

THE GLOBAL LEADERSHIP INTO MALNUTRITION CRITERIA REVEALS A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF MALNUTRITION WHICH INFLUENCES OVERALL SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS WITH GASTROENTEROPANCREATIC NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOURS

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Poster

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A cross-sectional study of 118 patients with gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumours on somatostatin analogues found that 75% met GLIM criteria for malnutrition, and meeting two or more criteria was independently associated with worse overall survival.

KEY POINTS

- Malnutrition was present in 88 of 118 patients (75%), based on low BMI in 22%, weight loss in 30%, and sarcopenia in 70%.
- In multivariate analysis adjusting for age, sex, and disease status, meeting 2 or 3 GLIM criteria was significantly associated with worse overall survival (HR 2.16, 95% CI 1.34-3.48, $p=0.002$).
- Weight loss was the most important risk factor among the three GLIM criteria for worse overall survival (HR 3.5, 95% CI 1.14-10.85, $p=0.03$).
- The study was conducted at a single UK NET expert centre between August 2018 and February 2019, with overall survival calculated through June 2022.
- The authors suggest future research should explore the effect of nutrition support in patients with weight loss on overall survival.

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