

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1 – Examples of diseases included in each subgroup.

Supplementary Figure S1 – ROC analysis reporting the accuracy of age and alkaline phosphatase for predicting overall mortality.

Supplementary Table 1

Grouping	N (%)	Examples (not exhaustive)
PEG Subgroups		
Cognitive Impairment and Depressed Consciousness (CI)	35 (6.7%)	Predominantly head injury (e.g. extradural haematoma) following trauma (e.g. road traffic collision)
Mechanical Obstruction to Swallowing (MO)	95 (18.3)	Malignant (oesophageal, gastric, metastatic, head and neck cancer) or benign (oesophageal strictures, radiotherapy strictures, external compression)
Long Term Partial Failure of Intestinal Function Requiring Supplemental Intake (LTPFIF)	23 (4.4%)	Coeliac, Crohn's disease, cystic fibrosis, malabsorption, short bowel syndrome
Neurological Disorders of Swallowing (NDS)	281 (54%)	Motor neurone disease, stroke, multiple sclerosis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, Parkinson's Disease, cerebral palsy
Other (O)	86 (16.5%)	Often ITU admissions, alcohol excess, aspiration pneumonia, for medication delivery
Neurological Diseases Pathology (PEG Subgroup)		
<i>Chronic Stable Neurological Injury (CSNI)</i>	20 (7.4%)	<i>Cerebral palsy and learning disability</i>
<i>Acute Neuro-Trauma (ANT)</i>	40 (14.8%)	<i>Predominantly head injury following trauma</i>
<i>Multiple Sclerosis (MS)</i>	33 (12.2)	<i>Multiple sclerosis</i>
<i>Cerebrovascular Event (CVE)</i>	137 (50.7%)	<i>Stroke – ischaemic and haemorrhagic</i>
<i>Motor Neurone Disease (MND)</i>	40 (14.8%)	<i>Motor Neurone Disease</i>
Gastropepy Subgroup		
Oral/ Pharyngeal Cancer	104 (60.8%)	Tongue, buccal mucosa, tonsil, floor of mouth, soft palate, parotid, oropharynx, nasopharynx
Oesophageal Cancer	44 (25.7%)	Predominantly squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus
Other Cancer or Benign	23 (13.5%)	Benign oesophageal strictures, external compression, radiotherapy, cases where a nasal endoscope was necessary

Supplementary Figure S1

