

FLaNET

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Volume 2 | Understanding the CABINET Trial

FLaNET Discusses

Understanding the CABINET Trial

A New Treatment Option for Advanced Neuroendocrine Tumors

When neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) continue growing after previous therapies, a patient's treatment decisions understandably become more complex. This is where clinical studies can provide exciting advances and hope for new options for those living with NETs and their families.

One such study is the recently published **CABINET clinical trial**, which studied a medication called **cabozantinib** and found it significantly delayed tumor growth in people with advanced NETs who had already received other approved treatments.

The results are **especially important** because the benefits were seen across a broad range of NETs, including pancreatic and non-pancreatic tumors, and in patients who had already received multiple lines of therapy.

While no single treatment is right for every patient, the CABINET study provides evidence for a new option that may help some patients maintain disease control for longer.

Key Takeaways AT A GLANCE

Cabozantinib is a targeted therapy taken as a daily pill

Studied in both pancreatic and non-pancreatic NETs

Helped delay tumor growth compared to placebo

Benefits were seen after multiple previous treatments

Side effects were common but often manageable with dose adjustments

Clinical Trial Basics

Understanding a Few Important Terms

Before reviewing the study results, it helps to understand several terms commonly used in clinical trials.

What Is Progression-Free Survival (PFS)?

Progression-free survival measures how long patients live before their cancer shows signs of growth on scans. Many NET studies use progression-free survival as their primary endpoint because slowing tumor growth can help patients maintain stability and preserve future treatment options.

What Is a Targeted Therapy?

Unlike traditional chemotherapy, targeted therapies are designed to interfere with specific signals that help cancer cells grow and survive. Cabozantinib works by blocking several pathways that help tumors form new blood vessels and continue to grow.

Why Is Delaying Growth Important?

Many NET treatments are considered "disease-controlling" therapies. Their goal is often to slow or stop tumor growth rather than eliminate every tumor cell. For many patients, gaining additional months or years of disease stability can be a meaningful treatment outcome.



What Was the **CABINET** Trial Studying?

Researchers wanted to know whether **cabozantinib** could help patients whose NETs continued to grow despite prior treatment.

THE STUDY INCLUDED:

- Pancreatic NETs
- Gastrointestinal NETs
- Lung NETs
- NETs of unknown primary origin

Participants had already received at least one approved NET treatment before enrolling.

What Did The Study Find?



Results for Non-Pancreatic NETs

Patients receiving cabozantinib experienced more than double the time before their tumors grew compared to those receiving a placebo.

- **Cabozantinib:** 8.4 months before progression
- **Placebo:** 3.9 months before progression

Researchers also observed tumor shrinkage or reduction in tumor size more frequently among patients receiving cabozantinib.



Results for Pancreatic NETs

The results were even more pronounced in pancreatic NETs.

- **Cabozantinib:** 13.8 months before progression
- **Placebo:** 4.4 months before progression

Many patients also experienced some degree of tumor shrinkage during treatment.

Why These Findings Matter:

One of the most important aspects of the CABINET trial is that cabozantinib demonstrated activity across multiple NET types and after several prior treatments. This gives patients and providers another evidence-based option when the disease progresses despite previous therapies.

Why Experts Are Excited About CABINET

Cabozantinib was

Effective:

- Across multiple NET primary sites
- Across different tumor grades included in the study
- After previous NET treatments had stopped working
- Even in some patients with unknown primary tumors

Side Effects, Future Research & Next Steps

What Side Effects Were Seen?

As with most cancer treatments, side effects occurred during treatment.

The Most Common Included:

Fatigue

High Blood Pressure

Elevated Liver Enzymes

Diarrhea

Many patients required dose reductions during treatment, highlighting the importance of ongoing communication with the care team.

Looking Ahead

The CABINET study helped establish cabozantinib as a valuable new treatment option for advanced NETs.

RESEARCHERS CONTINUE TO STUDY:

- The best sequencing of NET therapies
- Optimal cabozantinib dosing strategies
- Newer related medications, including zanzalintinib
- How targeted therapies may be combined with future treatments

Questions to Discuss

WITH YOUR CARE TEAM

Is cabozantinib appropriate for my type of NET?

What previous treatments are typically used before cabozantinib?

What side effects should I watch for?

How will treatment response be monitored?

Are there clinical trials I should consider?

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At FLaNET, we are committed to helping patients and caregivers understand the latest advances in neuroendocrine tumor care.

Whether you are newly diagnosed or exploring treatment options after progression, access to clear and trustworthy information can help you make informed decisions alongside your care team.



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