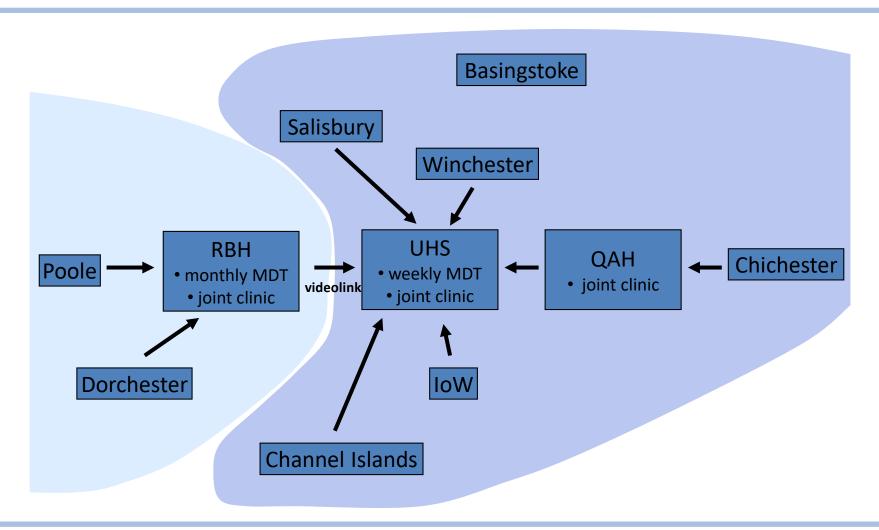
# What are Neuroendocrine Tumours? (and a bit about surgery)

Tom Armstrong PhD FRCSEd
Hepatobiliary Surgeon
University Hospitals Southampton



PLANETS NET Conference, Southampton 2018

## What is the Wessex NET Group?







## What is the Wessex NET Group?







## What is the Wessex NET Group?



.... a partnership that has led to the recognition of the Wessex NET Group

European Centre of Excellence







### Nervism



#### 1883 Ivan Pavlov

- recognised that dogs salivate when given food
- realised the dogs salivate when they think that they were going to be given food

First realisation that nervous system (brain) plays a dominant role in bodily functions



# More to it than just nervism: there is endocrinism too!

What does endocrine mean?



# More to it than just nervism: there is endocrinism too!

What does endocrine mean?

Refers to a gland which secretes hormones directly into blood stream



# More to it than just nervism: there is endocrinism too!

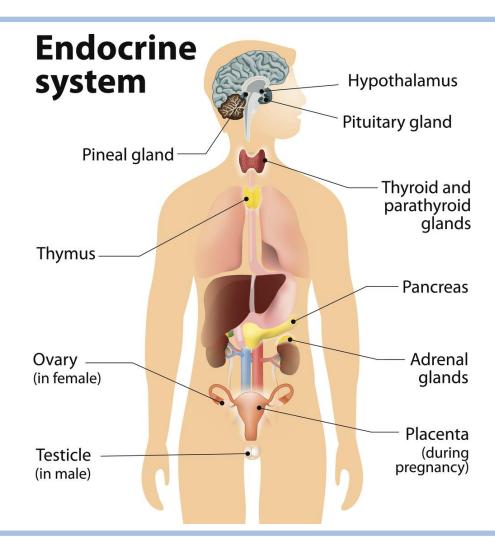
 Hormone=chemical messenger sent from one cell to another in blood stream







## Endocrine system in humans





# How do nerves and endocrine system interact?

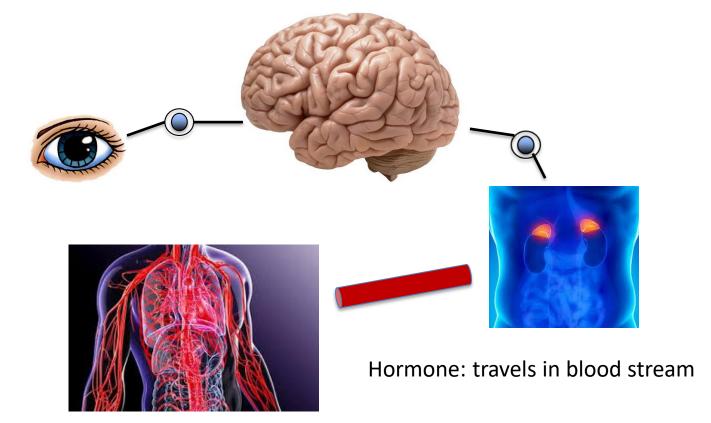
- 1867 Islands of cells in pancreas
  - Langerhans
- 1870 Glands within the intestines (EC cells)
  - Heidenhain
- 1902 Realisation that hormones regulated gut function
  - Bayliss and Starling
- 1938 EC cells made gut hormones and that these interacted with neurones
  - Feyter



### Neuroendocrine System in action

Paradigm shift in understanding

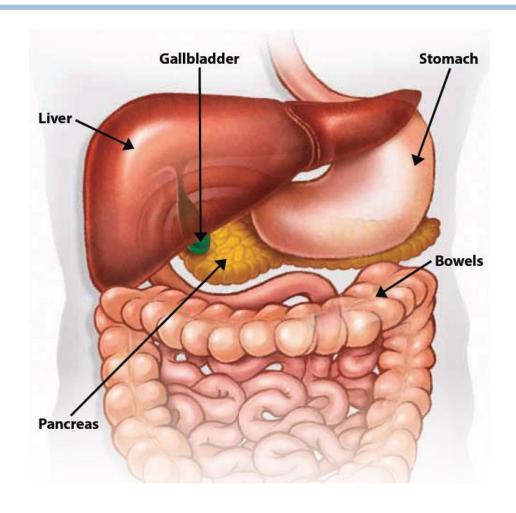








# Anatomy and Function of Gastrointestinal Tract





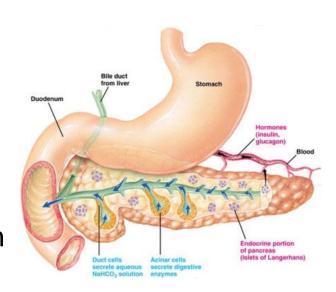
#### Neuroendocrine Pancreatic Function

#### Systemic Hormones

- Insulin: drives sugars into cells
- Glucagon: releases sugars from liver

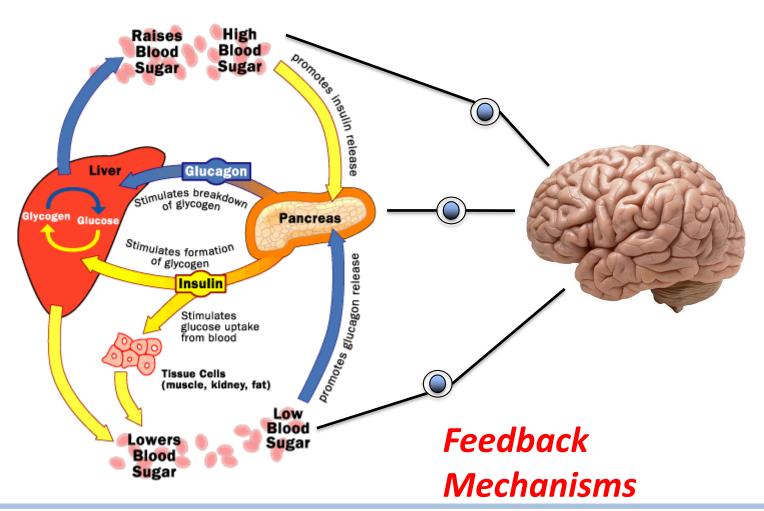
#### Gut Hormones

- Gastrin: production of acid in stomach
- VIP: encourages GI secretions
- Somatostatin: suppresses release of other hormones
- PPP: reduces apetite and slows release of digestive juices





#### Neuroendocrine Pancreatic Function







### Neuroendocrine Gut Function

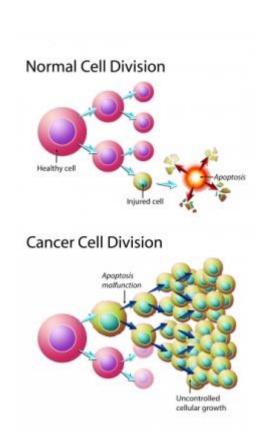
#### Gut Hormones

- Serotonin: gut function
  - (mood, sleep, healing)
- Bradykinin: gut contraction/motility
  - (dilate blood vessels, causes low blood pressure)
- Histamine: immune function
  - (too much causes wheezing and swelling)





## Why do tumours form?



- Environmental Factors
  - Smoking, alcohol
- Chronic Inflammation
  - Inflammatory bowel disease
- Genetic Factors
  - MEN syndromes

Normal Feedback Mechanisms Fail





### Why do tumours cause disease?

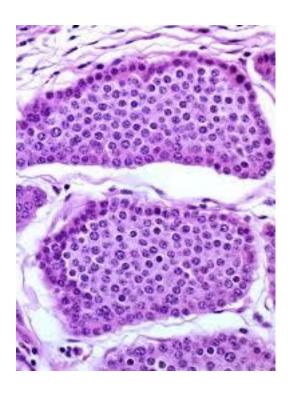
- Block anatomical tracts (pipes)
  - eg jaundice, vomiting, pain
- Stop normal function of organs
  - eg liver
- Secrete excessive hormones
  - eg insulin, thyroxin
  - syndrome





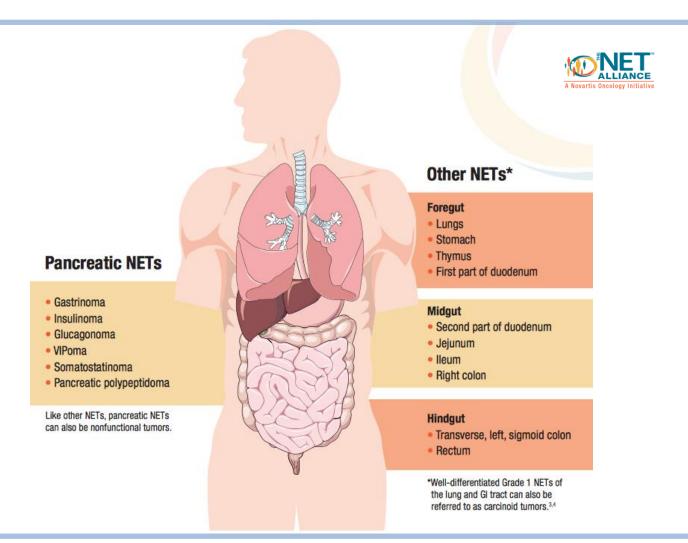
#### **NETS**

- 1890 Case report in Lancet
  - Woman in 50's
  - Egg sized lumps in intestine
  - Diarrhoea
  - Flushing after eating
- 1907 Carcinoma like (Carcinoid)
  - Oberndorfer





### **NETS:** anatomic distribution







### Functioning vs. Non-Functioning NETs

- Functioning
  - Hormonally active, cause syndromes which lead to investigation
- Non-functioning
  - Usually found incidentally or at a more advanced stage





### Presentation of Non-Functioning NETs

- Chance
- Jaundice
- Bowel Obstruction
- Cough
- Irritable bowel
- Anaemia









# Presentation of functioning NETs: Insulinoma

#### **Low Blood Sugar**

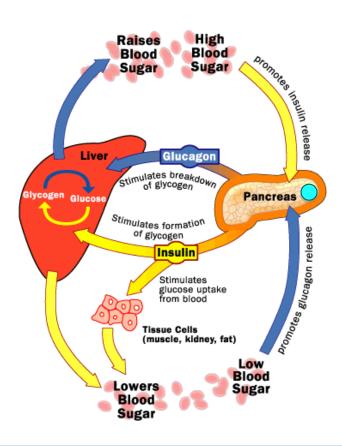
- headache
- lethargy
- dizzyness
- blurred vision

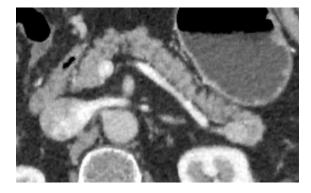


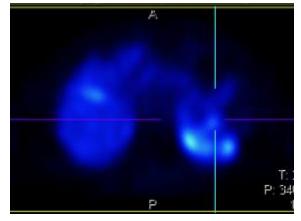
#### Stress Response

- anxiety
- tremor
- nausea
- sweating



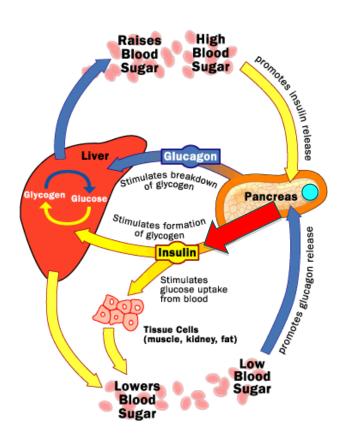


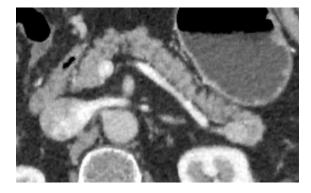


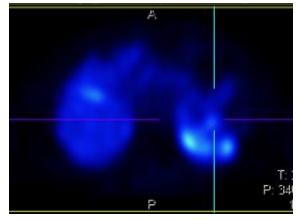






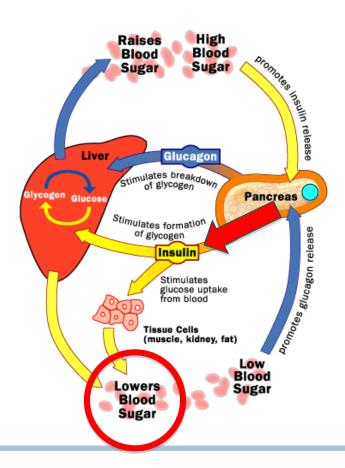


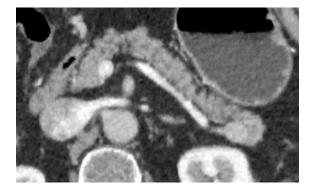


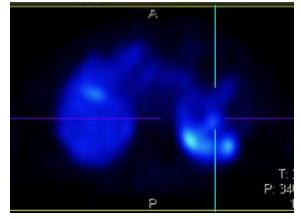






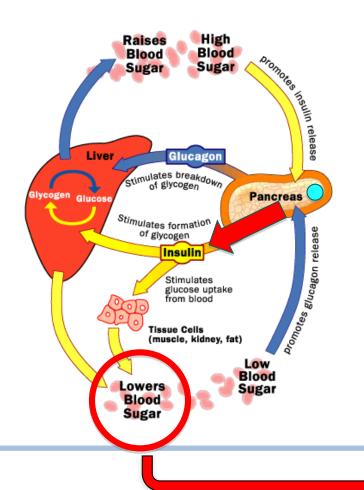


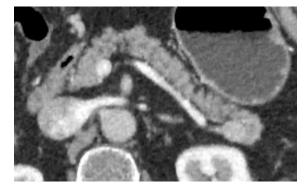


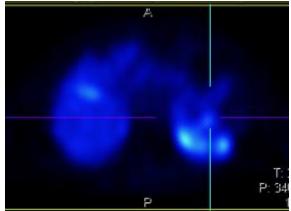














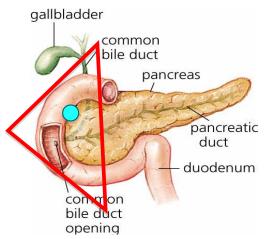


- Comprise 75% of functioning pancreatic NET
- Still rare
- Usually present in 50s
- 90%<2cm
- 10% multiple
- 10% malignant: if metastasis
- 10% MEN-1



# Presentation of functioning NETs: Gastrinoma

- Excess stomach acid
- Ulceration
  - Stomach
  - Duodenum
- Pain, weight loss
- Doesn't respond to treatment









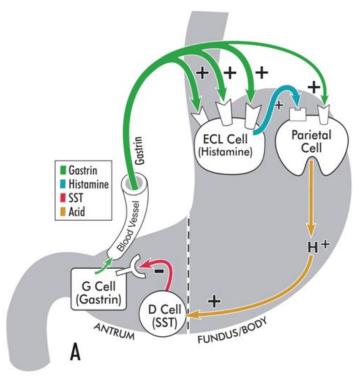


### Gastrinoma

Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome





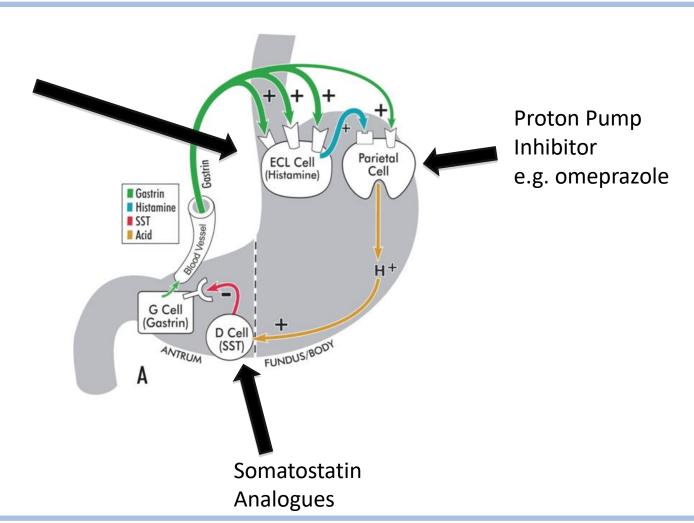






### Gastrinoma

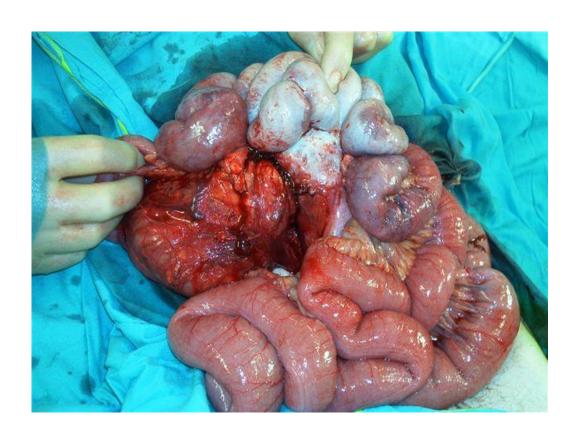
H<sub>2</sub> Blocker e.g. ranitidine





# Presentation of functioning NETs: Carcinoid (midgut NETs)

- Diarrhoea
- Abdominal pain
- Weight loss
- Flushing
- Heart failure

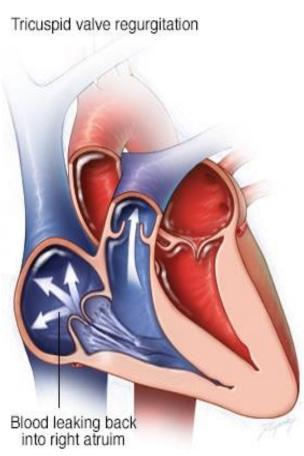




# Presentation of functioning NETs: Carcinoid (midgut NETs)

- Diarrhoea
- Abdominal pain
- Weight loss
- Flushing
- Heart failure
  - serotonin









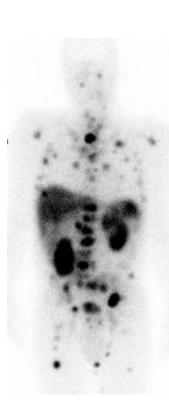
### Staging NETs

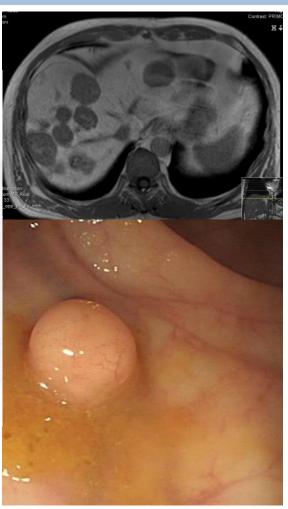
- TNM system
  - Tumour= size/site of primary tumour
    - +/- invasion of primary into adjacent organ
  - Node= spread of primary tumour to lymph nodes
    - via lymphatic channels
  - Metastasis= spread of primary tumour to other organs
    - via blood stream



## Staging NETs

- Scans
  - -CT
  - MRI
  - Octrotide
  - Gallium PET
- Endoscopy
  - Gastroscopy
  - Colonoscopy
  - Capsule
  - Endoscopic ultrasound



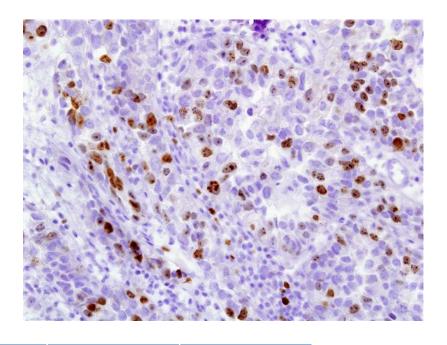






## **Grading NETs**

- Need biopsy
  - Primary
    - Endoscopy
  - Secondary/Metastasis
    - Liver

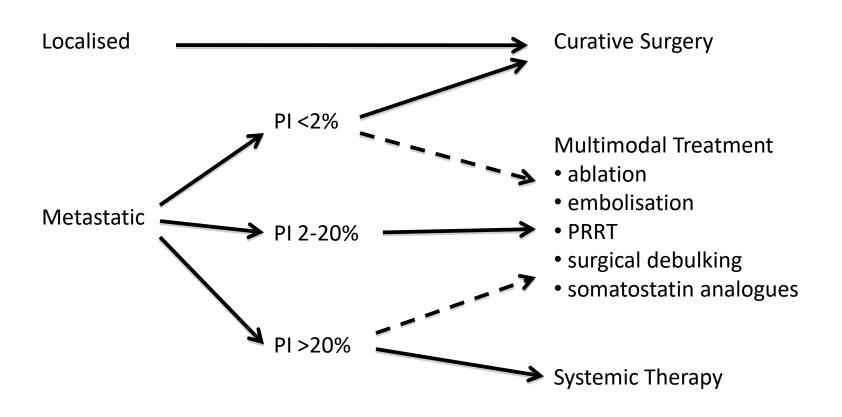


	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 3
	NET	NET	NET	NEC
Proliferation index (Ki67)	<2%	3-19%	20-49%	>50%





# Managing NETs



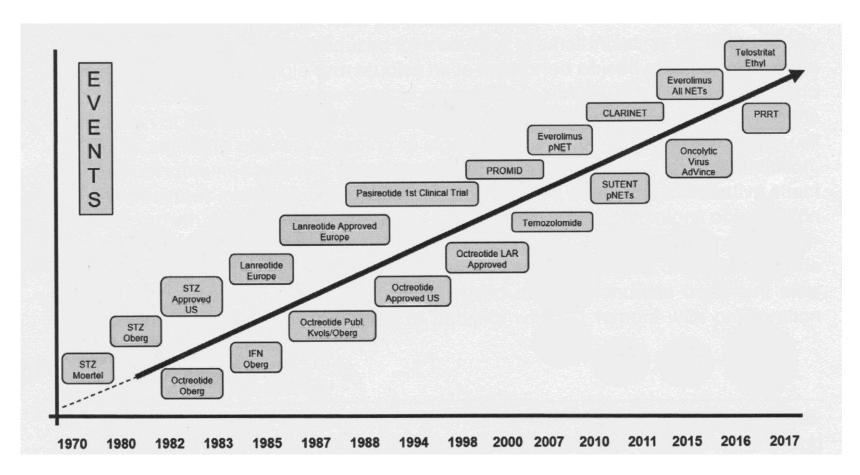


#### **Understanding Treatment Terminology**

- Systemic:
  - a treatment that treats any NET cell in the body
    - Lanreotide/Octreotide
    - Chemotherapy
    - PRRT
- Locoregional:
  - a treatment aimed at one specific area of body or an organ
    - Surgery
    - TACE or SIRT
- Cytoreductive/Debulking:
  - surgery to remove bulk of disease
- Multimodal:
  - A combination of treatments



#### **Evolution of NET Treatment**

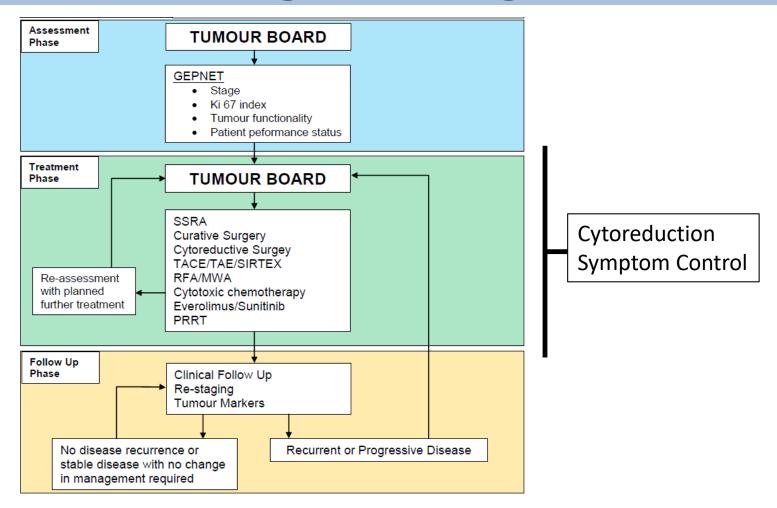


Oberg K Endocrinol Metab Clin N Am 2018; 47: 711-31



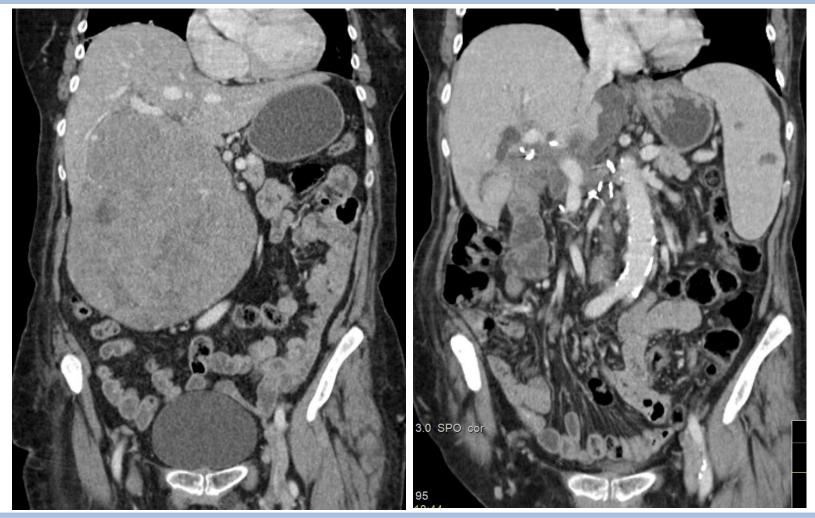


# Wessex NET Group Management Algorithm

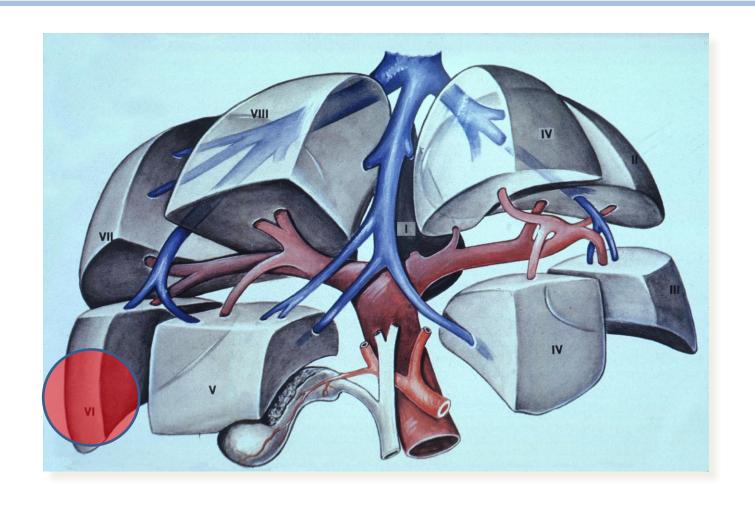




# Surgery for NETs

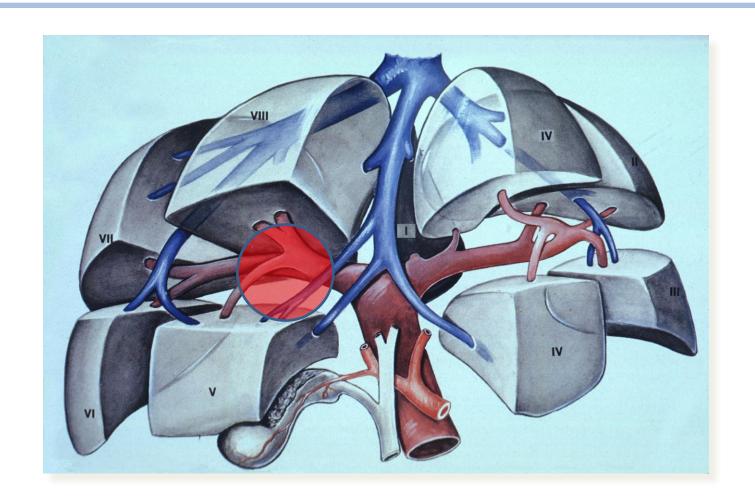






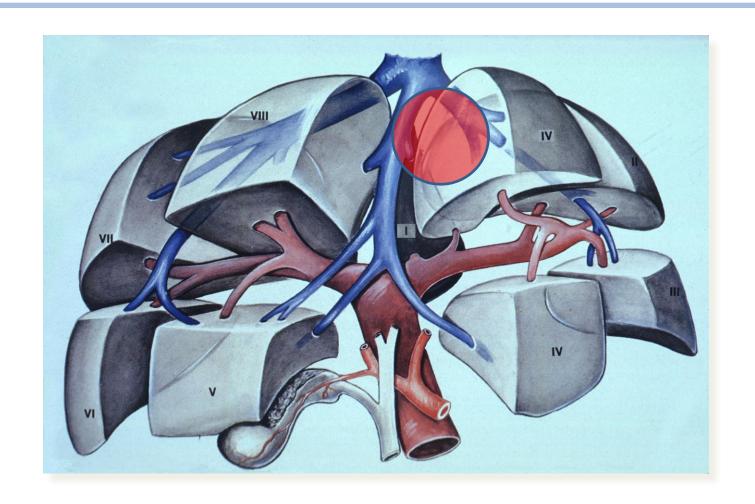






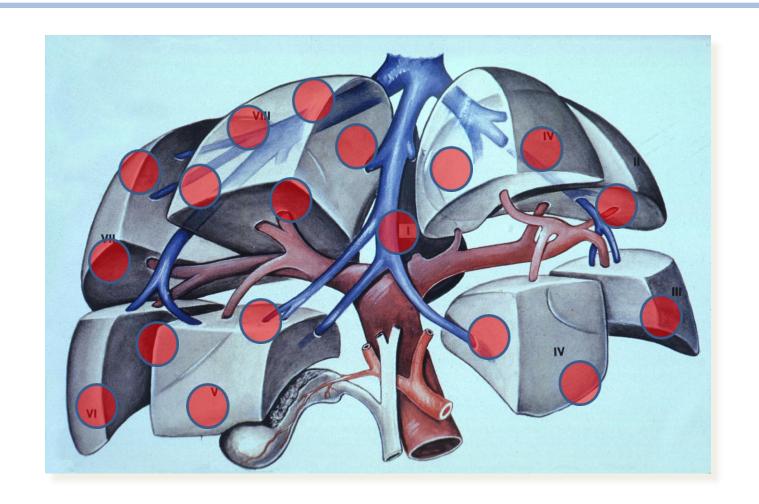






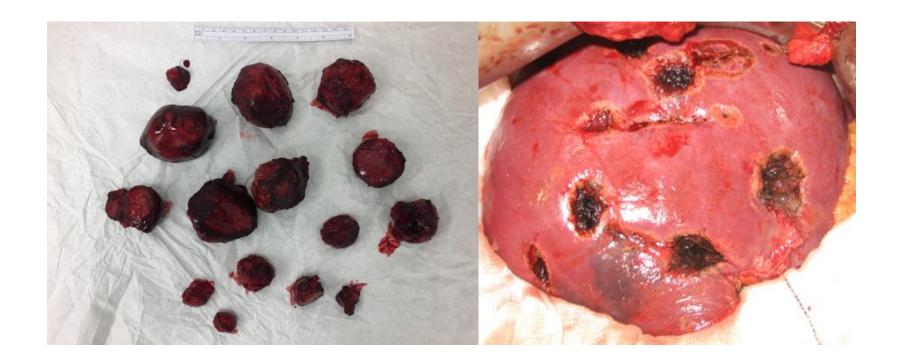








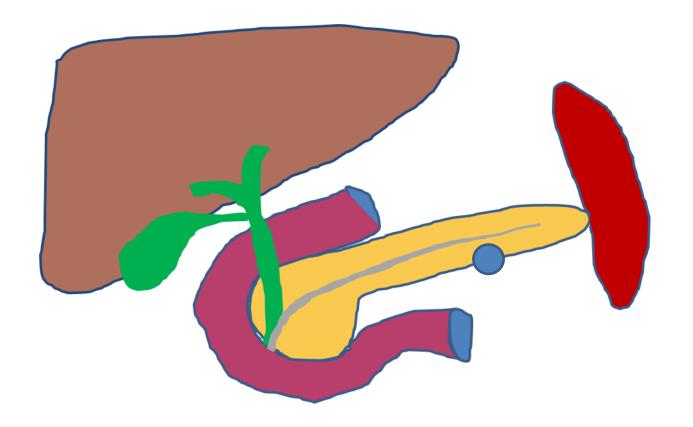






#### Surgical Procedures: pancreas

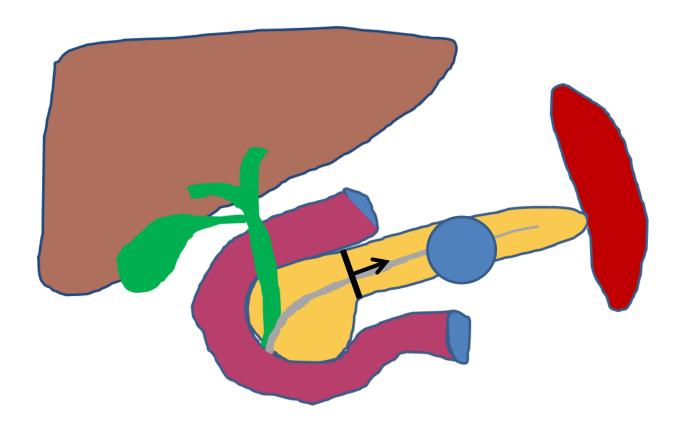
#### **Enucleation of small PNETs**





#### Surgical Procedures: pancreas

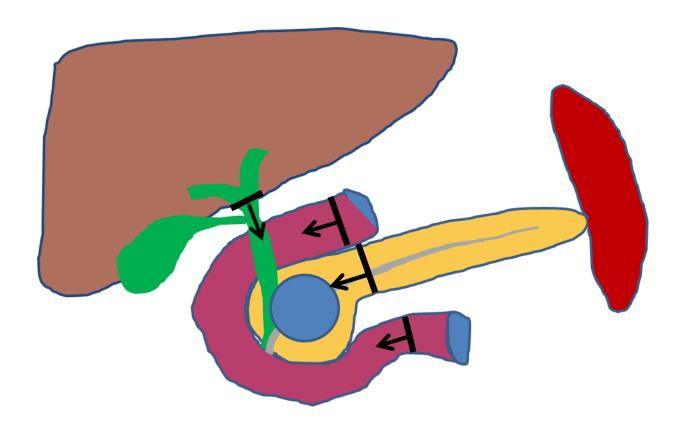
Distal pancreatectomy +/- splenectomy





#### Surgical Procedures: pancreas

Pancreaticoduodenectomy (Whipples)





## Whipple's Procedure













## Surgical Procedures: bowel







#### Surgical Procedures: bowel

Lymph Node Stage

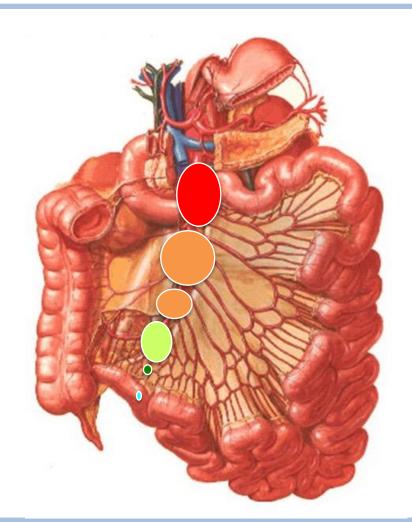
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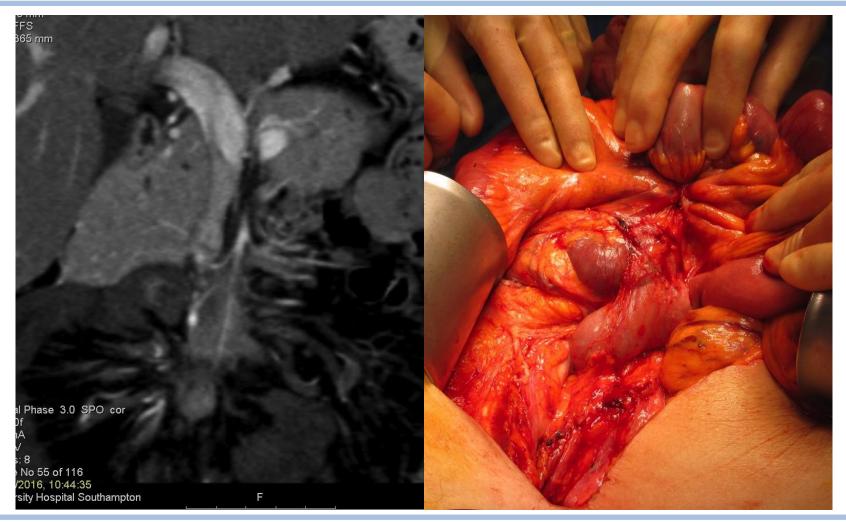
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#### Surgical Procedures: bowel







#### Summary

- NETs are slow growing a slow growing type of cancer that form in the GI neuroendocrine system
- We do not know what causes them
- NETs can be described as functioning or nonfunctioning depending on whether they produce hormones
- There are many effective treatment modalities for NETs





