

# Carcinoid

## Initial Workup

- CT or MRI of Abdomen and Pelvis
- CT of chest if appropriate
- Somatostatin (Octreoscan) scintigraphy (nuclear scan)

## Surveillance Imaging

### Local or regional disease

- CT or MRI of Abdomen and Pelvis at least 3 months after treatment, then every 6 – 12 months for 10 years as clinically indicated

### Metastatic Disease

#### Asymptomatic

- scans every 3 – 12 months

#### Rectal Tumors

- Less than 1 cm require no follow up

1 - 2 cm rectal MRI at 6 and 12 months, then as clinically indicated

- Greater than 2cm CT or MRI of Abdomen and Pelvis at least 3 months after treatment, then every 6 – 12 months for 10 years

## References

1. NCCN Guidelines Carcinoid Tumors v 1.2012 accessed 1/03/12
2. Ganeshan D, Bhosale P, Yang T, Kundra V; Imaging features of carcinoid tumors of the gastrointestinal tract; AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2013 Oct;201(4):773-86.
3. Dromain C, de Baere T, et al; Detection of liver metastases from endocrine tumors: a prospective comparison of somatostatin receptor scintigraphy, computed tomography, and magnetic resonance imaging. J Clin Oncol. 2005;23(1):70.
4. NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2015 Neuroendocrine Tumors of the Gastrointestinal Tract, Lung and Thymus (Carcinoid Tumors)