



CCF NEWS CLIPS

LITERATURE REVIEW

March 7, 2009

"The Other Side of the Stethoscope" by N. Teixeira, RN, BSN

PHARMACOKINETICS

Data on pharmacokinetics detailed by I.F. Troconiz and co-authors

"Lanreotide is a somatostatin analogue used for the treatment of acromegaly and **neuroendocrine tumours**. The objective of this Study was to develop a pharmacokinetic model for the sustained-release formulation lanreotide Autogel (R) after deep subcutaneous administration in healthy subjects, and to explore the potential effect of covariates, especially sex and dose," scientists writing in the journal *Clinical Pharmacokinetics* report (see also Pharmacokinetics).

Additional information can be obtained by contacting R. Obach, Ipsen Pharma SA, Pharmacokinetic & Metab Service, Carretera Laurea Miro 395, Barcelona 08980, Spain.

Troconiz and colleagues published their study in *Clinical Pharmacokinetics* (Population Pharmacokinetic Analysis of Lanreotide Autogel(R) in Healthy Subjects. *Clinical Pharmacokinetics*, 2009; 48(1):51-62).

NEUROENDOCRINE CANCER

Findings from M. Jamali and co-researchers advance knowledge in neuroendocrine cancer

"Gastroenteropancreatic **neuroendocrine tumors** (GEP-NETS) are unusual and rare neoplasms for which prognostic assessment and the diagnosis of malignancy, on the basis of histology alone, represent considerable challenges for the pathologist. To date, many molecular markers have been identified with a view to providing accurate and timely prediction of response to treatment and long-term survival," investigators in Toronto, Canada report (see also Neuroendocrine Cancer).

For additional information, contact R. Chetty, Toronto General Hospital, Dept. of Pathology, University of Health Network, 200 Elizabeth St., 11th Floor, Toronto, ON M5G 2C4, Canada.

Jamali and colleagues published their study in *Endocrine Pathology* (Predicting Prognosis in Gastroentero-Pancreatic **Neuroendocrine Tumors**: An Overview and the Value of Ki-67 Immunostaining. *Endocrine Pathology*, 2008;19(4):282-288).

NEUROENDOCRINE CANCER THERAPY

New data from University of Texas, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center illuminate research in neuroendocrine cancer therapy

Researchers detail in '**Neuroendocrine tumors**: novel approaches in the age of targeted therapy,' new data in neuroendocrine cancer. "The diagnosed incidence rate of **neuroendocrine tumors** (NETs) is on the rise. Prevalence calculations show NETs to be more common than previously thought," scientists writing in the journal *ONCOLOGY* report (see also Neuroendocrine Cancer Therapy).

Phan and colleagues published their study in *ONCOLOGY*

(**Neuroendocrine tumors**: novel approaches in the age of targeted therapy. *ONCOLOGY*, 2008;22(14):1617-23; discussion 1623-).

Additional information can be obtained by contacting A.T. Phan, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Gastrointestinal Medical Oncology, Houston, Texas 77030 USA..

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Better Diet, More Exercise Could Cut World Cancer

Feb. 27, 2009 (Disease Proof delivered by Newstex) -- □□In 2007, 7.6 million people died from cancer worldwide, but a new study by World Cancer Research Fund and the American Institute for Cancer Research reveals better diets, more exercise and controlling weight is enough to stifle global cancer rates.

Lexicon Pharmaceuticals Reports 2008 Fourth Quarter and Full Year Financial Results; Conference Call and Webcast At 11:00 a.m. Eastern Time

THE WOODLANDS, Texas, Feb. 25, 2009 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- Lexicon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Nasdaq:LXRX), a biopharmaceutical company focused on discovering and developing breakthrough treatments for human disease, today updated its drug development progress and reported financial results for the three months and year ended December 31, 2008.

"In 2008, the company made significant progress in moving multiple drug development programs forward," said Dr. Arthur T. Sands,

president and chief executive officer of Lexicon. "As part of our focus on the development of our pipeline, we streamlined operations and concentrated our resources on our most promising programs. We look forward to reporting data from several of our programs as they progress through clinical trials this year for irritable bowel syndrome, **carcinoid** syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, and diabetes."

CHEMOEMBOLIZATION

Research from Ohio State University provides new data about chemoembolization

According to a study from the United States, "Transarterial Chemoembolization (TACE) has been recognized as a successful way of managing symptomatic and/or progressive hepatic **carcinoid** metastases not amenable to surgical resection. Although it is a fairly safe procedure, it is not without its complications."

Pearson and colleagues published their study in *World Journal of Surgical Oncology* (The complicated management of a patient following transarterial chemoembolization for metastatic **carcinoid**. *World Journal of Surgical Oncology*, 2008;6():125).

For more information, contact M. Bloomston, Ohio State University, Medical Center, Dept. of Surgery, Columbus, OH 43210, USA.

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NEUROENDOCRINE CANCER

Recent studies from Royal Victoria Hospital add new data to neuroendocrine cancer

In this recent report, researchers in North Ireland conducted a study "To assess the value of pancreastatin as a predictive factor for identifying patients with **neuroendocrine tumours** (NETs) who respond poorly to somatostatin analogues. A retrospective study of patients with NETs."

Stronge and colleagues published their study in *Annals of Clinical Biochemistry* (A rapid rise in circulating pancreastatin in response to somatostatin analogue therapy is associated with poor survival in patients with **neuroendocrine tumours**. *Annals of Clinical Biochemistry*, 2008;45(Part 6):560-566).

For additional information, contact J.E.S. Ardill, Royal Victoria Hospital, **Neuroendocrine Tumour** Group, Belfast BT12 6BA, Antrim, North

Ireland.

NEUROENDOCRINE CANCER THERAPY

Researchers from Royal Free Hospital report recent findings in neuroendocrine cancer therapy

Fresh data on neuroendocrine cancer are presented in the report 'Parathyroid hormone-related peptide-secreting pancreatic **neuroendocrine tumours**: case series and literature review.' According to recent research from London, the United Kingdom, "Parathyroid hormone-related peptide (PTHrP) was discovered in 1987 as the tumor product responsible for humoral hypercalcaemia of malignancy (HHM). Pancreatic **neuroendocrine tumours** (NETs) are uncommon malignancies with an incidence of 1:100,000 population." Srirajaskanthan and colleagues published their study in *Neuroendocrinology* (Parathyroid hormone-related peptide-secreting pancreatic **neuroendocrine tumours**: case series and literature review. *Neuroendocrinology*, 2009;89(1):48-55).

For additional information, contact R. Srirajaskanthan, Royal Free Hospital, **Neuroendocrine Tumour** Unit, Centre of Gastroenterology, London, UK.

ACUTE APPENDICITIS

Studies from N. Azordegan and colleagues provide new data on acute appendicitis

"**Carcinoid** tumor is the most common tumor of appendix with overall good prognosis. Endometriosis is the implantation of endometrial glands and stroma outside the uterus," scientists writing in the journal *Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics* report (see also Acute Appendicitis).

Azordegan and colleagues published their study in *Archives of Gynecology and*

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Obstetrics (A rare case of coexistence of **carcinoid** tumor of appendix vermicularis and ileal endometriosis. *Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 2009;279(2):183-187).

Additional information can be obtained by contacting N. Azordegan, St. Boniface Hospital Research Center, Pathology Research Laboratory, 351 Tache Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R2H 2A6, Canada.

HORMONES

Findings from Yale University advance knowledge in hormones

New investigation results, 'Principal component analysis, hierarchical clustering, and decision tree assessment of plasma mRNA and hormone levels as an early detection strategy for small intestinal neuroendocrine (carcinoid) tumors,' are detailed in a study published in *Annals of Surgical Oncology*. According to recent research from the United States, "Incidence of neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) is increasing (approximately 6%/year), but clinical presentation is nonspecific, resulting in delays in diagnosis (5-7 years; approximately 70% have metastases). This reflects absence of a sensitive plasma marker."

Modlin and colleagues published their study in *Annals of Surgical Oncology* (Principal component analysis, hierarchical clustering, and decision tree assessment of plasma mRNA and hormone levels as an early detection strategy for small intestinal neuroendocrine (**carcinoid**) tumors. *Annals of Surgical Oncology*, 2009;16(2):487-98).

For additional information, contact I.M. Modlin, Yale University School of Medicine, Dept. of Gastroenterological Surgery, New Haven, CT 06520-8062 USA..

CARCINOID TUMORS

Reports summarize carcinoid tumors study results from University of California

"**Carcinoid** tumors of the ovary are rare neoplasms that may be primary or metastatic. Clinicopathologic features Such as unilaterality and early stage favor a primary ovarian neoplasm but in the absence of other teratomatous elements it may be difficult or impossible to determine whether an **ovarian carcinoid** is primary or metastatic," scientists writing in the *International Journal of Gynecological Pathology* report (see also **Carcinoid** Tumors).

Rabban and colleagues published their study in *International Journal of Gynecological Pathology* (Primary **Ovarian Carcinoid** Tumors may Express CDX-2: A Potential Pitfall in Distinction From Metastatic Intestinal **Carcinoid** Tumors Involving the Ovary. *International Journal of Gynecological*

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Pathology, 2009; 28(1): 41-48).

Additional information can be obtained by contacting J.T. Rabban, University of California, Dept. of Pathology, 505 Parnassus Avenue, M-551, San Francisco, CA 94143, USA.

COMBINATION THERAPY

Researchers from University of Wisconsin, Department of Surgery describe findings in combination therapy

A new study, 'Combination therapy with histone deacetylase inhibitors and lithium chloride: a novel treatment for **carcinoid** tumors,' is now available. According to recent research from the United States, "In **carcinoid** cell lines, the histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors valproic acid (VPA) and suberoyl bis-hydroxamic acid (SBHA) activate the Notch1 pathway, whereas lithium inhibits glycogen synthase kinase-3beta (GSK-3beta). These compounds limit growth and decrease hormonal secretion in vitro."

Adler and colleagues published their study in *Annals of Surgical Oncology* (Combination therapy with histone deacetylase inhibitors and lithium chloride: a novel treatment for **carcinoid** tumors. *Annals of Surgical Oncology*, 2009; 16(2): 481-6

For additional information, contact J.T. Adler, University of Wisconsin, Dept. of Surgery, Clinical Science Center, Madison, 53792 USA..

CARCINOID TUMORS

Studies by D.K. Sohn and co-authors describe new findings in carcinoid tumors

According to a study from South Korea, "Small **rectal carcinoid** tumors (≤ 1 cm in diameter) can be treated by endoscopic resection, but complete resection may be difficult if tumors are located in the deep submucosal layer. This study was performed to identify the clinicopathologic factors affecting the complete resection of small **rectal carcinoid** tumors, using the endoscopic submucosal resection with cap aspiration technique (ESMR-C)."

Sohn and colleagues published their study in the *Journal of Laparoendoscopic & Advanced Surgical Techniques* (Selection of Cap Size in Endoscopic Submucosal Resection with Cap Aspiration for **Rectal Carcinoid** Tumors. *Journal of Laparoendoscopic & Advanced Surgical Techniques*, 2008; 18(6): 815-818).

For more information, contact S.Y. Jeong, National Cancer Center, Research Institute & Hospital, Center Colorectal Cancer, 809 Madu Dong, Goyang 411769, Gyeonggi, South Korea.

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INSULINOMA

Research data from University of Texas update understanding of insulinoma

"Despite advancements in radiologic imaging and minimally invasive surgery, the evaluation and management of **insulinomas** is institution and surgeon dependent. Therefore, the reported surgical outcomes are highly variable," scientists writing in the journal *Annals of Surgical Oncology* report (see also **Insulinoma**).

Roland and colleagues published their study in *Annals of Surgical Oncology* (Surgical Approach and Perioperative Complications Determine Short-Term Outcomes in Patients with **Insulinoma**: Results of a Bi-Institutional Study. *Annals of Surgical Oncology*, 2008; 15(12): 3532-3537).

Additional information can be obtained by contacting F.E. Nwariaku, University of Texas SW Med Center Dallas, Dept. of Surgery, Division Gastrointestinal & Endocrine Surgery, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, TX 75390, USA.

NEUROENDOCRINE CANCER

Research data from B.G. Skov and colleagues update understanding of neuroendocrine cancer

"The classification of neuroendocrine lung tumors has changed over the last decades. Reliable diagnoses are crucial for the quality of clinical databases," researchers in Hellerup, Denmark report (see also Neuroendocrine Cancer).

Skov and colleagues published their study in the *Journal of Thoracic Oncology* (Reclassification of **Neuroendocrine Tumors** Improves the Separation of **Carcinoids** and the Prediction of Survival. *Journal of Thoracic Oncology*, 2008; 3(12):1410-1415).

For additional information, contact B.G. Skov, Herlev Hospital, Dept. of Pathology, Division Gentofte, Niels Andersens Vej 65, DK-2900 Hellerup, Denmark.

ENCEPHALITIS

New encephalitis study findings have been published by scientists at Medical University of South Carolina

"Limbic encephalitis is a multifocal inflammatory disorder characterized by personality changes, irritability, memory loss, seizures and, in some cases, dementia," scientists in the United States report (see also Encephalitis).

"In many cases, it may occur as a paraneoplastic syndrome and therefore the diagnosis of limbic encephalitis should raise the possibility of occult malignancy. We present a case of limbic encephalitis associated with a thymic **carcinoid** tumor," wrote M. Davis and colleagues, Medical University of South Carolina.

Davis and colleagues published their study in the *Journal of Thoracic Oncology* (Paraneoplastic Limbic Encephalitis due to Thymic **Carcinoid**. *Journal of Thoracic Oncology*, 2008;3(12):1484-1486).

For more information, contact J.G. Ravenel, Medical University of South Carolina, Dept. of Radiol, Box 250322, 169 Ashley Avenue, Charleston, SC 29425, USA.

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NEUROENDOCRINE CANCER

Data on neuroendocrine cancer discussed by R. Gupta and colleagues

"The intraoperative diagnosis of pulmonary **neuroendocrine tumors** can be difficult. Frozen section diagnosis was requested on 87 **neuroendocrine tumors** including 58 typical **carcinoids**, 8 atypical **carcinoids**, 18 large cell neuroendocrine carcinomas, and 3 small cell carcinomas from 2405 patients that underwent frozen section diagnosis at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center from 2002 to 2007," scientists in the United States report (see also Neuroendocrine Cancer).

Gupta and colleagues published their study in *Human Pathology* (What can we learn from the errors in the frozen section diagnosis of pulmonary **carcinoid** tumors? An evidence-based approach *Human Pathology*, 2009;40(1):1-9).

For more information, contact A.M. Marchevsky, Cedars Sinai Med Center, Dept. of Pathology & Laboratory Medical, Los Angeles, CA 90048, USA.

NEUROENDOCRINE CANCER

Researchers from Oregon Health & Science University detail new studies and findings in the area of neuroendocrine cancer

According to a study from the United States, "Hepatic metastases from neuroendocrine cancer dramatically reduce survival, introducing an important opportunity for intervention. Several treatment modalities have been examined, but an optimal treatment approach has been difficult to define."

Christante and colleagues published the results of their research in *Surgery* (Hepatic artery chemoinfusion with chemoembolization for neuroendocrine cancer with progressive hepatic metastases despite octreotide therapy. *Surgery*, 2008;144(6):885-893).

For additional information, contact R. Pommier, Oregon Health Sciences University, Division Surgery Oncology, Dept. of Surgery, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Pk Rd., Mail Code L619, Portland, OR 97239, USA.

