

Abstract

Introduction: Nutritional support is an essential component in critical care. Malnutrition has been associated with poor outcomes among patients in intensive care units (ICUs), as indicated by increased morbidity, mortality, and length of stay.

Aim of the Work: The aim of this work is to discuss and review the effect of parenteral nutrition versus enteral nutrition on the outcome of patients requiring mechanical ventilation.

Methodology: Nutrition is an important aspect of patient care in acute or chronic critical illness. Appropriate nutritional support during the acute phase of critical illness has the potential to reserve or mitigate adverse consequences of poor nutritional status. An increasing nutritional deficit during a long ICU stay is associated with increased morbidity, infection rate, mechanical ventilation, length of stay, duration of recovery, and costs.

Conclusion: Recent studies mention that In mechanically ventilated patients in the ICU, ventilator-associated pneumonia rates, ICU and hospital lengths of stay, and ICU and hospital mortality rates of patients receiving PN are not significantly different than those in patients receiving EN, and feeding goals can more effectively be attained by PN. Yet, duration of mechanical ventilation is slightly longer in patients receiving PN, and Further studies to support this recommendation should be planned.

Keywords: Parenteral versus Enteral, Nutrition on Outcome, Mechanically Ventilated Patient

Contents

Subjects	Page
List of abbreviations.....	II
List of Figures.....	V
List of Tables.....	VII
• Introduction	1
• Aim of the Work	3
• Chapter (1): Metabolic and nutritional changes in the critically ill patient.....	4
• Chapter (2): Nutritional requirements in mechanically ventilated patient.....	20
• Chapter (3): Parenteral and enteral nutrition in mechanically ventilated patient and effect on outcome.....	43
♦ Indications of Mechanical Ventilation in Critically ill Patient.....	43
♦ Parenteral Nutrition.....	47
♦ Enteral Nutrition.....	65
♦ Enteral vs Parenteral.....	91
• Summary	100
• References	103
• Arabic Summary	

List of Abbreviations

- AA.....Amino Acids
- ACTH.....Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone
- ATP.....Adenosine Triphosphate
- ARDS.....Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
- ACTH.....Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- AGA.....American Gastroenterological Association
- BMI.....Body mass index
- CRP.....C-reactive protein
- CO₂.....Carbon dioxide
- CRH.....Corticotropin-releasing hormone
- CRS.....Catheter-related sepsis
- EE.....Energy expenditure
- EN.....Enteral nutrition
- FFA.....Free fatty acids
- FDA.....Food and Drug Administration
- GH.....Growth hormone
- GLUT.....Glucose transporter
- GI.....Gastrointestinal
- GALT.....Gut-associated Lymphoid Tissue
- GRV.....Gastric residual volume
- HPA.....Hypothalamic-pituitary adrenal

List of Abbreviations

- H₂O.....Water
- IIT.....Intensive insulin therapy
- ICU.....Intensive care unit
- IGF-1.....Insulin-like growth factor-1
- IL-1.....Interleukin-1
- IL-6.....Interleukin-6
- LH.....Luteinizing hormone
- MOD.....Multi-organ dysfunction
- MALT.....Mucosa-associated Lymphoid Tissue
- NO.....Nitric oxide
- O₂.....Oxygen
- PCM.....Protein-Calorie Malnutrition
- PN.....Parenteral nutrition
- PPN.....Peripheral Parenteral Nutrition
- REE.....Resting energy expenditure
- ROS.....Reactive oxygen species
- RBP.....Retinol-binding protein
- SPN.....Supplemental parenteral nutrition
- SNS.....Sympathetic nervous system
- T3.....Tri-iodothyronine
- T4.....Thyroxine
- TNF.....Tumor necrosis factor
- TPN.....Total Parenteral Nutrition

List of Abbreviations

- TSH.....Thyroxine stimulating hormone
- TSF.....Triceps skin fold
- UUN.....Urinary urea nitrogen
- VO_2Whole-body oxygen consumption
- VCO_2Whole-body carbon dioxide production

List of Figures

<u>No.</u>	<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>1</u>	Neuroendocrine response to stress.	5
<u>2</u>	Acute phase response.	9
<u>3</u>	Aerobic and Anaerobic metabolism.	11
<u>4</u>	Metabolic changes during stress.	17
<u>5</u>	Cori Cycle.	18
<u>6</u>	Indirect calorimetry.	25
<u>7</u>	Relationship between nitrogen balance and the daily intake of non-protein calories relative to daily calorie requirements. Protein intake is constant.	28
<u>8</u>	Milestones in the development of artificial nutrition.	55
<u>9</u>	Catheter related infection.	57
<u>10</u>	Multifactorial causes of hospital-related hyperglycemia.	58
<u>11</u>	Pathogenesis and features of the refeeding syndrome.	61
<u>12</u>	Potential Metabolic and Clinical Consequences of Overfeeding and the Refeeding Syndrome during Administration of Central Venous Parenteral Nutrition in Patients with Critical Illness.	63
<u>13</u>	Nutrition and non-nutrition benefits of early enteral nutrition.	71
<u>14</u>	Examples of Enteral Access.	74
<u>15</u>	Nasogastric tube.	75

<u>No.</u>	<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>16</u>	Percutaneous gastrostomy.	75
<u>17</u>	Nasoduodenal tube.	76
<u>18</u>	Nasojejunal tube tube.	77
<u>19</u>	Percutaneous jejunostomy.	78
<u>20</u>	Percutaneous gastrojejunostomy.	78
<u>21</u>	Protocol for managing upper gastrointestinal intolerance.	83
<u>22</u>	Tube feeding–associated diarrhea algorithm.	85
<u>23</u>	Management of enteral nutrition according to the gastric residual volumes.	90
<u>24</u>	Combination of EN and PN.	97
<u>25</u>	Comparative study of patients fed by enteral and parenteral nutrition.	99

List of Tables

<u>No.</u>	<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>1</u>	Energy production from each nutrient fuel.	25
<u>2</u>	Recommended protein provision level guidelines for critically ill patients as reported by different societies.	31
<u>3</u>	Classification of amino acids in adults.	32
<u>4</u>	Standard daily doses of parenterally administered electrolytes in adult patients.	37
<u>5</u>	Estimated daily requirements of vitamins and trace elements in adult patients.	40
<u>6</u>	Clinical features of the commoner acute trace element and vitamin deficiency states, which may become apparent during ICU care.	41
<u>7</u>	The NICE criteria for identification of patients at high risk of refeeding syndrome.	62
<u>8</u>	Monitoring of patients on parenteral nutrition.	64
<u>9</u>	Most common complications of Enteral Nutrition.	81
<u>10</u>	Advantages and inconveniences of enteral and parenteral nutrition as early nutrition support in ICU patients.	95



Introduction





Aim of the Work





Chapter (1)

Metabolic and Nutritional Changes in the Critically Ill Patient





Chapter (2)

Nutritional Requirements in Mechanically Ventilated Patient





Chapter (3)

Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition in Mechanically Ventilated Patient and Effect on Outcome





Summary





References

