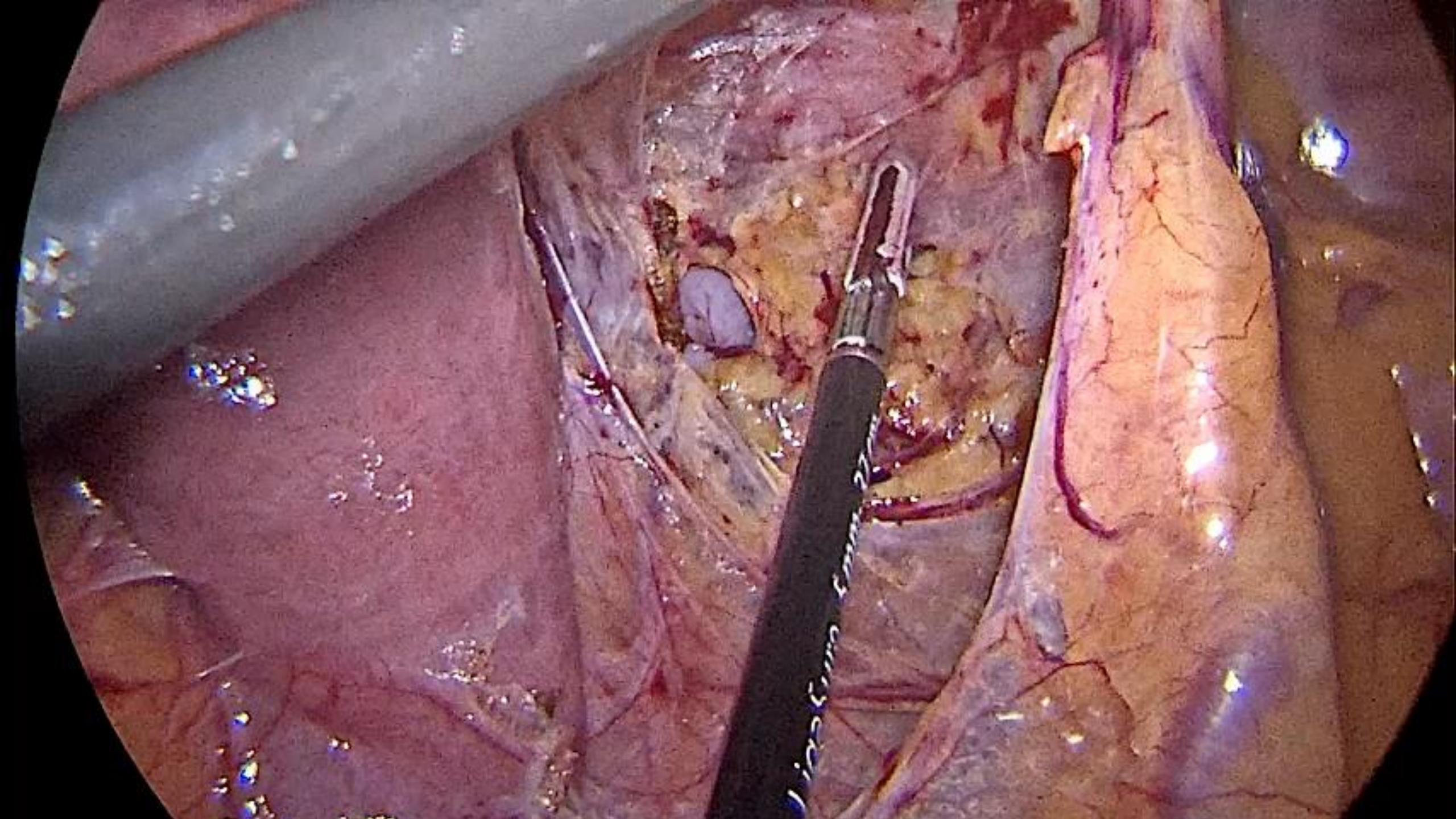
World J Surg (2021) 45:197–202
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00268-020-05710-z

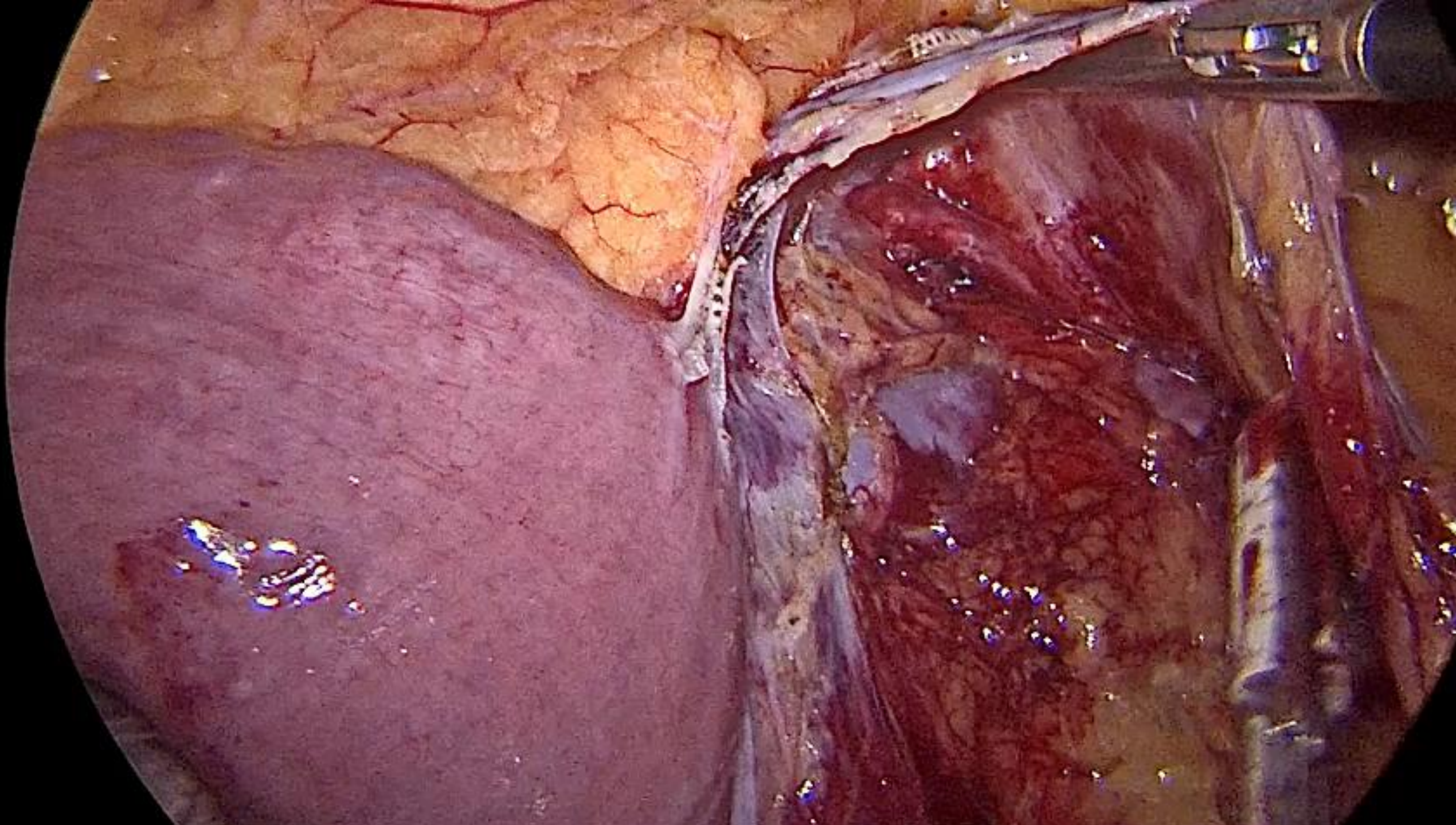
SURGICAL SYMPOSIUM CONTRIBUTION

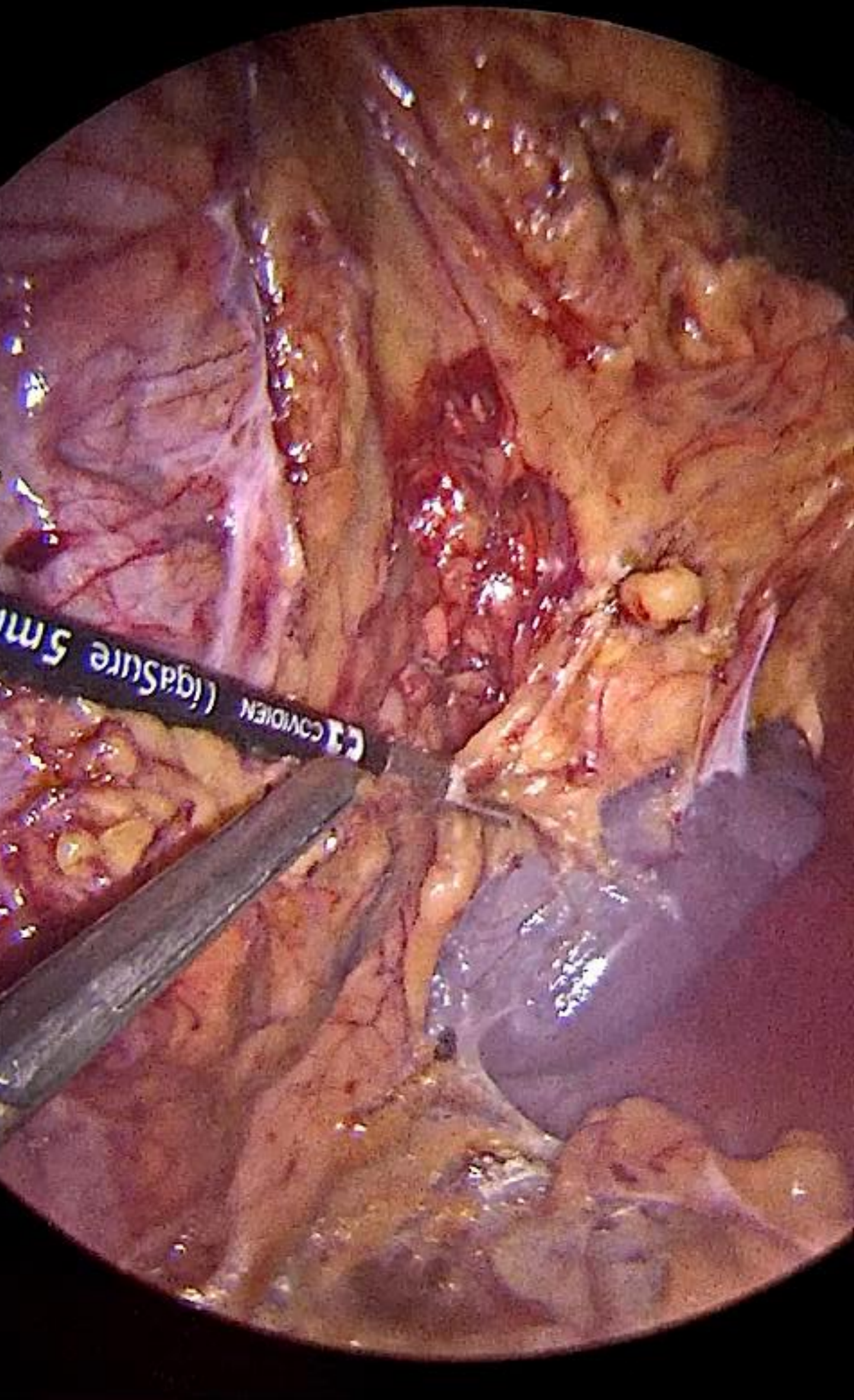
Extent of Lymph Node Dissection for Small Bowel Neuroendocrine Tumors

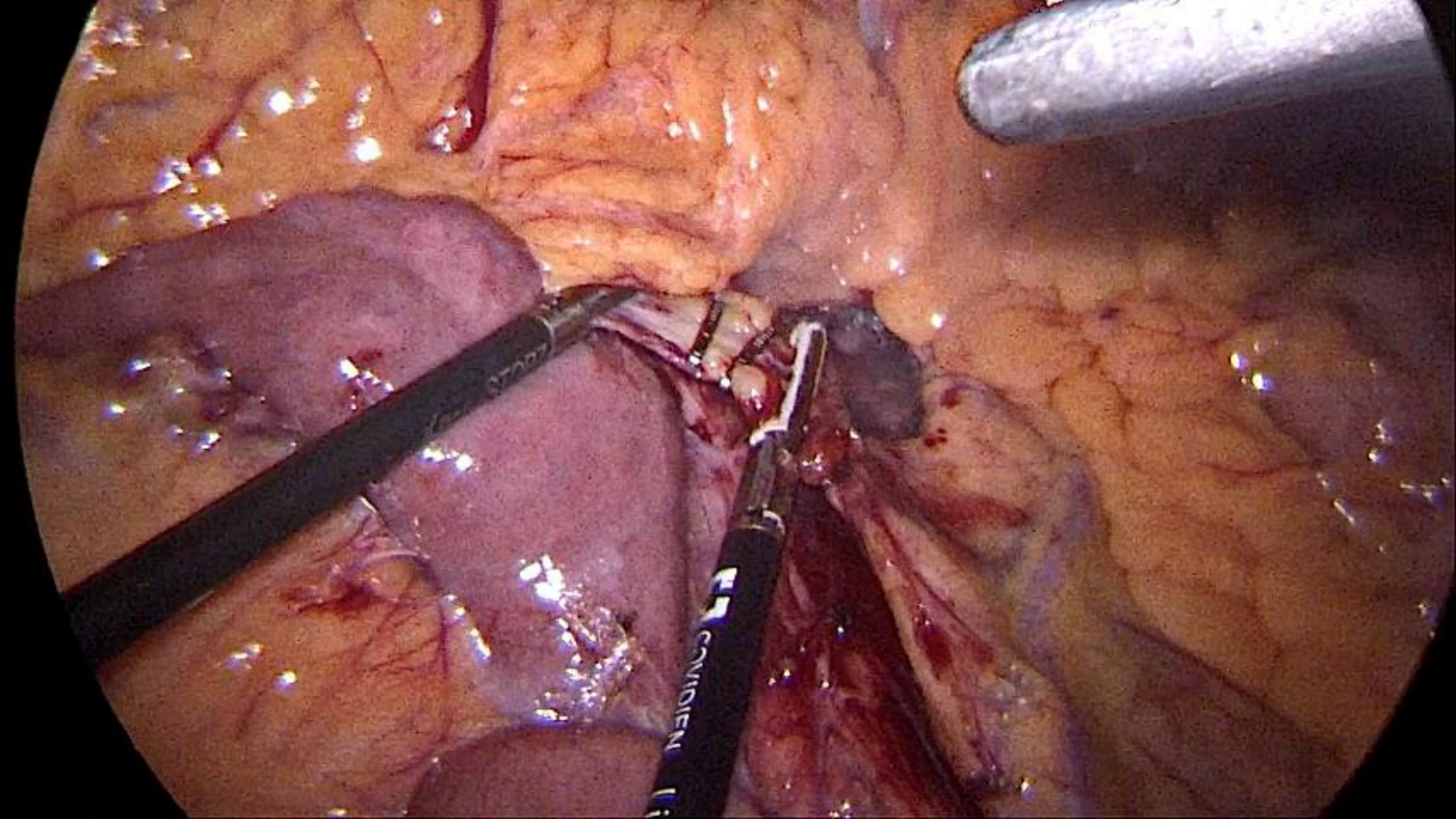
Julie Hallet[1,2] · Calvin Law[1,2]


mm-37 cm






COVIDIEN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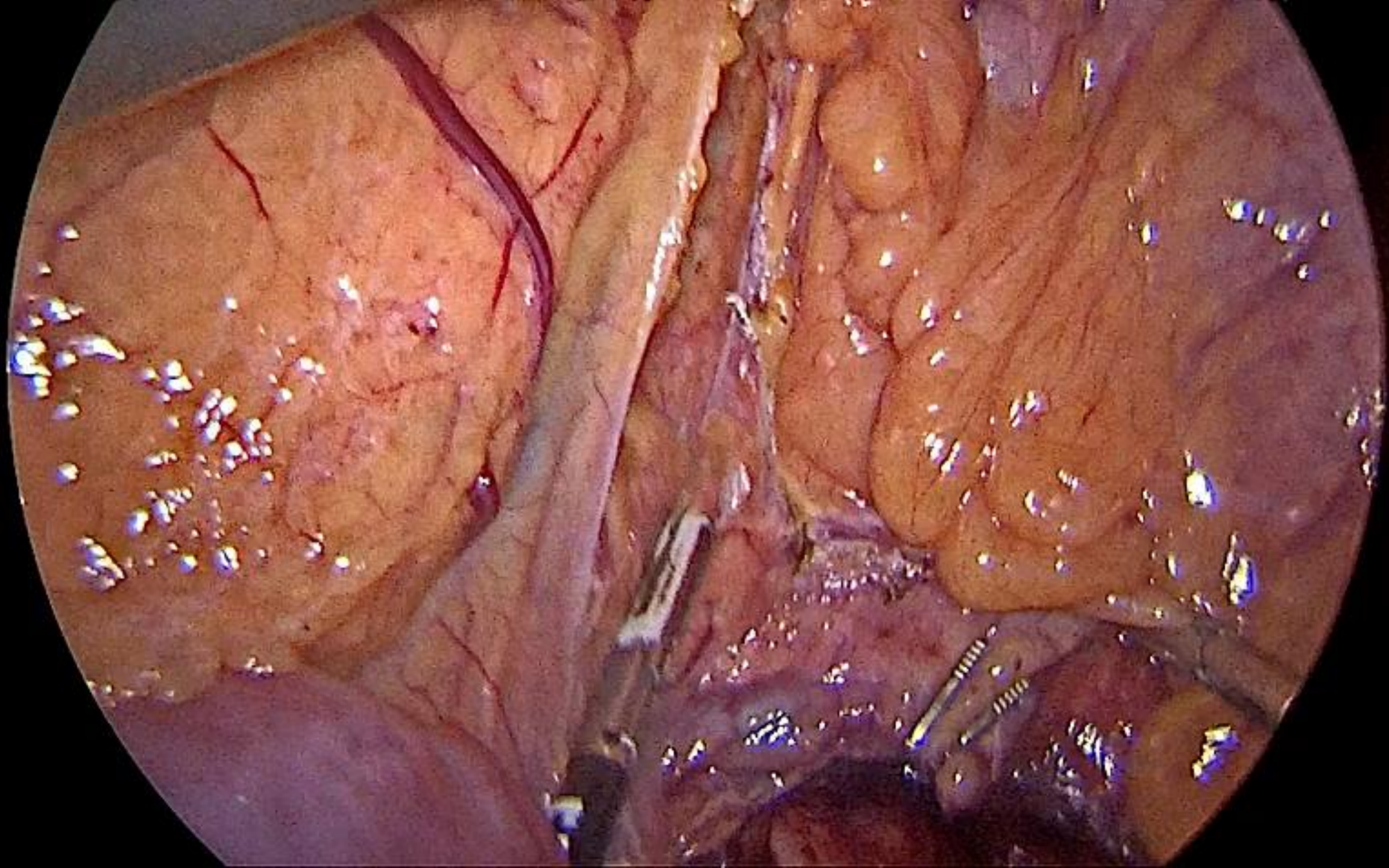

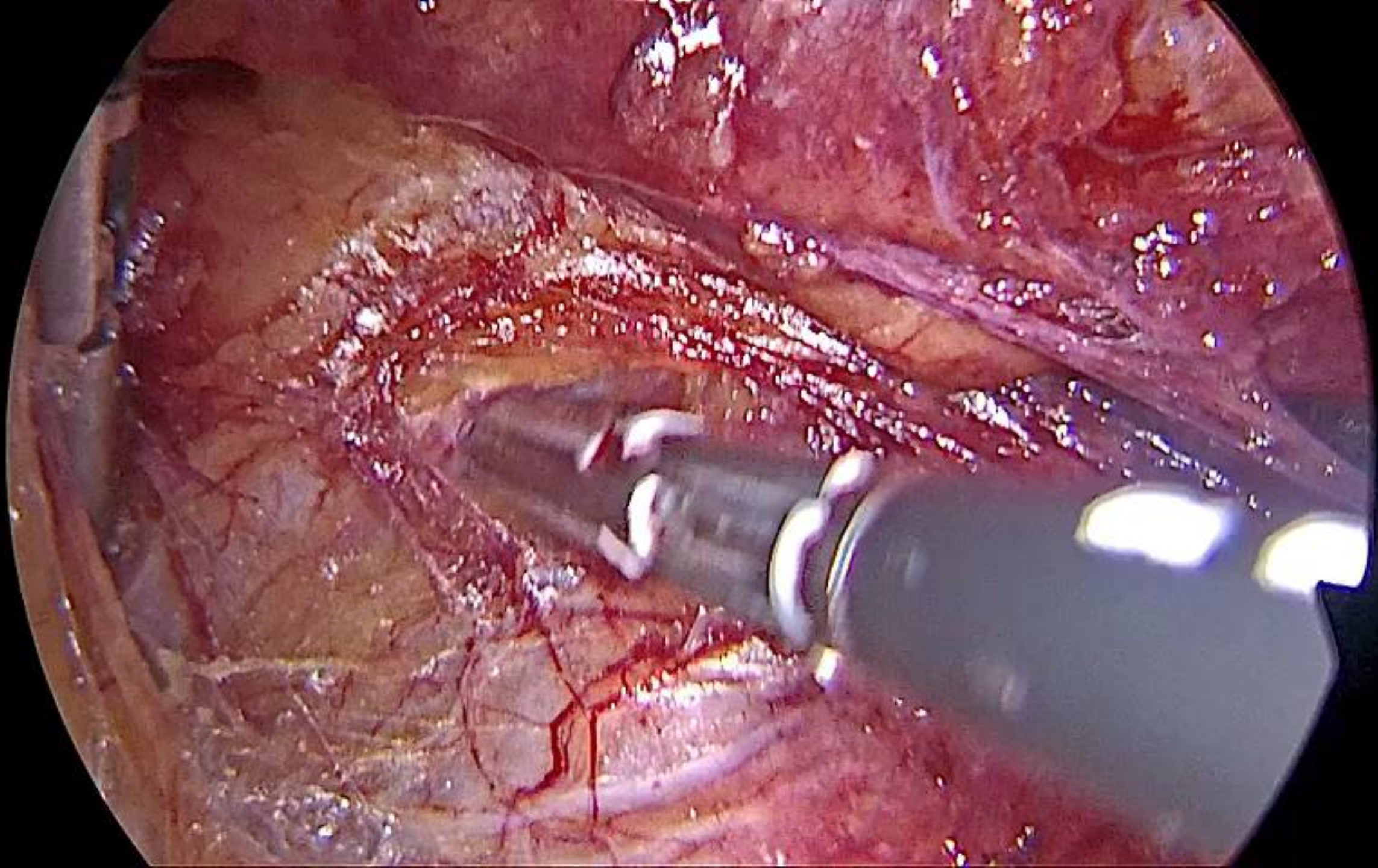

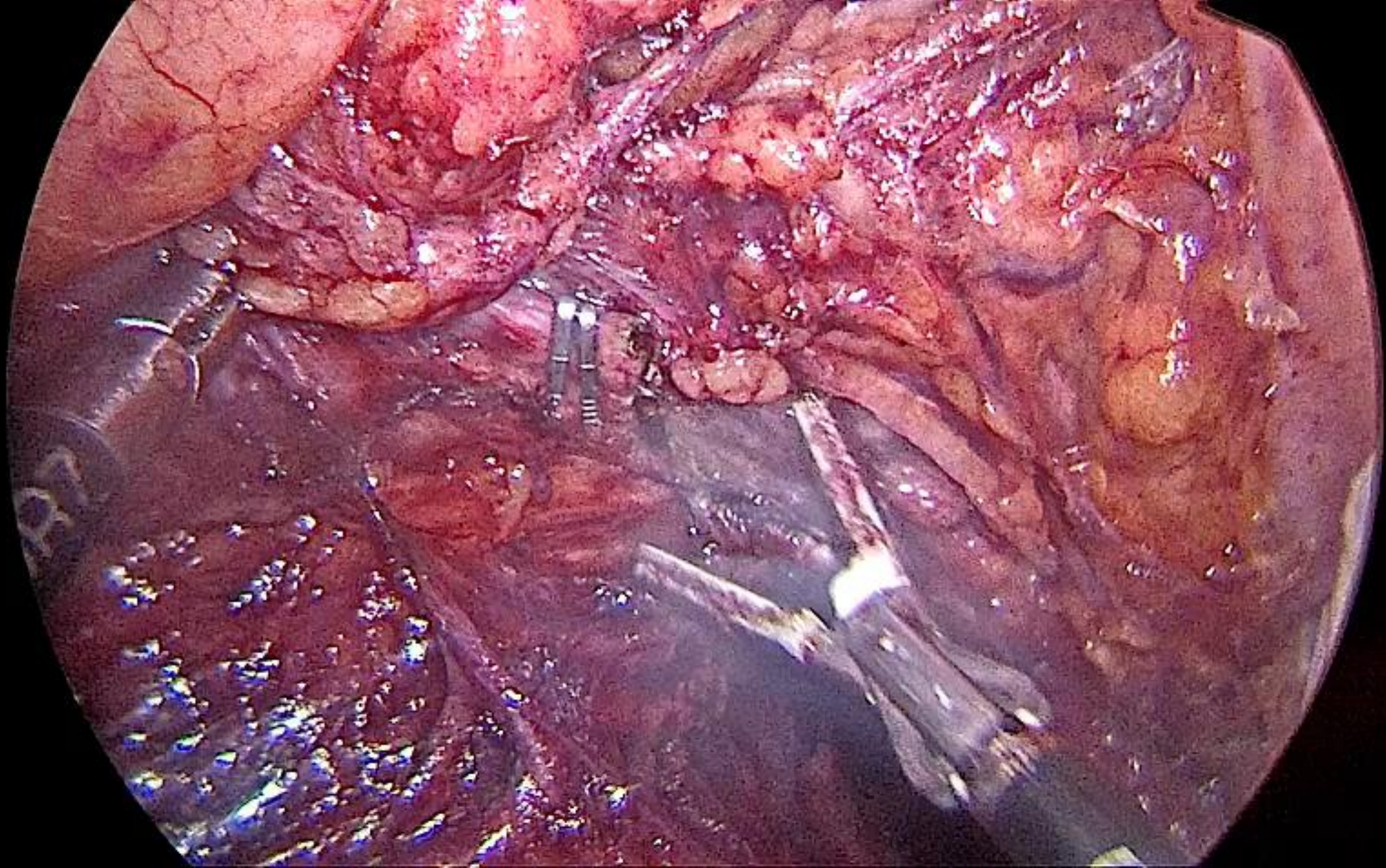

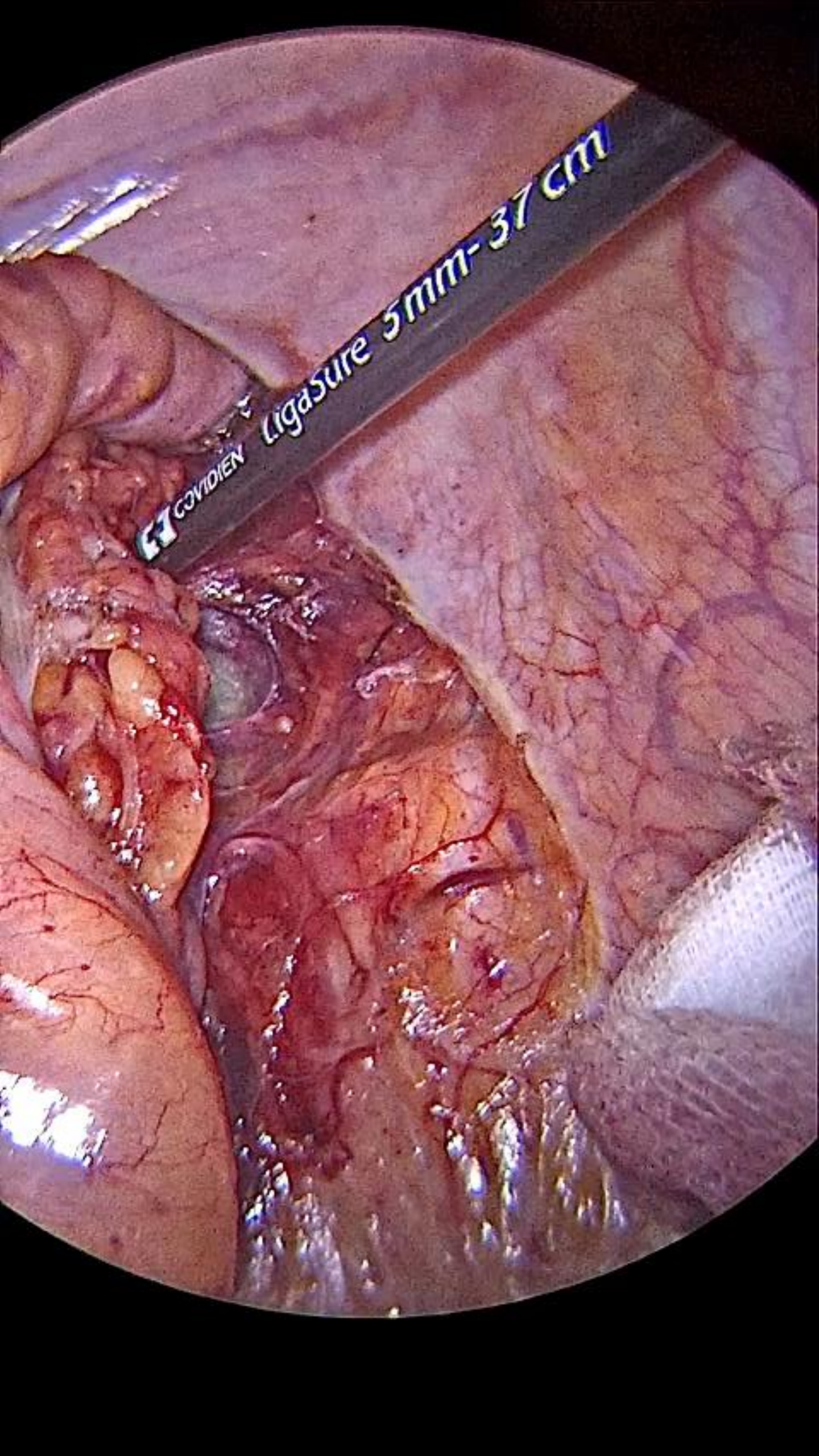
COVIDIEN
LigaSure 5mm-37 cm