

Abstract # 502: Survey of Challenges in Access to Diagnostics and Treatment for Neuroendocrine Tumor Patients (SCAN): The Diagnostic Process of GEP-NETs in Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

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Background:

- Neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) are rare and complex neoplasms, affecting various organs, but most commonly the gastrointestinal tract.¹
- NET incidence and prevalence are increasing worldwide making it one of the fastest growing classes of cancer.¹

Methods:

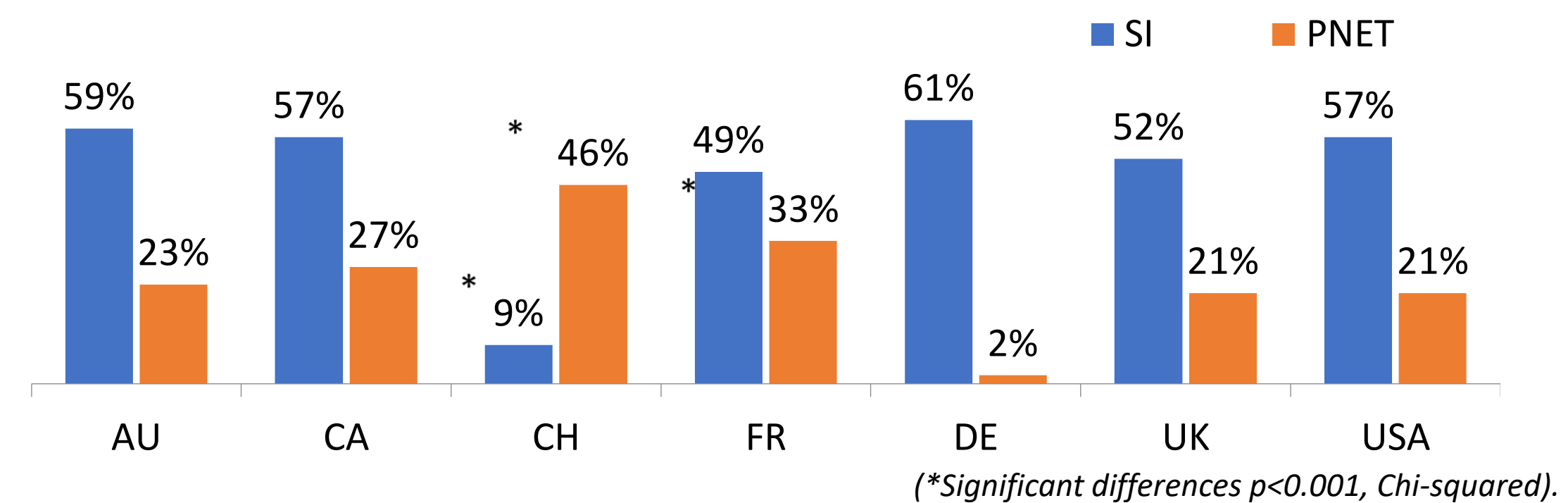
- SCAN measured healthcare delivery to neuroendocrine tumor (NET) patients globally.
- During Sept-Nov 2019, 2359 NET patients and 436 healthcare professionals (HCPs) completed the survey.

Results:

Participant Characteristics:

- 71% (1670/2359) were gastroenteropancreatic (GEP) neuroendocrine tumor (NET) patients, 71% of which were from Australia (AU, 7%, N=120), Canada (CA, 9%, 154), China (CH, 7%, 114), France (FR, 8%, 137), Germany (DE, 9%, 149), UK (11%, 191) and USA (19%, 323).
- Primary GEP-NETs were predominantly small intestinal (SI) with similar proportions in AU, CA, DE, UK and US and smaller in FR and CH
- Second most common primary was pancreatic NET (similar across countries) except for CH and FR.

Figure 1: Similarities and differences in primary NET type (SI and PNET) by country



Conclusions:

- SCAN demonstrates some interesting geographical variations with respect to tumor demographics and stage at presentation.
- Nonetheless, delayed GEP-NET diagnosis remains a significant global challenge.

Enhanced knowledge about GEP-NETs in hospitals without NET specialists, especially among gastroenterologists and family doctors (GPs), will drive improvements in global NET care.

Reference: 1. Dasari et al, JAMA Oncol. 2017;3(10):1335-1342. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2017.0589

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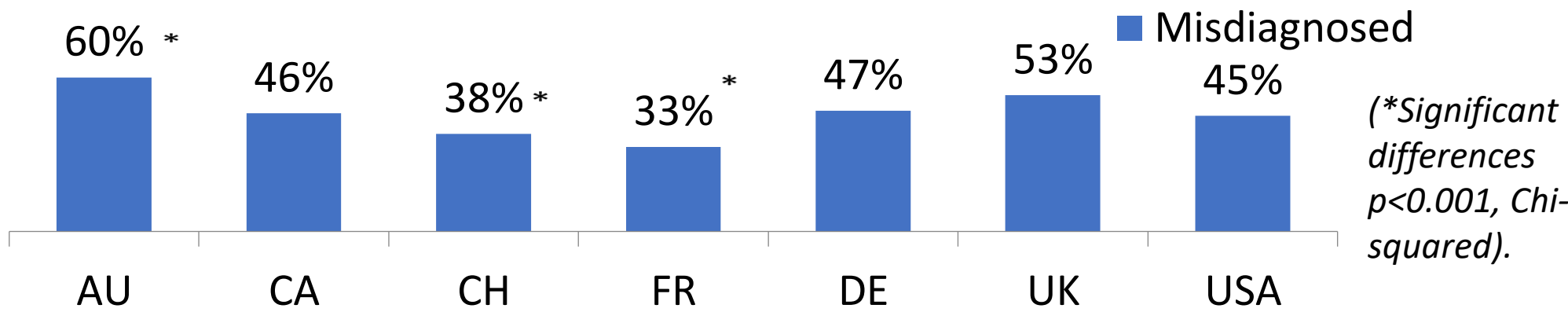


Results (2):

GEP-NETs Diagnostic Process

- Misdiagnosis was frequent and occurred at least once but most commonly multiple times.

Figure 2: Misdiagnoses by country



- The most frequent misdiagnoses in all countries among GEP-NET patients were irritable bowel syndrome and gastritis.
- Patients presented with stage IV disease in more than half of cases in AU, CA, FR, UK & USA

Table 1: GEP-NET patients with Stage IV disease at presentation by country

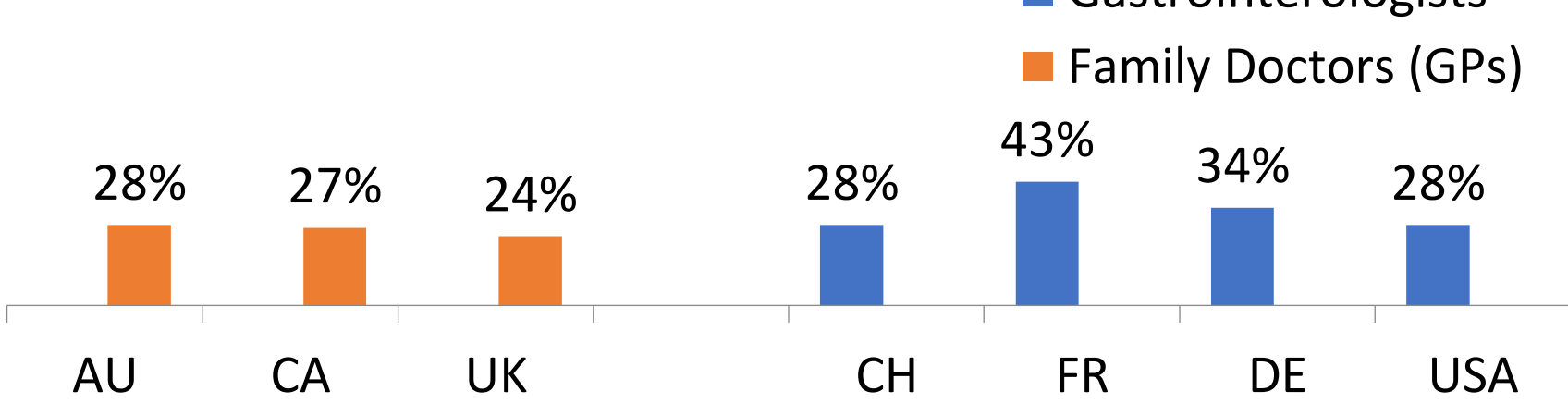
	AU	CA	CH	FR	DE	UK	USA
Stage IV at presentation	53%, 64/120	60%, 93/154	36%, 41/114 *	53%, 71/137	26%, 39/149*	50%, 95/191	61%, 198/323

(*Significant differences p<0.001, Chi-squared).

HCPs Involvement & Place of Diagnosis:

- On average 3 HCPs were involved in the diagnostic process in all above-mentioned countries.

Figure 3: HCPs who most often suggested the test that led to the correct diagnosis by country



- The biggest share of respondents reported that their diagnosis was received in a hospital without a NET specialist, except for CH (AU 38%; CA 42%; CH 25%; FR 36%, DE 51%, UK 44%, USA 45%).