ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS USING THE C-REACTIVE PROTEIN/PRE-ALBUMIN RATIO IN CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS WITH PARENTERAL NUTRITION

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1 BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Disease-related malnutrition is characterised by the presence of an acute or chronic inflammatory response. There is a need to adapt clinical data to new specific markers that assess both nutritional and inflammatory changes.

The C-Reactive Protein (CRP)/Pre-albumin ratio is useful for assessing nutritional changes associated with the inflammatory environment.

2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To analyse the evolution of nutritional status from the biochemical parameter CRP/Pre-albumin in critically ill patients with Parenteral Nutrition (PN).

3 MATERIAL AND METHODS

Descriptive observational restrospective study in a tertiary level hospital

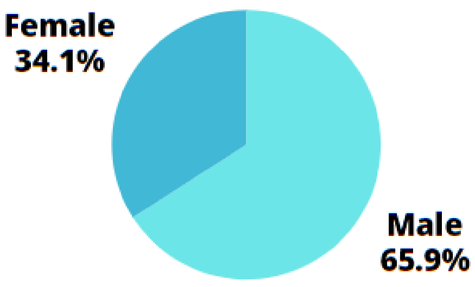
January-July 2024

CRP/Pre-albumin ratio was analysed at 1st, 4th and 7th day of PN

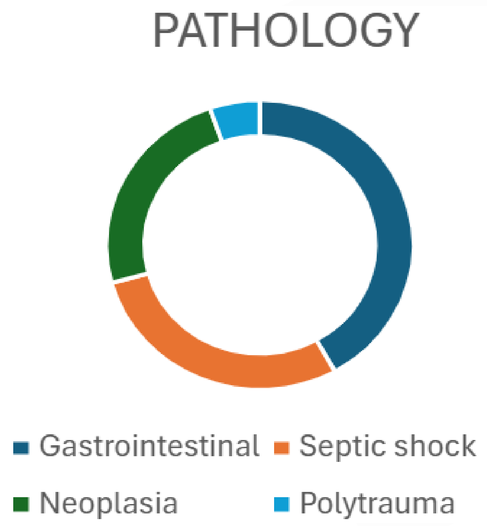
Table 1. Variables to study

Anthropometric	Clinical	Biochemical
Sex, age	Pathology	CRP
Height	Hospitalisation unit	Pre-albumin
BMI	Duration of PN	

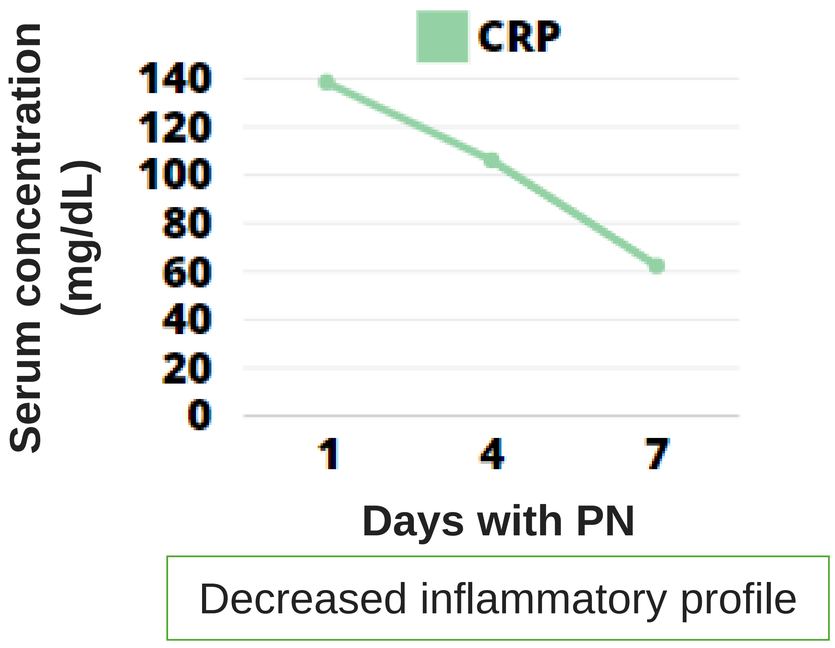
4 RESULTS



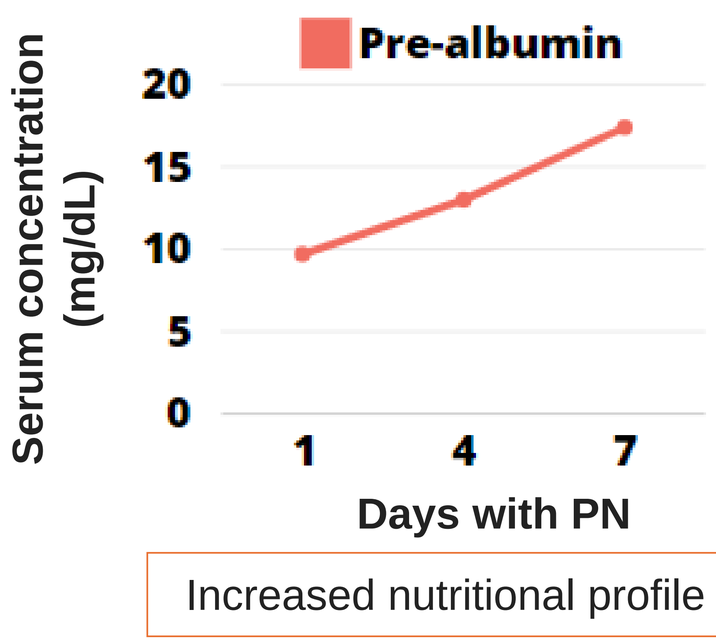
38 patients
Age: 71 (20) years
Weight: 72 (20) kg
Height 169 (8) cm
BMI: 26.5 (5.8) kgm2



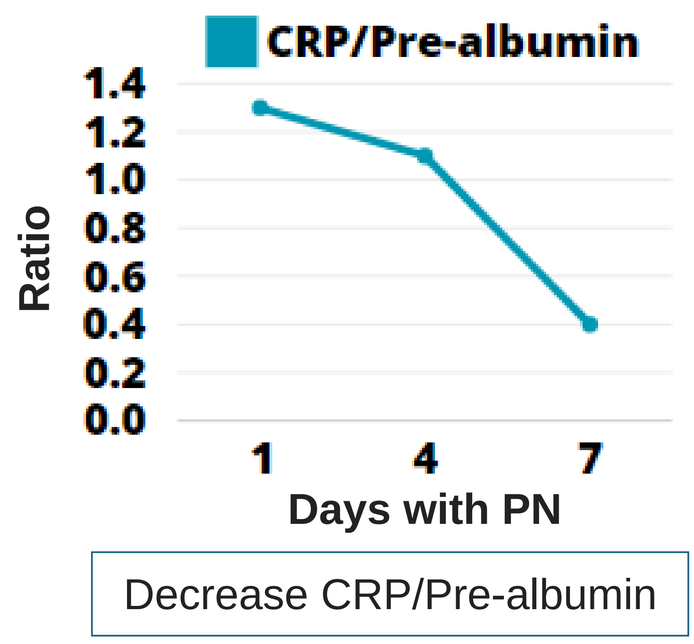
Hospitalisation unit:
- 85.0%(32) Surgical Intensive Care Unit
- 16.0%(6) Medical Intensive Care Unit.



Decreased inflammatory profile



Increased nutritional profile



Decrease CRP/Pre-albumin

5 CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

A decrease in the CRP/Pre-albumin ratio was observed as patients continued with PN, showing an improvement in nutritional and inflammatory status, and could therefore be considered as a complementary marker in patient assessment.

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