Basic introduction to investigate for a gastroenteropancreatic (GEP-NET) neuroendocrine tumour

The diagnosis and localisation of a GEP-NET can be complex and protracted. Investigations and management is best directed by a physician who has experience with neuroendocrine tumours.

Here are some things to do in the investigation of a potential gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumour (GEP NET).

**Blood:**
Chromogranin A, plasma 5-HT

**Urine:**
24 hour urinary 5-HIAA

**Imaging:**
CT - Non contrast liver, arterial phase scan through chest and liver, portal-venous of abdomen and pelvis with oral contrast
PET scan – gallium 68 labelled octreotate

5 Algorithm for the management of patients with suspected neuroendocrine tumours (NETs) of the small intestine