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Systematic comparison of MEN-1 and sporadic Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumours: The Oxford NET Centre experience.

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Introduction: Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours (PNETs) occur as sporadic neoplasms or as a manifestation of multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN-1) and other genetic syndromes. Systematic comparison of MEN 1-PNETs and sporadic PNETs may help to reveal new features.

Aim: Comparison of demographic, clinical and histological characteristics of MEN-1 and sporadic PNETs.

Patients and Methods: A total of 96 patients with PNETs were identified from the Oxford NET database.

Results

	N	Males (n)	Median age at diagnosis (years)	Presence of a functioning tumour (%)
Patients with MEN-1 PNETS	37	21	31.5 (9.7-70)	51 %
Patients with sporadic PNETS	59	34	57.6 (28-82.2)	42 %

Histological data

ENET grading	MEN-1 PNETS	Sporadic PNETS
G1 grade	**96%**	**51%**
G2 grade	**4%**	**35%**
G3 grade		**12%**
G2-G3 grade		**2%**

Conclusion: MEN-1 associated PNETs appear to present at an earlier age and are usually G1 grade, whilst sporadic PNETs present later and are commonly G1-G2 grade. This may be because of increased surveillance of patients with cancer predisposition syndromes.

References: 1.Rindi G, et al. *Virchows Archiv.* 2006;449:395-401. 2. Rindi G, et al. *Virchows Archiv.* 2007;451:757-762.