BACKGROUND

- Neuroendocrine gastroenteropancreatic tumors (GEP-NETs) constitute a heterogeneous group of tumors with location of the primary tumors in the gastric mucosa, pancreas, small and large intestine.
- Epidemiologic data specific to site and type of GEP-NETs are scarce in the literature.
- Evidence on the real-world value of new treatments largely relies on assessing burden of illness and estimating the size of the target population at the country or region level.
- Due to the paucity of data on specific sub-groups of GEP-NETs, sizing the target population in order to support the real-world value of treatments represents a major challenge.

OBJECTIVE

To develop a model to estimate the number of patients with specific site and type of GEP-NETs over a 5-year horizon in the following countries: France, Italy, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, USA, and Australia.

METHODS

Two GEP-NET sub-populations were of interest:

Sub-population #1
- Patients with stable/slow progressing well-differentiated functioning and non-functioning GEP-NETs and unresectable locally advanced/metastatic disease.

Sub-population #2
- Patients with stable/slow progressing well-differentiated, non-functioning GEP-NETs and unresectable locally advanced/metastatic disease.

RESULTS

Figure 3. Population growth of GEP-NET patients over a 5-year horizon in selected countries in Europe and Australia: Sub-population #1

Figure 4. Population growth of GEP-NET patients over a 5-year horizon in selected countries in Europe and Australia: Sub-population #2

Figure 5. Population growth of GEP-NET patients over a 5-year horizon in the USA

CONCLUSION

In the absence of published epidemiologic data on specific sub-populations, the population growth modeling strategy can be used to:
- Estimate trends in target sub-populations corresponding to varying labeling hypotheses (such as the two presented here);
- Highlight trends in the burden of disease in specific sub-populations;
- Allow a better understanding of the population health impact of the disease.

Funding: IPSEN Pharma, Health Economics and Outcomes Research

31st ICPF Conference (2015), Boston