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### Original Research Article

## Investigating Clinicopathological Characteristics and Mitotic Index [MI] in Patients with Neuroendocrine Tumor of the Lung

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Most neuroendocrine tumor [NET] occurs in lungs, appendix, small intestine, rectum and pancreas. The main objective of this study was investigating clinicopathology in patients with neuroendocrine tumor of the lung.

**Methods:** In this present study we evaluated clinicopathological characteristics of 67 patients with lung neuroendocrine tumor referred to our center from 2016 to 2021

**Results:** The mean age was 56.62 years. Neuroendocrine tumors were more common in sixth decade [35.8%] of life. 76% were male and 23.9% were female. The most common types of neuroendocrine tumors were small cell lung cancer [SCLC], and typical carcinoid [TC] with frequencies of 56.3% and 23.4%, respectively. The frequency of large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma [LCNEC] and atypical carcinoid [AC] was 10.9% and 9.4%, respectively. So that typical carcinoid tumor was the most prevalent type in the fourth decade. However, SCLC and LCNEC tumors were more prevalent in the sixth decade, and 70% of atypical tumors were prevalent in patients under 40 years of age. TC, SCLC, and LCNEC tumors were more common in men compared to women. Besides, the average mitotic index in TC, AC, SCLC, and LCNEC tumors was 2.7%, 7.5%, 75.4%, and 54.16%, respectively.

**Conclusion:** Our data revealed the clinicopathological status of neuroendocrine tumor of the lung. So, paying attention to the clinical condition, age, gender of patients in this regard helps in timely diagnosis of this disease.

**Keywords:** Clinicopathology, Neuroendocrine Tumor, Lung.