b biomarkers as predictors for postoperative aspiration pneumonia and in-hospital mortality.

**Results** Mean age of patients was 81.4±8.6 (SD) years old. 26 patients (14%) developed aspiration pneumonia and 19 patients (10%) died before discharge. Preoperative biomarkers/parameters: Body mass index (BMI) 18.5±9.2 kg/m², Serum albumin (Alb) 2.8±0.5 g/dL, BUN 22.8±16.7 mg/dL, Total lymphocyte count (TLC) 1498±744/μL, Onodera’s Prognostic Nutritional Index (O-PNI) 35.7±6.8, Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index (GNRI) 76.7±18.6. AUC (Area under the curve) for the outcome of aspiration pneumonia after PEG: BMI 0.593 (95%CI: 0.490–0.695), Alb 0.656 (95%CI: 0.567–0.746), BUN 0.676 (95%CI: 0.565–0.787), TLC 0.612 (95%CI: 0.507–0.717), O-PNI 0.687 (95%CI: 0.585–0.789), GNRI 0.683 (95%CI: 0.580–0.787). AUC for postoperative in-hospital mortality: BMI 0.626 (95%CI: 0.482–0.770), Alb 0.642 (95%CI: 0.528–0.757), BUN 0.835 (95%CI: 0.750–0.921), TLC 0.652 (95%CI: 0.525–0.778), O-PNI 0.685 (95%CI: 0.576–0.794), GNRI 0.680 (95%CI: 0.557–0.804). A cut-off value of 24.5 mg/dL yielded a sensitivity of 78.9% and a specificity of 78.4% for in-hospital mortality.

**Conclusions** Higher preoperative BUN levels predict aspiration pneumonia after PEG reasonably well and is a superior prognostic factor for in-hospital mortality when compared to other traditionally used biomarkers or even widely used risk indices such as O-PNI and GNRI. As BUN is also a frequently measured biomarker, clinicians should take it into account during preoperative assessment of patients undergoing PEG.

**IDDF2018-ABS-0188** EFFECT OF NURSING INTERVENTION ON ACETIC ACID CHROMOENDOSCOPY FOR DETERMINING CHRONIC ATROPHIC GASTRITIS

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**Background** To investigate the effect of the nursing intervention on acetic acid chromoendoscopy (AAC) for determining chronic atrophic gastritis.

**Methods** 60 patients with chronic atrophic gastritis were enrolled in our study from January 2016 to August 2017. Patients were randomly divided into AAC group (n=30) and non-AAC group (n=30). After endoscopic management and nursing intervention, SAS and SDS scores, clinical characteristics, individual tolerance and endoscopic diagnosis were collected and analysed both groups.

**Results** No statistical significance between ACC group and non-ACC group in SAS and SDS scores, clinical characteristics, individual tolerance and endoscopic diagnosis were collected and analysed both groups.

**Conclusions** Acetic acid chromoendoscopy is valuable for the diagnosis of chronic atrophic gastritis. And nursing intervention could safely and vastly improve SAS and SDS scores, DBP, SBP and pulse, even the tolerance during gastroscopy.

**IDDF2018-ABS-0192** THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GASTRIC POLYPS AND COLORECTAL NEOPLASIA: A LARGE PROSPECTIVE CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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**Background** Today, it is not clarified whether patients with gastric polyps without any alarming symptoms for colorectal neoplasia need colonoscopy screening. The objective of this study is to prospectively determine the association between gastric polyps and colorectal neoplasia.