The rationale for exploring the correlation between Pretreatment NLR and prognosis of gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm (GEP-NEN) is that inflammatory response played a decisive role in different stages of tumor development, including initiating, promoting, malignant transformation, invasion, and metastasis1. On the one hand, tumors change their microenvironment by secreting a variety of cytokines, chemokines to weaken the systemic immune response and promotes tumorigenesis and progression; on the other hand, systemic and local tissues are also infiltrated by immune cells and cytokine secretion to alter the tumor microenvironment and kill tumor cells.2 The NLR, as the ratio of neutrophils to lymphocytes in the peripheral blood, not only reflects the systemic tumor-associated inflammatory response, but may also reflect bone marrow versus lymph, innate versus adaptive immunity, chronic inflammation versus acute immune rejection, tumor and antitumor immune equilibrium3. However, the predictive role of NLR in GEP-NEN remains controversial.

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