

DURATION OF HOSPITAL STAY ACCORDING TO THE TIMING OF PARENTERAL NUTRITION INITIATION IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING ALLOGENEIC HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

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Background and importance

Patients undergoing allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT) may experience post-chemotherapy mucositis and are at risk of protein-calorie malnutrition, thus requiring parenteral nutrition (PN). Scientific evidence in surgical patients suggests that *early administration* of PN tends to reduce hospital stay.

Aim and objectives

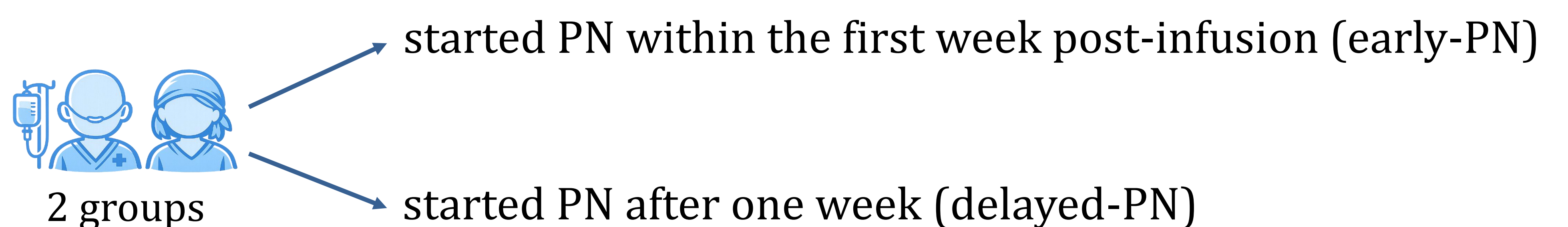
To analyze whether early initiation of parenteral nutrition influences the duration of hospital stay in patients undergoing allo-HSCT.

Materials and methods

Observational, analytical, ambispective study → January 2023 to September 2025

Variables:

- Demographic and anthropometric data
- Admission and discharge dates
- Date of hematopoietic stem cell infusion
- Start and end day of PN
- Serum prealbumin measurements



Analysis → median and interquartile range (IQR), Mann-Whitney U test (SPSS v28)

Results

	Early-PN	Delayed - PN
Patients (N)	25	22
Sex	72% male	53% male
Age	59 (14–70)	61 (24–69)
BMI (kg/m ²)	25.5 ±3.6	23.7±5.5
Prealbumin (mg/dl)	15±5	15±5
Hospital stay (days)	34±13	33±4

p=0,74

Conclusion and relevance

In this limited cohort, early initiation of parenteral nutrition in patients undergoing allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation wouldn't appear to influence the duration of hospital stay.

