

Treatment Options and Strategies of Somatostatinoma

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Description

Somatostatinoma is a rare type of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor that produces excessive amounts of the hormone somatostatin. Somatostatin is a hormone that regulates the release of other hormones, such as insulin, glucagon, and growth hormone, and it also affects the digestion and absorption of nutrients in the gastrointestinal tract. Somatostatinomas account for less than 1% of all pancreatic tumors, and they are usually slow-growing tumors that can go undiagnosed for years. The symptoms of somatostatinoma are often nonspecific and can be mistaken for other conditions. These symptoms may include abdominal pain, diarrhea, weight loss, and diabetes mellitus. The diagnosis of somatostatinoma usually involves several tests, such as blood tests to measure levels of somatostatin and other hormones, imaging tests such as CT scans or MRI scans, and endoscopic ultrasound to examine the pancreas and take biopsy samples if necessary.

The treatment of somatostatinoma depends on several factors, such as the size and location of the tumor, whether it has spread to other parts of the body, and the patient's overall health. Surgery is the preferred treatment for somatostatinoma, especially if the tumor is localized and has not spread to other parts of the body. The goal of surgery is to remove the entire tumor and any nearby lymph nodes that may contain cancer cells. For tumors in the head of the pancreas, a Whipple procedure may be performed, which involves removing the head of the pancreas, the duodenum, a portion of the stomach, and the gallbladder. For tumors in the body or tail of the pancreas, a distal pancreatectomy may be performed, which involves removing the body

and/or tail of the pancreas. Radiation therapy may be used after surgery to kill any remaining cancer cells and reduce the risk of the tumor coming back. Radiation therapy may also be used to relieve symptoms such as pain.

Chemotherapy may be used in advanced cases of somatostatinoma that cannot be treated with surgery. Chemotherapy uses drugs to kill cancer cells, and it may be given as a single drug or in combination with other drugs. Octreotide is a medication that is commonly used to treat somatostatinoma. Octreotide is a synthetic hormone that mimics the effects of somatostatin in the body. It can help to reduce the symptoms of somatostatinoma, such as diarrhea and abdominal pain, by slowing down the production of hormones in the body. The prognosis for somatostatinoma depends on several factors, such as the size and location of the tumor, whether it has spread to other parts of the body, and the patient's overall health.

Somatostatinomas that are localized and have not spread to other parts of the body have a better prognosis than those that have spread to other parts of the body. In conclusion, somatostatinoma is a rare type of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor that produces excessive amounts of the hormone somatostatin. The symptoms of somatostatinoma can be nonspecific and can be mistaken for other conditions. The diagnosis of somatostatinoma usually involves several tests, such as blood tests and imaging tests. The treatment of somatostatinoma depends on several factors, such as the size and location of the tumor, whether it has spread to other parts of the body, and the patient's overall health. Surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, or a combination of these treatments may be used as therapeutic options.