

PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC GASTROSTOMY - AN OVERVIEW OF 1415 CONSECUTIVE ADULT PATIENTS

Jorge Fonseca

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Small Intestine & Nutrition

October 5, 2025

A retrospective study of 1415 patients who underwent percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy from 2001 to 2023 identified female gender, younger age, higher albumin, and higher BMI as predictors of increased survival, with median overall survival of 11.1 months.

KEY POINTS

- Neurological disorders were the most frequent underlying conditions (66.4%), with post-stroke dysphagia (25.5%), dementia (11%), and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (10.8%) being most common, followed by head and neck or esophageal cancers (31.3%).
- Nearly half of patients (49.8%) were underweight at the time of PEG placement, with low albumin in 43.2%, low transferrin in 62.2%, and low total cholesterol in 50%.
- Median overall survival was 11.1 months, with 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year survival rates of 48.2%, 27.8%, and 19.6% respectively, though 14.1% of deaths occurred within 4 weeks.
- Patients with potentially regressive neurological conditions had better survival (16.6 months) than those with progressive conditions (13.3 months), while head and neck or esophageal cancer patients had significantly lower survival (6.6 months).
- Multivariable analysis identified female gender, younger age, higher albumin, and higher BMI as independent predictors of increased survival, with the protective effects of BMI and albumin more pronounced in males.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflrx.eu/search/d/e036e16c-a814-11f0-b51c-0242ac140006>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.