

Pulmonary carcinoid: A Single-Center Experience

Retrospective cohort of 40 patients treated at Hospital of the
Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kauno Klinikos, 2016-2026

Neringa Vagulienė¹, Karolina Lukošiuūtė¹, Lina Poškienė², Skaidrius Miliauskas¹

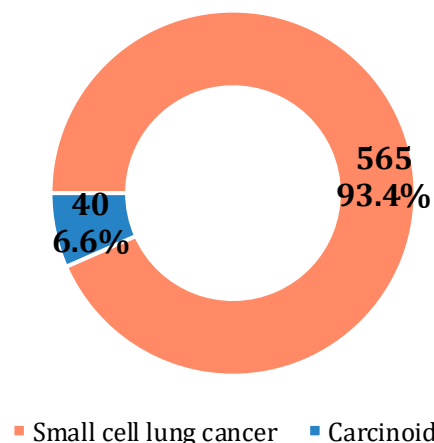
¹Department of Pulmonology, Medical Academy, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences

²Department of Pathology Medical Academy, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences

Retrospective Single-Center Review

1. **Setting:** Hospital of the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kauno Klinikos
2. **Inclusion:** histologically confirmed pulmonary carcinoid
3. **Period:** 2016-2026
4. **Data:** clinical and demographic characteristics, histological subtype, stage, treatment and recurrence
5. Included 40 patients

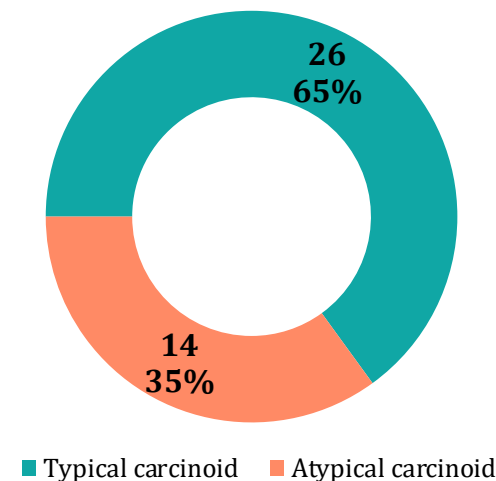
Neuroendocrine Tumors



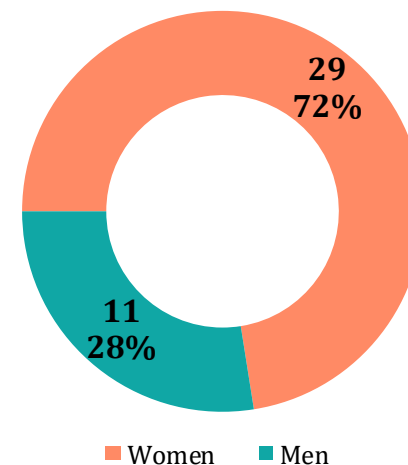
During the study period, small cell lung cancer was diagnosed approximately 14 times more frequently than pulmonary carcinoid

65.0
median age

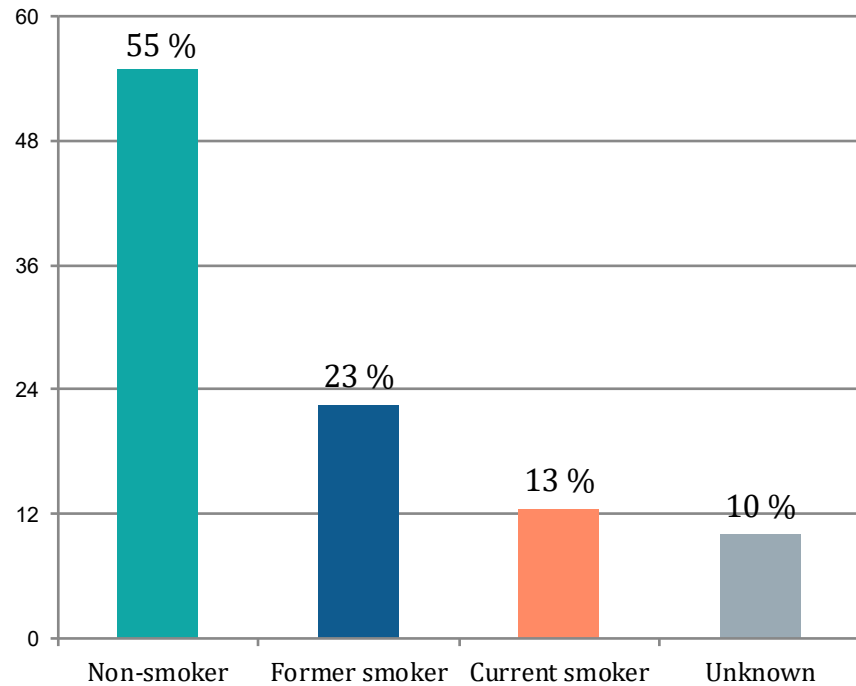
Histological subtype



Sex distribution



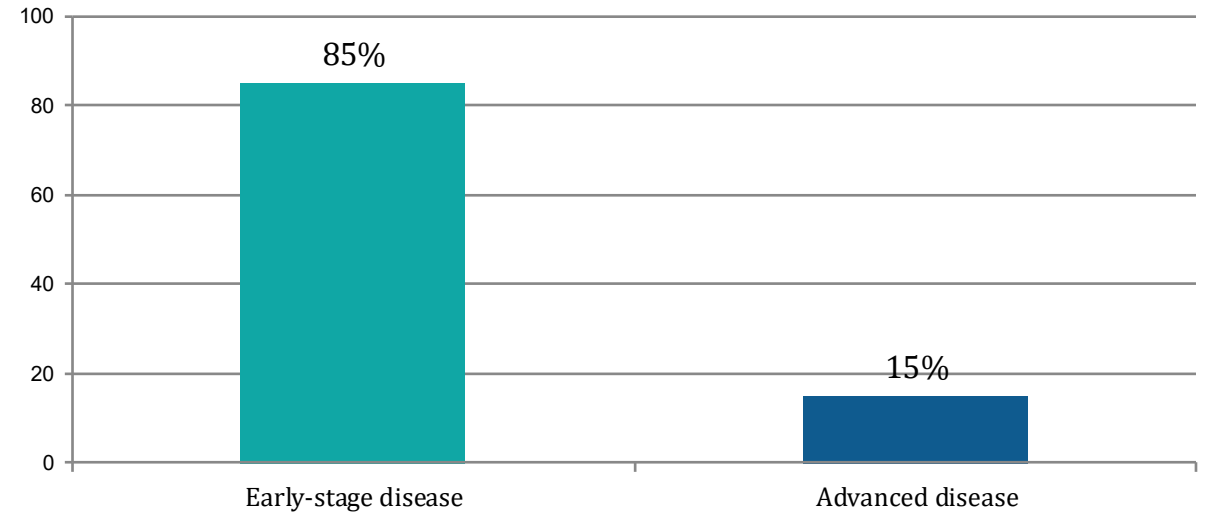
Smoking status



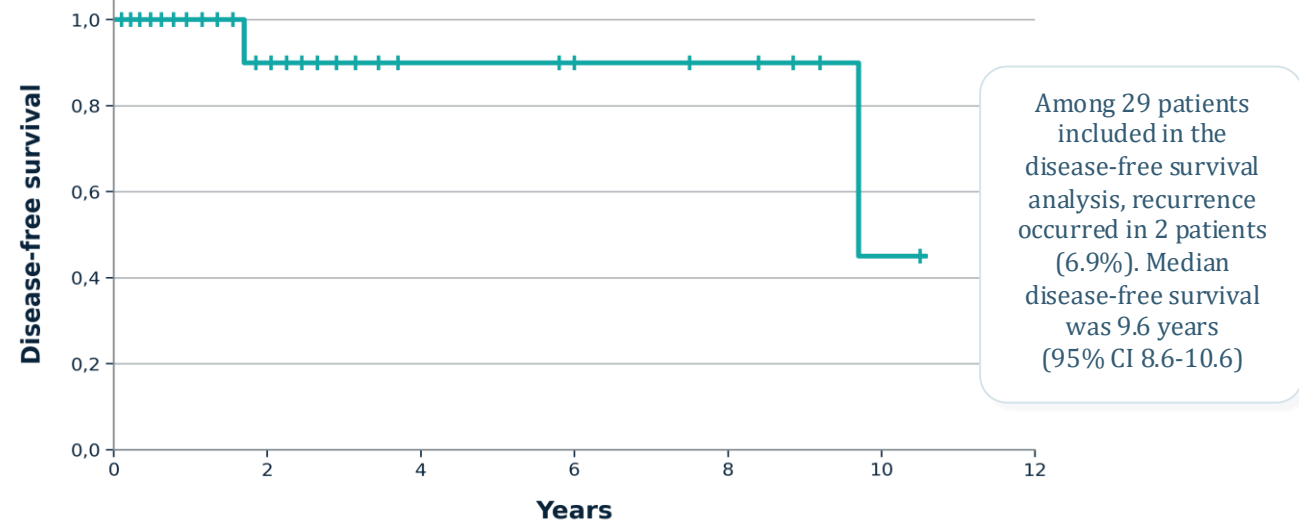
More than half of the patients were never-smokers

Age, sex and smoking characteristics did not differ significantly between typical and atypical carcinoid groups ($p > 0.05$).

Clinical course



Disease-free survival



Conclusions and implications

Main conclusion

Pulmonary carcinoid in this single-center cohort was most commonly diagnosed in women and non-smokers. Most cases were early-stage typical carcinoids and were managed surgically.

The low recurrence rate and long disease-free survival support favorable outcomes in early-stage surgically treated disease.

Key messages

- 1 Pulmonary carcinoid remains rare, but local cohort review helps define clinical patterns.
- 2 Typical carcinoid and early-stage disease predominated in this series.
- 3 Surgery was the main treatment strategy for early-stage disease.
- 4 Only 2 recurrences were observed, with disease-free survival of 9.6 years.