

## Acronyms & Terminology for Neuroendocrine Cancer Patients

| Terminology        | Meaning / Explanation  |
|--------------------|--|
| 5HIAA              | 5 hydroxyindoleacetic acid (urine test – 24hr urine collection)  |
| ACC                | Adrenocortical Carcinoma ( is a rare disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the outer layer of the adrenal gland)                 |
| ACTH               | Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone produced in the front of pituitary gland in the brain – to regulate levels of cortisol (measured in blood test) |
| Adenocarcinoma     | A malignant tumour formed from glandular structures in epithelial tissue   |
| ALKP               | Alkaline Phosphatase (measured in blood test to detect any liver and/or bone disorders)  |
| BM                 | Bowel Movement   |
| BMI                | Body Mass Index (is used to determine whether you are in a healthy weight range for your height)   |
| CAP                | Capecitabine (oral chemotherapy)   |
| CAPTEM             | Capecitabine and Temozolomide (oral chemotherapy medications)  |
| Carcinoid          | Old terminology for all neuroendocrine tumours   |
| Carcinoid syndrome | Syndrome related to functioning (hormone releasing) neuroendocrine tumour  |
| CC                 | Carcinoid Crisis – severe episode of flushing, low blood pressure, breathing difficulty and confusion  |
| CC                 | Cancer coordinator or Cancer Council   |
| CgA                | Chromogranin A (blood test – marker)   |
| CHD                | Carcinoid Heart Disease (complication of carcinoid syndrome which affects the right sided heart valves)                                      |
| CR                 | Colorectal   |

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| CRP              | C Reactive Protein (blood test)  |
| CS               | Carcinoid Syndrome (a group of symptoms such as diarrhoea, flushing, wheezing, rapid heart rate)   |
| CUP              | Cancer of Unknown Primary  |
| DIPNECH          | Diffused Idiopathic Pulmonary NeuroEndocrine Cell Hyperplasia (rare lung condition which causes abnormal growth of cells in the lung)  |
| DOTATATE         | Gallium 68 – dotatate tracer which identifies NETs with Somatostatin Receptors   |
| ECG              | Electrocardiograph (a recording of the heart beat)   |
| Endocrine System | The glands and organs that make hormones and releases them directly into the blood so they can travel to tissues and organs all over the body  |
| ECHO             | Echocardiogram (a test of the action of the heart using ultrasound waves)  |
| ERCP             | Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (A procedure that uses an endoscope to examine and x-ray the pancreatic duct, hepatic duct, common bile duct, duodenal papilla and gallbladder)   |
| ESR              | Electrolyte Sedimentation Rate (a blood test to measure erythrocytes (red blood cells) settling on the bottom of a test tube with a blood sample - ESR can indicate inflammation or infection in the body)                               |
| EUS              | Endoscopic Ultrasound (minimally invasive procedure to assess digestive (gastrointestinal) and lung disease)   |
| FBE              | Full Blood Examination (blood test for red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets)   |
| FDG              | Fluorodeoxyglucose (is a radiotracer used in medical imaging – PET scan)   |
| FDG PET / CT     | Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-Positron Emission Tomography (PET)(The role of this procedure is to detect active malignant tumours)  |
| FOLFIRI          | Leucovorin Calcium (calcium folinate / folic acid ) is a form of folic acid used in chemotherapy regimes to reduce toxic effects of anticancer therapy), 5-Fluorouracil and Irinotecan – All 3 medications form this chemotherapy regime |



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| FOLFOX        | 5- Fluorouracil, Oxaliplatin Leucovorin Calcium (folinic acid) (chemotherapy regime)   |
| Ga68 PET / CT | Gallium 68 Dotatate Positron Emission Tomography (PET) / Computerised Tomography (CT)  |
| GEP NET/NEN   | GastroEnteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumour / Neuroendocrine Neoplasm   |
| GFR           | Glomerular filtration rate (blood test checking kidney function)   |
| GGT           | Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (blood test to measure the enzyme GGT in the liver)   |
| GI            | Gastrointestinal (gastrointestinal system includes the mouth, pharynx (throat), oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, and anus) |
| GI NET        | Gastrointestinal Neuroendocrine Tumour   |
| gNET          | Gastric Neuroendocrine Tumour  |
| G1 NET        | Grade 1 Neuroendocrine Tumour (Ki67 <2%)   |
| G2 NET        | Grade 2 Neuroendocrine Tumour (Ki67 3-20%)   |
| G3 NET        | Grade 3 Neuroendocrine Tumour (Ki67 > 20%)   |
| G3 NEC        | Grade 3 Neuroendocrine Carcinoma (Ki67 > 20%)  |
| HAE           | Hepatic Artery Embolisation (treatment for liver lesions)  |
| Ki67          | Ki-67 or mitotic index are ways used for describing how many cells are dividing  |
| L NET         | Lung Neuroendocrine Tumour (neuroendocrine tumour of the lung)   |
| LAR           | Long Acting Release of medication  |

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| LFTs        | Liver Function Test (testing the function of the liver)   |
| LU-177      | Lutetium 177 (a chemical element used to treat some cancers)  |
| Lutate      | Lutetium Octreotate Therapy (combines octreotate, a manufactured form of the naturally produced hormone somatostatin, and lutetium -177, a compound that releases radiation into a tumour)                                |
| MCC         | Merkel Cell Carcinoma (neuroendocrine tumour of the skin)   |
| MDT         | Multidisciplinary Team (a team of different specialists who specialise in the management of NETs and work together to plan the care)  |
| MDM         | Multidisciplinary Team Meeting (meeting of the MDT specialists)   |
| MEN         | Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia (is a group of disorders that affect the body's network of hormone-producing glands called the endocrine system)   |
| MEN1        | Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 1 ( is a hereditary condition associated with tumours of the endocrine system (hormone-producing glands)  |
| MEN2        | Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 2 ( is a hereditary condition associated with 3 primary types of tumours: medullary thyroid cancer, parathyroid tumours, and pheochromocytoma.)   |
| METs        | Metastatic Cancer (Cancer has spread to other sites)  |
| MIBG        | Meta-Iodo-Benzyl-Guanidine (nuclear medicine scan used to find NETs, such as neuroblastomas and pheochromocytomas. Radioactive MIBG is injected into a vein and Neuroendocrine Tumor cells take up the radioactive MIBG ) |
| MinEN       | Mixed Neuroendocrine - non neuroendocrine neoplasm (mix of different cancer cells such as neuroendocrine tumour and adenocarcinoma)   |
| MTC         | Medullary Thyroid Cancer (a cancer that forms in the thyroid)   |
| NAD         | Nothing Abnormal Detected   |
| NECA        | NeuroEndocrine Cancer Australia   |



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| NECs         | Neuroendocrine Carcinoma (poorly differentiated grade 3 NEC)   |
| NED          | No Evidence of Disease   |
| NEGU         | Never, Ever, Give Up   |
| NEN          | Neuroendocrine Neoplasm (another term for neuroendocrine tumour)   |
| NETs         | NeuroEndocrine Tumour  |
| NF           | Neurofibromatosis (A condition that causes tumours to form in the brain, spinal cord and nerves – usually non-cancerous)   |
| OS           | Overall Survival (The percentage of people in a study or treatment group who are still alive for a certain period of time after they were diagnosed with or started treatment for a disease, such as cancer) |
| Para / PARAs | Paraganglioma (a type of neuroendocrine tumour that forms near certain blood vessels and nerves outside of the adrenal glands)   |
| PFS          | Progression Free Survival (The length of time during and after the treatment of a disease, such as cancer, that a patient lives with the disease but it does not get worse)                                  |
| Pheo / PHEOs | Pheochromocytoma (a small vascular tumour of the adrenal medulla, causing irregular secretion of adrenalin and noradrenaline leading to attacks of raised blood pressure, palpitations, and headache)        |
| pNET         | Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumour (neuroendocrine tumour of the pancreas)   |
| PRRT         | Peptide Receptor Radionuclide Therapy (is a highly targeted and effective form of radiopharmaceutical therapy)   |
| RBC          | Red Blood Cell Count (blood test)  |
| RFA          | Radio Frequency Ablation (A procedure that uses radio waves to heat and destroy abnormal cells)  |
| RT           | Radiotherapy (the treatment of disease, especially cancer, using X-rays or similar forms of radiation)   |

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| SIRT         | Selective Internal Radiation Therapy (is a treatment for liver cancers or tumours that delivers millions of tiny radioactive microspheres or beads directly to the liver tumours)                         |
| Somatostatin | Natural regulating hormone produced predominantly in nervous and digestive system   |
| SSA          | Somatostatin Analogue (Somatostatin analogues are drugs that stop your body from making too many hormones)  |
| SUV          | Standardised Uptake Value is a nuclear medicine term commonly used in analysis of PET scans   |
| TACE         | Trans Arterial Chemotherapy Embolisation (Embolization is a treatment using a catheter into the hepatic artery to delivery chemotherapy that blocks or slows down the blood going to tissues or an organ) |
| TOE          | Transoesophageal Echocardiogram ( is a diagnostic test used to view the structures of the beating heart. A transducer is passed through the mouth and into the oesophagus, which lies behind the heart)   |
| TTE          | Transthoracic Echocardiogram ( is the most common type of echocardiogram, which is a still or moving image of the internal parts of the heart using ultrasound)   |
| U,E,C        | Urea, Electrolyte and Creatinine (blood test to monitor levels)   |
| VHL          | Von Hippel Lindau syndrome (is an inherited disorder characterised by the abnormal growth of both benign and cancerous tumours and cysts in many parts of the body)                                       |
| VIPOMA       | Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide (A hormone found in the pancreas, intestine, and central nervous system. It helps to control the secretion of water, salts, enzymes, and gastric acid during digestion)     |
| WBC          | White Blood Count (blood test)  |
| Y-90         | Yttrium 90 – nuclear medicine tracer  |
| ZES          | Zollinger Ellison Syndrome ( is a rare digestive disorder that results in too much gastric acid)  |



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