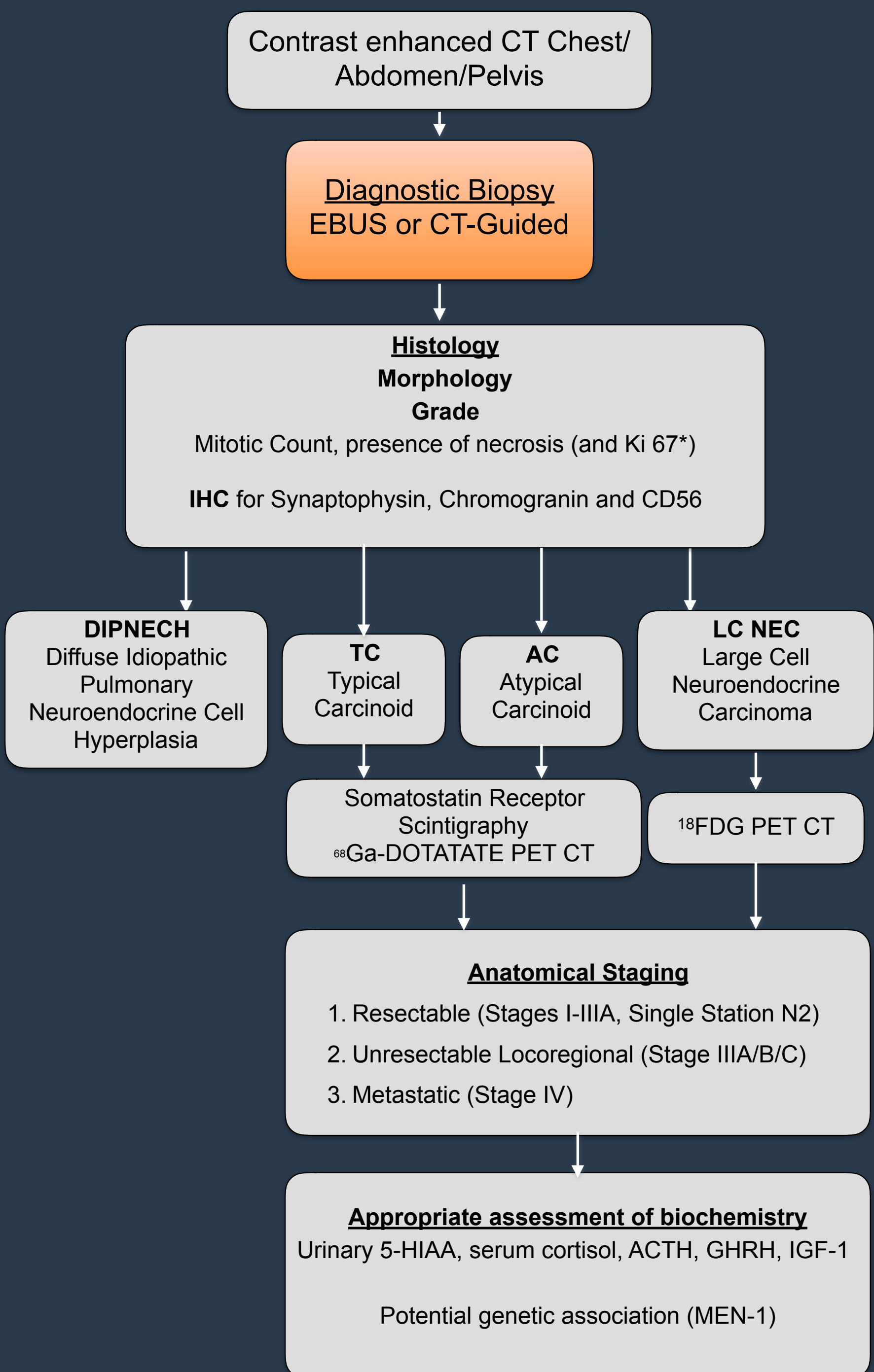


UKINETS bitesize guidance

Pulmonary Neuroendocrine Neoplasms Diagnosis & Staging

PAGE 1 - DIAGNOSIS & STAGING ALGORITHM



• * 1: Use of Ki-67

- (i) Ki-67 may be useful in biopsy in helping distinguish typical and atypical bronchial carcinoid from small cell lung cancer cytology. (ii) Ki-67 does not reliably distinguish typical from atypical bronchial carcinoid in any material. (iii) Ki-67 may help in predicting prognosis of typical and atypical bronchial carcinoid. (iv) The optimal methodology for assessing and counting Ki-67 positive cells in bronchial neuroendocrine tumours remains unsettled.

- SC NEC (SCLC): This diagnosis is excluded for the purpose of the algorithm as this disease is managed via the Lung Cancer MDT

For further notes, including references, please see the following pages...



UK and Ireland Neuroendocrine Tumour Society

For more information, please visit our website: www.ukinets.org

Pulmonary Neuroendocrine Neoplasms: Diagnosis & Staging

PAGE 2 - REFERENCES

References

1. Caplin ME, Baudin E, Ferolla P et al. Pulmonary neuroendocrine (carcinoid) tumours: European Neuroendocrine Tumour Society expert consensus and recommendations for best practice for typical and atypical pulmonary carcinoids. *Annals of Oncology* 2015, 26:8; 1604-1620
2. Rindi G, Klersy C, Inzani F et al. Grading the neuroendocrine tumours of the lung: an evidence-based proposal. *Endocr Relat Cancer* 2013; 21: 1-16
3. Kayanil, Conry BG, Groves A et al. A comparison of 68Ga-DOTATATE and 18F-FDG PET/CT in pulmonary neuroendocrine tumours. *J Nucl Med* 2009; 50(12): 1927-32
4. Travis William. D et al. WHO Classification of Pulmonary Neuroendocrine Tumours 2015

This document is based upon the Oxford ENETS Centre of Excellence Guidance produced by Professor Denis Talbot. UKINETS is grateful for permission to use and amend this guidance for national use.

V.1 15/01/2020



UK and Ireland Neuroendocrine
Tumour Society