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. NETs are now ranked as the second most prevalent GI malignancy (behind colon cancer); however, they usually remain undiagnosed for years.⁵

At least 112,000 people in the United States are living with GEP-NETs. ³⁴

THE NEED TO KNOW FACTS ABOUT GEP-NETs

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

- Up to 75% patients with NET already have liver metastases at diagnosis.⁵
- The median overall survival in patients with liver metastases.⁵
- > 5 years
- Average time from initial onset of symptoms to proper diagnosis.²

5 out of 100,000 people in the US diagnosed.⁷

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

GI-NETs (gastrointestinal neuroendocrine tumors)

Diagnoses in U.S. per year ⁴⁶

16,000

Overall 5-year survival rate ³⁸

89.2%

Symptoms can include:

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

Additional symptoms:

- abdominal pain
- nausea
- vomiting

TREATMENT STRATEGIES

- Remove tumors
- Slow the disease progression
- Reduce symptoms

If experiencing symptoms, speak to your doctor about possible risk factors.

Advocate for yourself, doctors are less likely to look for rare diseases.

EARLY DIAGNOSIS

TREATMENT

- Surgery
- Medical therapy


