Updated Guidelines on Enteral Nutrition in Intensive Care

An Essay
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in Intensive Care Unit

Presented By
Mohamed Fekry Awad Allah
M.B.,B.CH.
Fuclty of Medicine,
Ain Shams University.

Under Supervision of

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Saeed Abd El Aziz Professor of Anesthesia and Intensive Care Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Dr. Hanan Mahmoud Farag Assistant Professor of Anesthesia and Intensive Care Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Dr. Dalia Ahmed Ibrahim Lecturer of Anesthesia and Intensive Care Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Faculty of Medicine
Ain Shams University
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Introduction

The nutritional management of critically ill patients has changed dramatically over the past 10 years. Changes in the areas of nutritional assessment, guidelines for total energy provided, disease-specific feeding, and immune-enhancing enteral nutrition have been the most prominent. The rationale for nutrition support comes from the knowledge that critically ill patients are prone to develop malnutrition, which is known to be associated with serious complications such as sepsis and pneumonia, leading to a poor outcome and even death.

Although guidelines continue to be in evolution, there are sufficient data on clinically proven principles and methods of nutrition support to permit practical and useful recommendations for the specific problems and questions confronted by the intensivist. (Irwin and Rippe, 2008)

The overall efficacy of nutritional support, the need to start nutritional therapy in the first place, and its likelihood to impact patient outcome are all determined by a number of clinical factors. Not all patients need nutritional support, individual patient selection, and the specific disease processes involved are the most important issues. The appropriate route or specific design of therapy for one disease process cannot necessarily be extrapolated for a different disease

process .Severity of illness within the patient population, level of physiologic stress, and baseline nutritional status before injury often determine a patient's need for and response for nutritional therapy. (Stephen A.Mcclave, 2005)

Aim of work

The aim of this essay is to increase the awareness of the intensivist for the updated guidelines on enteral nutrition and how it can be used to improve the outcome of the critically ill patients.

References

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الإرشادات المستحدثة للتغذية المعوية في الرعاية المركزة

رسالة توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير في الرعاية المركزة

مقدمة من

الطبيب/ محمد فكرى عوض الله بكالوريوس الطب و الجراحة كلية الطب - جامعة عين شمس

تحت إشراف أ.د/ محمد سعيد عبد العزير أستاذ التخدير والرعاية المركزة كلية الطب – جامعة عين شمس

> د / حنان محمود فرج أستاذ مساعد التخدير والرعاية المركزة كلية الطب – جامعة عين شمس

> د / داليا أحمد إبر اهيم مدرس التخدير والرعاية المركزة كلية الطب – جامعة عين شمس

كلية الطب – جامعة عين شمس 2011

المقدمة:

لقد تغير الدعم الغذائي لمرضى الرعاية المركزة بدرجة كبيرة على مدى السنوات العشر الماضية, فالتغييرات في مجالات التقييم الغذائي, والإرشادات لمجموع الطاقة شرط التغذية الخاصة بالمرض وتعزيز المناعة كانت الأكثر وضوحا. وحيث أن مرضى الرعاية المركزة هم الأكثر عرضة لسوء التغذية مما يؤدي إلى مضاعفات خطيرة مثل تلوث الدم والإلتهاب الرئوي والتي قد تؤدي إلى الوفاة, وعلى الرغم من أن الإرشادات تظل في تطور مستمر, إلا أنه هناك بيانات كافية عن المباديء المؤكدة إكلينيكيا وأساليب الدعم الغذائي للسماح بتوصيات عملية ومفيدة يستفيد منها أطباء الرعاية المركزة.

فعالية الدعم الغذائى والحاجة إلى بدء العلاج الغذائى هم فى المقام الأول. وتتحدد النتائج بعدد من العوامل الإكلينيكية. فليس كل المرضى يحتاجون إلى الدعم الغذائى ,فإختيار المريض ونوع المرض هم أكثر العوامل أهمية. الطريقة المحددة لعلاج مرض معين ليست بالضرورة تلائم علاج الأمراض الأخرى. ولقد أشارت الأبحاث إلى أن حاجة المريض إلى الدعم الغذائى يتم تحديدها بعدة عوامل مثل نوع المرض وشدته وأيضا الحالة التغذوية الأساسية للمريض والتى كثيرا ما تحدد الإستجابة إلى الدعم الغذائى.

الهدف من البحث:

زيادة الوعى لدى أطباء الرعاية المركزة بالإرشادات المستحدثة للتغذية المعوية لمرضى الرعاية المركزة وكيفية إستخدامها للحصول على نتائج أفضل.



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List of Abbreviations

ATP Adenosine Triphosphate

AKI Acute Kidney Injury

ALI Acute Lung Injury

ARDS Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

ARF Acute Renal Failure

Avg pt Average Patient

BCAA Branched Chain Amino Acids

COPD Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

CRRT Chronic Renal Replacement Therapy

EN Enteral Nutrition

ESPEN Europian Society For Parenteral And Enteral

Nutrition

GALT Gut-Associated Lymphoid Tissue

HD Haemodialysis

Ig A Immunoglobulin A

LPX Lipoprotein X

MALT Mucosal-Associated Lymphoid Tissue

MODS Multi-Organ Dysfunction Syndrome

NADPH Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide

Phosphate Hydrogenase

ND Not Detected

List of Abbreviations

PCVC Percutenous Central Venous Catheter

PUFA Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids

RDAs Recommended Daily Allowances

ROS Reactive Oxygen Species

SCFA Short Chain Fatty Acids

STD Standard

TPN Total Parenteral Nutrition