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The Case: We reported a 40-year-old woman with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (drug-resistant epileptic encephalopathy) and intellectual disability presented with a history of 8 weeks of anorexia, weight loss and insomnia. She was pale, her mother reported that she had lost 12 kg during the past two months and that she refused to eat. She was not able to speak and her intellectual development was impaired. The abdominal echography of the patient was normal. The traffic esophagus - gastro-duodenal showed an absence of peristaltic movement and was orientated as Gastroparesis. We considered the possibility of Gastrostomia Endoscopica's placement Percutanea vs medical treatment with Eritromicina. Finally, we decided to try a treatment with Eritromicina and observe the evolution. She was reevaluated in 15 days, presenting clinical improvement and progressive increase of ingestion.

Method: A review of the literature reflecting ethical analysis.

Results: The appropriate indications for Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy placement are neurological disorders such as stroke, cerebral palsy or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

Conclusions: in the medicine, there is a thin line between the 'Euthanasia for omission' and "Therapeutic Obstinacy / Cruelty". in order to offer a reasonable hope to the patient, the treatment should be proportioned. If this treatment is disproportioned it can be considered "Therapeutic Cruelty", which is a medical practice that includes diagnostic pretensions that do not have any benefits for the patient and that provoke an unnecessary suffering because of the absence of suitable information. The "Euthanasia for omission" represents the death for omission of an essential treatment to support the life. If we were able to perfectly delimit the line between these two concepts, we would be able to guarantee the fulfilment of the principle of welfare with the patients. in order to do so, it is necessary to consider many factors to decide which will be the best option for each patient. This particular reflection comes from the quoted case: is it necessary to fulfil a Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy Tube to lengthen someone's life in an artificial way?