

PROGNOSTIC VALUE OF GNRI-C SCORE FOR UNRESECTABLE HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA PATIENTS TREATED WITH LENVATINIB – MULTICENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Poster

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A multicenter retrospective study of 484 unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma patients treated with lenvatinib demonstrates that GNRI-C score, which combines geriatric nutritional risk index with C-reactive protein levels, predicts survival outcomes better than other prognostic scoring systems.

KEY POINTS

- GNRI-C score integrates nutritional status (based on serum albumin, height, and body weight) with inflammatory marker CRP (adding 1 point for CRP ≥ 1 mg/dL), creating a 0-3 point scale that stratified 484 patients into four risk groups
- Median overall survival decreased stepwise across GNRI-C score groups from 28.61 months (score 0) to 8.21 months (score 3), and median progression-free survival decreased from 10.79 months to 3.68 months (both $p < 0.001$)
- Treatment response rates (ORR and DCR) and adverse event incidence did not differ significantly among GNRI-C score groups
- GNRI-C outperformed GNRI, mALBI grade, NLR, O-PNI, and neo-GPS in predicting overall survival, showing the lowest Akaike Information Criterion score of 2887.19
- The authors conclude this simple scoring system may help clinicians identify high-risk patients and support treatment decisions in unresectable HCC patients receiving lenvatinib

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