

# When you spot first progression, make sure you're in first position to treat it.



Recurring or worsening symptoms may indicate progression of NET cancer,<sup>1</sup> which can be confirmed with imaging scans and other laboratory tests.<sup>2,3</sup> Identifying and acting on disease progression early gives you the opportunity to change treatment and potentially optimise patient outcomes.<sup>2,4</sup> So the next time you notice a return or worsening of symptoms, make sure that you think progression.

#### **THINK PROGRESSION. ACT EARLY.<sup>4</sup>**

**References:** 1. de Mestier L, Dromain C, d'Assignies G, et al. Evaluating digestive neuroendocrine tumor progression and therapeutic responses in the era of targeted therapies: state of the art. *Endocr Relat Cancer*. 2014; 21(3): R105-R120. 2. Merino-Casabiel X, Aller J, Arbizu J, et al. Consensus document on the progression and treatment response criteria in gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. *Clin Transl Oncol*. 2018; 20(12): 1522-1528. 3. Niederle B, Pape U-F, Costa F, et al. ENETS consensus guidelines update for neuroendocrine neoplasms of the jejunum and ileum. *Neuroendocrinology*. 2016; 103(2): 125-138. 4. Ter-Minassian M, Zhang S, Brooks NV, et al. Association between tumor progression endpoints and overall survival in patients with advanced neuroendocrine tumors. *Oncologist* 2017; 22(2): 165-172.

# Listen to your NET patients' symptoms. They could be telling you to act now.<sup>1</sup>



Paying close attention to your NET patients' recurring or worsening symptoms is essential, as they could be a sign of disease progression.<sup>1</sup> Confirming progression with imaging scans and other laboratory tests gives you the opportunity to change treatment and potentially optimise patient outcomes.<sup>2,4</sup> So the next time your patients display symptoms like flushing, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, wheezing and palpitations,<sup>3</sup> think progression.

## THINK PROGRESSION. ACT EARLY.<sup>4</sup>

**References:** 1. de Mestier L, Dromain C, d'Assignies G, et al. Evaluating digestive neuroendocrine tumor progression and therapeutic responses in the era of targeted therapies: state of the art. *Endocr Relat Cancer*. 2014; 21(3): R105–R120. 2. Merino-Casabiel X, Aller J, Arbizu J, et al. Consensus document on the progression and treatment response criteria in gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. *Clin Transl Oncol*. 2018; 20(12): 1522–1528. 3. Niederle B, Pape U-F, Costa F, et al. ENETS consensus guidelines update for neuroendocrine neoplasms of the jejunum and ileum. *Neuroendocrinology*. 2016; 103(2): 125–138. 4. ter-Minassian M, Zhang S, Brooks NV, et al. Association between tumor progression endpoints and overall survival in patients with advanced neuroendocrine tumors. *Oncologist* 2017; 22(2): 165–172.



Abdominal pain

Diarrhoea

Palpitations

Wheezing