

IMPACT OF PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC GASTROSTOMY ON SURVIVAL AND PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN ENT CANCER PATIENTS: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY FROM 2006-2022

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Poster

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A retrospective cohort study of 6646 ENT cancer patients (2006-2022) found that percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy was associated with longer median survival compared to patients without PEG.

KEY POINTS

- Patients who received PEG had a median survival of 2.34 years (95% CI: 2.17 to 2.65) compared to 1.09 years (95% CI: 1.03 to 1.16) for non-PEG patients.
- PEG was associated with a 34% decrease in mortality risk (adjusted HR: 0.66, 95% CI: 0.61 to 0.70) after adjusting for other factors.
- Younger age and lower cancer stage were also significantly associated with improved survival in the Cox regression analysis.
- The authors conclude that further prospective research is needed to establish a causal link and to determine optimal timing and selection criteria for PEG in this patient population.
- This material is relevant to clinicians managing head and neck cancer patients with dysphagia and malnutrition.

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