Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy

Percutaneous gastrostomy has become the preferred method for providing long term enteral nutrition for patients who are unable to eat but have a functioning gut. Unfortunately, the short – term mortality following PEG is unacceptably high, ranging between 4- 54 % (1). Moreover, in the manuscript by Janes et al: Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy

References

the general issue of artificial nutrition which is influenced by ethical, cultural, religious and legal issues. The physicians and nutritionist should offer PEG following the accepted indication, and considering the risk factors. PEG should not be performed unless the case was thoroughly discussed by the caring physician and, the gastroenterologist and the patient/caregivers regarding the indications and risk factors.

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