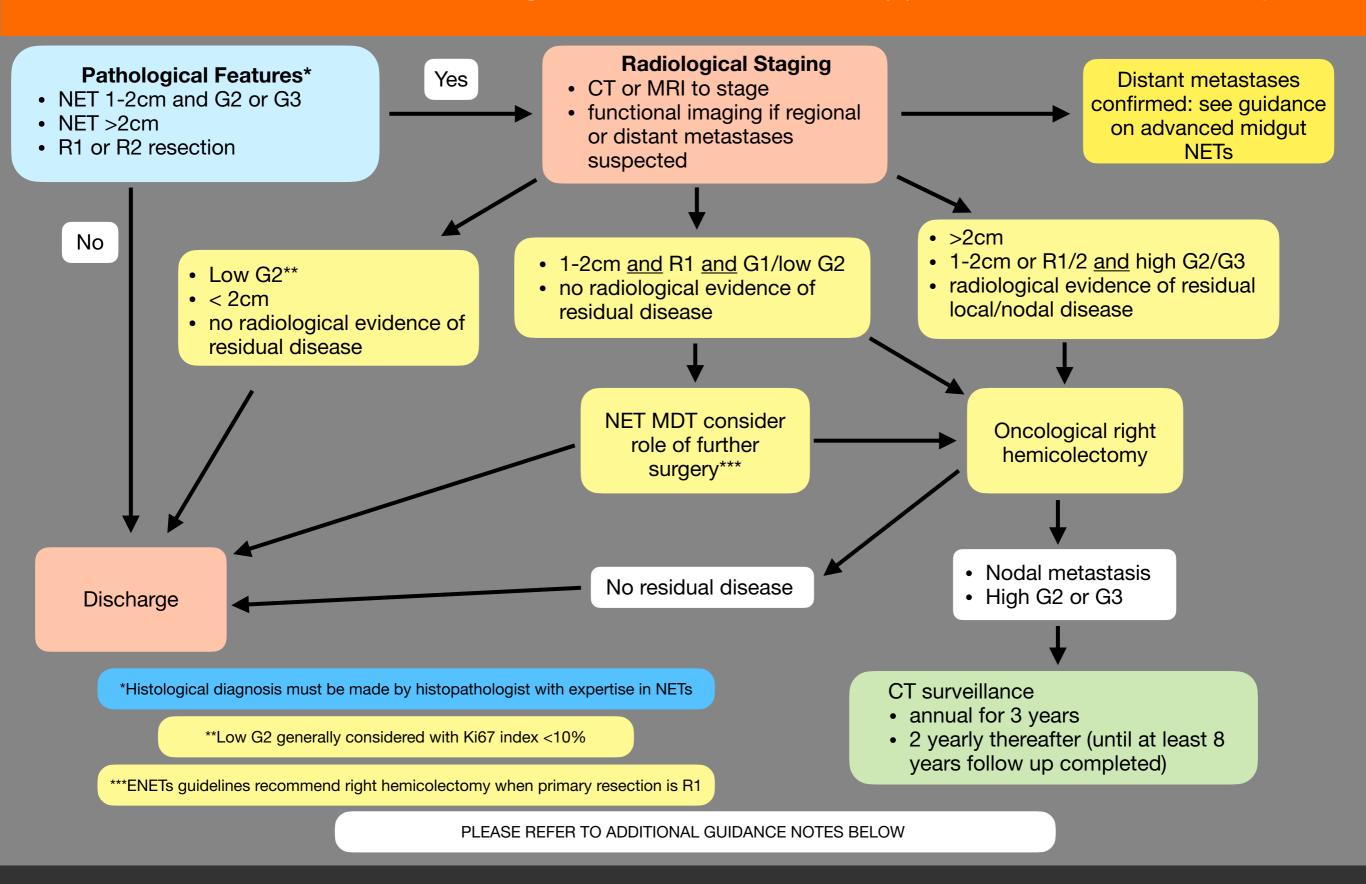
UKINETS bitesize guidance Management of NETs of the Appendix

Page 1 **Imaging, Treatment &** Follow-Up Algorithm



UKINETS bitesize guidance Management of NETs of the Appendix

Neuroendocrine neoplasms of the appendix are mainly diagnosed incidentally following surgery, most ofter after appendicectomy with a rate of 3-8/1000 appendicectomies.

Simple appendicectomy is adequate treatment for most tumours.

Tumours greater than 2cm in diameter have a great risk of nodal involvement and right hemicolectomy is therefore recommended.

ENETs recommend right hemicolectomy in cases of R1 excision. These guidelines recommend MDT discussion about need for further surgery

For tumours measuring between 1 and 2 cm in diameter, the main risk factor for nodal involvement is a high grade (higher G2 >10%). The presence of deep mesoappendix invasion (>3mm), angioinvasion, perineural invasion, and serosal involvement are of uncertain significance but have been associated with lymph node metastasis in some studies.

Lymph node metastasis has not been shown to impact overall survival at date of writing guidance.

Somatostatin receptor scintigraphy is unlikely to be helpful for surveillance and should be reserved for patients with suspected residual/recurrent disease.

Serum markers such as chromogranin are not useful for surveillance after surgery for aNET.

The frequency, nature and duration of follow up is poorly evidence based, and long term recurrence rates are low. Current guidelines recommend imaging for at least 8 years.



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