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PARENTERAL NUTRITION-ASSOCIATED CHOLESTASIS AS AN EARLY-ONSET ADVERSE EFFECT IN ADULT PATIENTS

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OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Parenteral nutrition associated cholestasis (PNAC) is a condition of impaired secretion of bile or frank biliary obstruction that may occur in 25-100% of adult patients receiving long-term parenteral nutrition (PN).
- ✓ Objective: to analyze the onset of PNAC in hospitalized adult patients and the possible risk factor associated.



RESULTS

156		With cholestasis	Without cholestasis
48.7% developed cholestasis within a median of 6 (IQR=4) days	% males	60.0%	72.4%
	Median age	69.5 (IQR=18.3)	69 (IQR=15.3)
	% sepsis	6.6%	13.7%
	% cyclic PN infusion	27.6%	60.0%
	Median Kcal/kg	23.9 (IQR=6.5)	24.9 (IQR=7.6)
	Median balance dextrosa/fat (g/g)	4 (IQR=0.7)	3.6 (IQR=0.7)

Statistical significant differences were only obtained for males (p<0.05) and for cyclic PN (p<0.01).

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ PNAC is an adverse effect that not only happens in patients receiving long-term-PN, but also occurs in a high percentage of hospitalized adult patients receiving PN over the first week.
- ✓ In addition, males are associated with an increased likelihood for development PNAC while cyclic PN infusion may be a protector factor for its onset.



