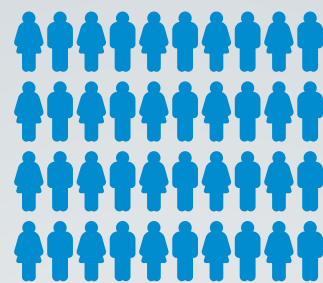


KNOW YOUR NETS!

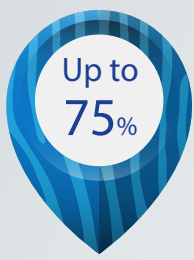
Gastrointestinal and pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors, better known as GEP-NETs, are rare tumors formed from cells that have roles in both the endocrine and the nervous system.¹ NETs are now ranked as the second most prevalent GI malignancy (behind colon cancer); however, they usually remain undiagnosed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

At least **112,000** people in the United States are living with GEP-NETs.^{3,4}



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

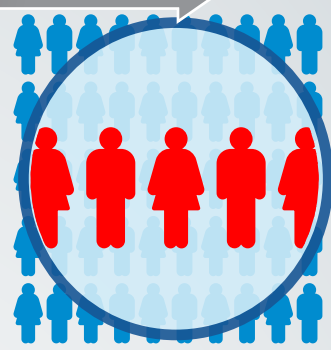
THE NEED-TO-KNOW FACTS ABOUT GEP-NETs



patients with NET already have liver metastases at diagnosis.⁵



the ten-year survival rate in patients with liver metastases⁵

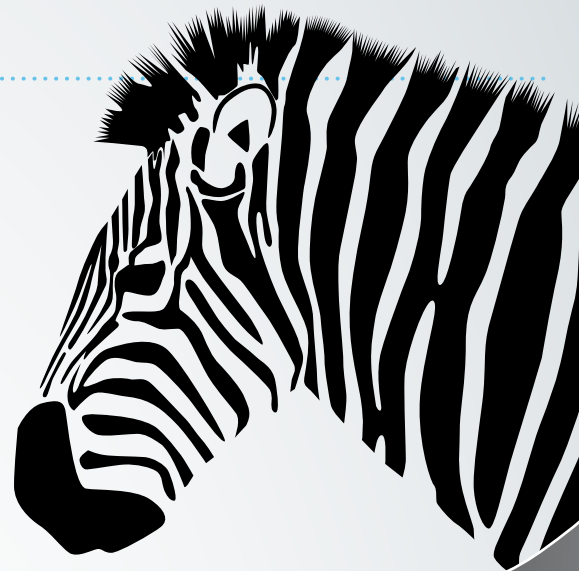


5 out of 100,000 people in the US diagnosed.²



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

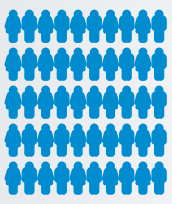
Patient advocacy groups have adopted the zebra as the symbol of GEP-NETs as both are rare and no two are exactly alike.



TYPES OF GEP-NETs

GI-NETs

(gastrointestinal neuroendocrine tumors)



Diagnoses in U.S. per year^{4,6} **16,000**



Overall 5 - year survival rate⁷ **89.2%**

pNETs

(pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors)



Diagnoses in U.S. per year⁸ **1,000**



Overall 5 - year survival rate⁸ **42%**

SYMPTOMS



NET can remain undiagnosed for years due to vague abdominal symptoms that can be attributed to irritable bowel or Crohn's⁹

Symptoms can include:

- diarrhea
- hot red flushing of the face
- rapid heartbeat
- asthma-like wheezing attacks¹

Additional symptoms:

- abdominal pain
- nausea
- vomiting¹

TREATMENT



STRATEGIES

- Remove tumors
- Slow the disease progression
- Reduce symptoms



EARLY DIAGNOSIS

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



TREATMENT

- Surgery
- Medical therapy

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