



Lung Carcinoid Tumor Causes, Risk Factors, and Prevention

Risk Factors

A risk factor is anything that affects your chance of getting a disease such as cancer. Learn more about the risk factors for lung carcinoid tumors.

- [What Are the Risk Factors for Lung Carcinoid Tumors?](#)
- [Do We Know What Causes Lung Carcinoid Tumors?](#)

Prevention

There is no way to completely prevent cancer. But there are things you can do that might lower your risk. Learn more.

- [Can Lung Carcinoid Tumors Be Prevented?](#)

What Are the Risk Factors for Lung Carcinoid Tumors?

A risk factor is anything that affects your chance of getting a disease such as cancer. Different cancers have different risk factors. Some risk factors, like smoking, can be changed. Others, like a person's age or family history, can't be changed.

But having a known risk factor, or even several risk factors, does not mean that you will get the disease. And some people who get the disease may have few or no known risk factors.

Not much is known about why lung carcinoid tumors develop in some people but not in

others. Risk factors for lung carcinoid tumors include:

Gender

Lung carcinoids occur more often in women than in men. The reasons for this are not known.

Race/ethnicity

Lung carcinoids are more common in whites than in African Americans, Asian Americans, or Hispanics/Latinos.

Age

These tumors are usually found in people about 60 years old, which is slightly younger than the average age for other types of lung cancer. But carcinoids can occur in people of almost any age. Although it's rare, lung carcinoid tumors are sometimes even found in children.

Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1

People with multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN1), an inherited syndrome, are at high risk for tumors in certain endocrine organs, such as the pancreas and the pituitary and parathyroid glands. These people also seem to be at increased risk for lung carcinoid tumors.

Family history

Most people with lung carcinoid tumors do not have a family history of this type of cancer, but having others in your family who had lung carcinoid tumors can increase your risk. In rare cases, several family members have been diagnosed with this cancer. The overall risk is still low because this cancer is so uncommon.

Tobacco smoke

Typical lung carcinoid tumors do not seem to be linked with [smoking](#) or with any known

chemicals in the environment or workplace. But some studies have found that atypical lung carcinoids may be more common in people who smoke.

- [References](#)

[See all references for Lung Carcinoid Tumor](#)

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Do We Know What Causes Lung Carcinoid Tumors?

Not much is known about what causes lung carcinoid tumors. Researchers have learned a lot about how certain risk factors like cancer-causing chemicals or radiation can cause changes in lung cells that lead to carcinomas, the more common type of lung cancer. But these factors are not thought to play a large role in the development of lung carcinoid tumors.

Carcinoid tumors probably develop from tiny clusters of neuroendocrine cells called *carcinoid tumorlets* in the lung airways. Tumorlets are sometimes found unexpectedly in lung biopsies done to treat or diagnose other conditions. Under the microscope, tumorlets resemble carcinoid tumors, except that they are much smaller – less than 5 mm (about ¼ inch) across. Most tumorlets never grow any bigger, but some may eventually become carcinoid tumors.

Researchers have found some common changes in chromosomes and genes inside lung carcinoid tumor cells, which might affect how these cells function. But it is still not clear exactly how these changes cause carcinoid tumorlets to develop from lung neuroendocrine cells or how they might cause tumorlets to grow to become carcinoid tumors.

- [References](#)

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Can Lung Carcinoid Tumors Be Prevented?

Because we do not yet know [what causes most lung carcinoid tumors](#), it is not possible to know how to prevent them.

[Smoking](#) has been linked with an increased risk of atypical carcinoids in some studies, so quitting (or not starting) might reduce a person's risk.

- [References](#)

[See all references for Lung Carcinoid Tumor](#)

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