Indications included intracranial events, head and neck cancers and dysphagia secondary to gastroenterological, neuromuscular or neurodegenerative conditions.

30-day complications: Stoma site infections; (15.8% for PEG and 19.6% for RIG), chest infections; (6.58% for PEG and 6.55% for RIG) and minor complications (including blocked or dislodged tube); (5.26% for PEG and 11.9% for RIG). Major complications were low (0% for PEG and 2.97% RIG - including perforation (0.60%), respiratory arrest (0.60%), desaturation (0.60%) and pneumoperitoneum (1.19%)). 30-day all-cause mortality was 6.58% (PEG) and 8.33% (RIG).

Conclusion Pre-screening PEG referrals identified more inappropriate cases than those referred for RIG. With the exception of chest infections, 30 day minor and major complications were lower in the PEG group, as was 30-day all-cause mortality. We hypothesise that the less rigorous screening process may be contributing to excess complication and mortality rates of RIG insertion. This may, or may not be unique to our Trust. RIG is usually the second line method of insertion, and we recognise that this patient group may have a poorer pre-morbid state. We recommend formal assessment of all gastrostomy referrals regardless of insertion technique. The Nutrition Team is currently looking towards pre-screening all gastrostomy referrals.

Disclosure of Interest None Declared.