

INTRODUCTION

Appendiceal neuroendocrine neoplasms (ANEN) account for approximately 50% of all primary tumors of the appendix and are among the most common gastrointestinal neuroendocrine neoplasms. However, data regarding ANEN epidemiology, management, follow-up and long-term prognosis are limited.

OBJECTIVES

To evaluate temporal trends in ANEN incidence, management and prognosis over a 14-year period

METHOD

8,327 Appendectomy pathology reports performed 2015-2018 from a single tertiary center were reviewed. The cohort was divided according to year of diagnosis.

RESULTS

57 ANENs were diagnosed (average age 31.7±17 years; 70.2% women; 17.5% Arab ethnicity; and 22.8% <18 years of age).

The incidence of ANEN was stable, 0.68% of appendectomies per year (Figure 1)

The Clinico-pathologic evaluation became significantly more detailed after 2011 (Figure 2). Right hemicolectomy rates were stable (26% of ANENs) and no disease-related mortality was observed

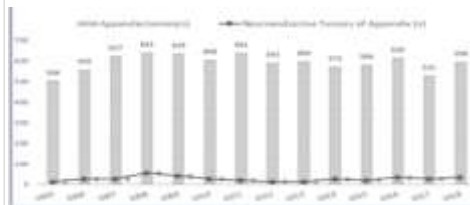


Figure 1. Number of appendectomies per year (columns) and number of ANEN per year (line), 2005-2018



Figure 2. comparison of ANEN incidence, evaluation and prognosis divided according to year of diagnosis

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CONCLUSIONS

No temporal changes in epidemiological, clinical or pathological features of ANENs were noted. Although clinico-pathological evaluation was more detailed after 2011, there was no change in rates of hemicolectomy or disease prognosis