**A Phase 1 Study of Oncolytic Immunotherapy of Metastatic Neuroendocrine Tumours using Intraläsional Rose Benga...**

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**Background**

Neuroendocrine tumours (NET) associated with the gastrointestinal tract are frequently indolent but troublesome as a result of endocrine secretory properties and a propensity for metastasis to the liver, nodes and lungs. Metastatic NET (mNET) located in the midgut and liver often secrete vasoactive products, giving rise to “Carcinoid Syndrome” (e.g., flushing, diarrhoea, wheezing, abdominal cramps and peripheral oedema). These symptoms are the focus of the validated quality of life instrument (EQD2) (QLQ-GI21). Chromogranin A (CgA) is a sensitive serum biomarker for disseminated disease, while somatostatin receptor (SSTR) expression by 111In-DOTA-octreotide. However, there remains a need for additional options for mNET patients.

A paradigm shift in anti-cancer therapy has occurred over the last decade with the introduction of immunotherapy treatments. Intraläsional rose bengal disodium (PV-10) is an oncolytic immunotherapy [1-5] undergoing clinical development for solid tumours (e.g., cutaneous melanoma, metastatic uveal melanoma, hepatocellular carcinoma) [6-8].

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