

NET cancer

A guide to understanding neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) and the role of imaging



What is Detectnet?

Detectnet™ (copper Cu 64 dotatate injection) is intended for use with a positron emission tomography (PET) scan. It helps to identify certain types of tumors, called neuroendocrine tumors (NETs), in adult patients.

This is not a complete report of risk information for Detectnet. Please speak to your healthcare provider or pharmacist to learn more about Detectnet and see full Prescribing Information or visit Detectnet.com.

IMPORTANT FACTS

Radiation Risk

When radioactive drugs like Detectnet are used to help doctors find disease, they expose patients to radiation. Long-term exposure to radiation is associated with an increased risk of cancer. Your healthcare provider will take safety measures to reduce your exposure to radiation. To help your body get rid of the radiation from Detectnet, you should drink plenty of fluids both before and after receiving it, and urinate often after your scan.

Please see additional Important Facts throughout and [here](#).

Detectnet™
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What is the neuroendocrine system?

The combination of the neurological (nerves) and endocrine (glands) processes in your body makes up your neuroendocrine system. This system regulates the release of hormones into your blood.

What is NET cancer?

When the cells of the body's neuroendocrine system grow in an uncontrolled, abnormal manner, it can lead to tumors known as **neuroendocrine tumors, or NETs**.

NETs develop most commonly in the lungs, appendix, small intestine, rectum, and pancreas. Often, they start in the digestive tract. It is common to think of these tumors as slow growing, but in truth, the rate at which they may grow or spread is unpredictable. Sometimes NETs can be more aggressive and spread to other parts of the body. When this happens, it is called "metastasizing." For this reason it is important that a medical team does a full diagnostic workup and continues to monitor the disease.

While they are rare, NETs are the second most common type of identified gastrointestinal cancers after colon cancer. Over the past several decades, the number of NET cancers has been rising. There are several reasons for this, including growing awareness and the development of better diagnostic tools.

Survival for NET cancers has improved due to more effective therapies. It can also be greatly affected by the location of NETs and whether they have spread.



Most of the dark areas in this scan are NETs that have spread throughout this patient's body.

IMPORTANT FACTS

Hypersensitivity Reactions

After using Detectnet, some patients reported getting a rash or itchy skin. They usually went away on their own or with normal care. Less commonly, patients had swelling under the skin or another serious, life-threatening, allergic reaction.

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Why NETs can be hard to find

NETs don't always immediately cause symptoms. The symptoms you may have depend on where the tumor is located.

NET symptoms may include:

- Pain from a growing tumor
- A lump under your skin
- Feeling more tired than usual
- Unintentionally losing weight
- Skin flushing
- Diarrhea
- Urinating often
- Increased thirst
- Dizziness
- Shakiness
- Rash

Because these symptoms are nonspecific and other diseases may cause similar symptoms, people with NETs may be misdiagnosed. They may visit many doctors, and it may take years before they receive an accurate diagnosis. Meanwhile, people may continue to live with NETs without realizing they are there. Doing so can potentially cause their disease to spread.

NETs can also be quite small, so it is important to receive the right kind of diagnostic testing to make sure they can be seen.



The importance of diagnostic testing

To find and understand the type and extent of NETs in the body, it is vital to have a full diagnostic workup. **Molecular imaging** is an important step in this process.

What can molecular imaging do?

Molecular imaging is an important tool for doctors in caring for patients. This kind of imaging helps doctors:

- Determine how serious the disease is and if it has spread to other parts of the body
- Choose an appropriate treatment option
- Assess disease progression over time
- Identify if the disease has come back after treatment

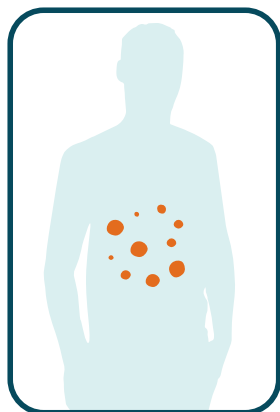
IMPORTANT FACTS

Risk for Image Misinterpretation

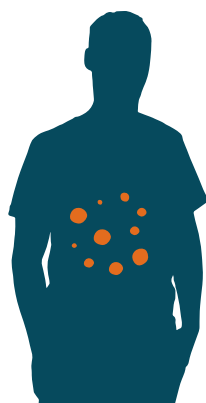
Detectnet works by attaching to NETs, which helps the tumors to be seen in your scan. However, there are other types of tumors or normal variations in tissue that Detectnet can also attach to. That means that it's possible your healthcare provider may see things in your scan that are not necessarily NETs. Also, if you've never had a NET before, a negative result—when your healthcare provider sees no NETs—does not guarantee that you do not, or will not, have NETs.

Please see additional Important Facts throughout and [here](#).

How does molecular imaging help people with NETs?



A PET scan detects and locates NETs by targeting somatostatin receptors.



A treatment option called peptide receptor radionuclide therapy (PRRT) targets the same receptors on NETs that are visible on a PET scan.

Molecular imaging for NETs can help detect cancerous cells throughout your body by targeting features on each cell called **somatostatin receptors** (SSTRs). NET cells produce more of these receptors than normal cells. Nuclear imaging studies, including positron emission tomography (PET) scans, can help find SSTRs. Most likely, you will get a PET scan. Before the scan, you will be given an injection of an imaging agent, such as Detectnet, that will attach to tumor cells that have these receptors. The PET scan will then show exactly where these tumors are located so your doctor can first identify them and then develop a treatment plan.



If you suspect you may have NETs, or have been diagnosed, molecular imaging is a valuable tool. It can help diagnose and determine the extent of the disease. Worries about radiation exposure may be outweighed by the benefit of identifying NETs. Talk to your doctor about the best options for you and whether follow-up scans are recommended.

Where can I learn more?

There are many groups offering support, education, and resources for those living with NETs and their care partners, including:



Neuroendocrine Cancer Awareness Network (NCAN)
NETCancerAwareness.org



The Carcinoid Cancer Foundation
Carcinoid.org



Northern California CarciNET Community (NorCal CarciNET)
NorCalCarciNet.org



The Healing NET Foundation
TheHealingNET.org

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In trials of Detectnet, participants experienced few negative side effects. Adverse reactions occurred at a rate of less than 2% and included nausea, vomiting, and flushing (getting red in the face). In some trials, people felt nauseated right after Detectnet was injected.

Please see additional Important Facts throughout and [here](#).

Detectnet[™]
(copper Cu 64 dotatate injection)

Track your appointments

You may find it helpful to keep track of your doctor's name and questions to ask at your next appointment here or on the notes app of your phone.

DATE: ___ / ___ / ___ TIME: ___ : ___

FACILITY NAME: _____

FACILITY PHONE NUMBER: (____) ____ - _____

FACILITY ADDRESS: _____

SCAN: yes no

TYPE OF IMAGING USED: _____

NOTES: _____

DATE: ___ / ___ / ___ TIME: ___ : ___

FACILITY NAME: _____

FACILITY PHONE NUMBER: (____) ____ - _____

FACILITY ADDRESS: _____

SCAN: yes no

TYPE OF IMAGING USED: _____

NOTES: _____

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SCAN: yes no

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Detectnet and NETs

Detectnet is a high-accuracy, highly specific molecular imaging agent that can help detect and locate NETs.

Ask your doctor about Detectnet.

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What are some important things to know about the use of Detectnet?

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Risk for Image Misinterpretation

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What are the most common side effects of Detectnet?

In trials of Detectnet, participants experienced few negative side effects. Adverse reactions occurred at a rate of less than 2% and included nausea, vomiting, and flushing (getting red in the face). In some trials, people felt nauseated right after Detectnet was injected.

What other medicines may interact with Detectnet?

Tell your healthcare provider if you are taking any other medications. Somatostatin analogs may affect how Detectnet works. You should stop taking long-acting somatostatin analogs at least 28 days before your Detectnet scan. You should stop taking short-acting somatostatin analogs 2 days before your Detectnet scan.

Who should take extra care when using Detectnet?

Pregnant women

All radioactive drugs, like Detectnet, can be dangerous to an unborn baby. Be sure to tell your healthcare provider if you are (or could be) pregnant so that you can discuss the risks and benefits of using Detectnet.

Breastfeeding mothers

If you're breastfeeding your child, consider pumping and saving breast milk before you have your scan performed. You should not breastfeed for 12 hours after you receive Detectnet. During those 12 hours, bottle-feed using formula or saved breast milk.

Patients under age 18

It is not known if Detectnet is safe and effective in patients under 18 years of age.

Patients over age 65

There were not enough trial participants over age 65 to determine if Detectnet works differently in older patients, but other reports have not found differences between the way older and younger patients respond to it. If you are over age 65, your healthcare provider will take your age, overall health, and other medications into consideration before using Detectnet as part of your scan.

What if I get too much radiation?

If your healthcare provider thinks you may have had an overdose of radiation, they will encourage you to drink more fluids and urinate more often to help your body get rid of the radiation exposure. They may also suggest that you take a diuretic (a medicine that increases your body's production of urine).

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.



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