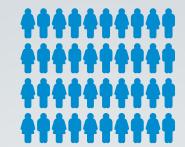


Gastrointestinal and pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors, better known as GEP-NETs, are rare tumors formed from cells that have roles in both the endocrine and the nervous system.¹ NETs are now ranked as the second most prevalent GI malignancy (behind colon cancer); however, they usually remain undiagnosed for years.²

At least 12,000

the United States are IVING with GEP-NETsin the United States. 3,4



Starting in the gastrointestinal tract, which includes the stomach, intestine, appendix, colon, or rectum.1

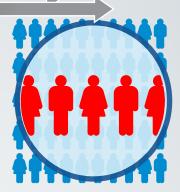
THE NEED-TO-KNOW FACTS ABOUT GEP-NETS



patients with NET already have liver metastases at diagnosis.5



the median overall survival in patients with liver metastases.5



5 out of 100,000 people in the US diagnosed.2



Average time from initial onset of symptoms to proper diagnosis.²

Patient advocacy groups have adopted the zebra as the symbol of GEP-NETs as both are rare and no two are exactly alike.



TYPES OF GEP-NETS

GI-NETs

(gastrointestinal neuroendocrine tumors)

Overall 5 - year survival rate 7 89.2%



Diagnoses in U.S. per year 4,6 16,000



(pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors)



Diagnoses in U.S. per year ⁸

1,000



Overall 5 - year survival rate 8





NET can remain undiagnosed for years due to vague abdominal symptoms that are often attributed to irritable

Symptoms can include:

- diarrhea
- hot red flushing of the face
- rapid heartbeat
- · asthma-like wheezing attacks 1

Additional symptoms:

- abdominal pain
- nausea
- vomiting¹

bowel or Crohn's 9

TREATMENT



STRATEGIES

- Remove tumors
- Slow the disease progression Reduce symptoms



If experiencing symptoms, speak to you doctor about possible risk factors. Advocate for yourself, doctors are less likely to look for rare diseases.



- Surgery
- Medical therapy

Brought to you by Ipsen

