

Background

• Nowadays, there is a stronger consensus on the proceedings of nutritional support with parenteral nutrition (PN) in paediatrics and nutritional requirements in order to improve the process quality and the patient's safety

Purpose

Review the prescriptions of PN to identify the degree of adherence to the available evidence (Clinical Practice Guide SENPE/SEGHNP/SEFH 2017) and propose areas for improvement

Material and methods

Study of newborn patients who received PN during 2017 in the area of Neonatology

Age ranges established by the guideline: preterm newborn (RNPT); term newborns under one month (RNAT).

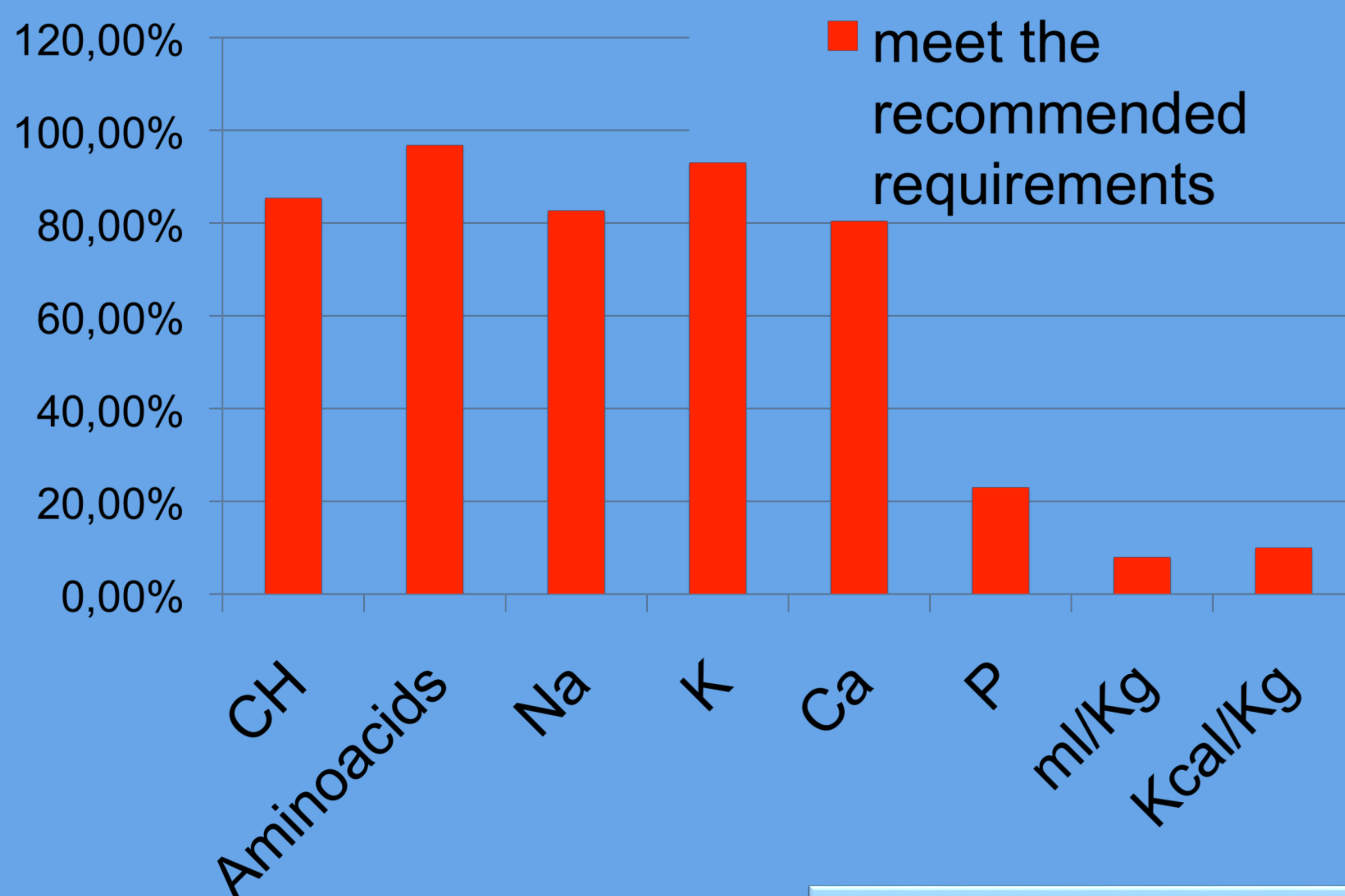
Variables:

- Contributions of macronutrients (aminoacids, glucose, lipids)
- Micronutrient (sodium, potassium, phosphorus, calcium),
- Volume/Kg
- Caloric requirements.

Results

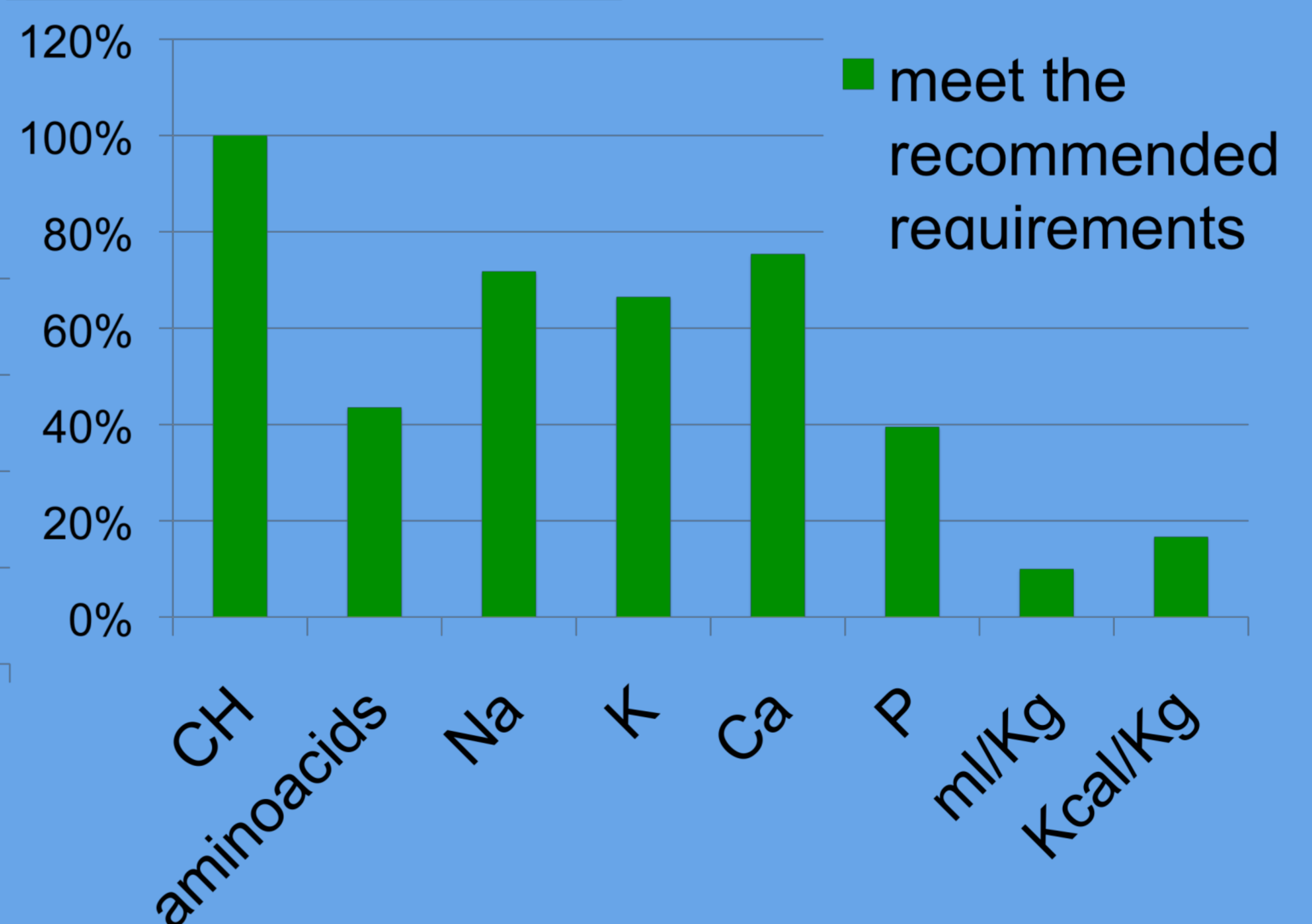
- 179 RNPT and 2429 PN
- 24 RNAT under 1 month and 248 NPs

RNPT



CH and lipids limits were not exceeded

RNAT under 1 month



Conclusion

We consider an acceptable degree of adequacy to the published recommendations regarding macronutrient inputs and caloric distribution. The energy and water contributions below the mean could be justified by the administration of concomitant enteral nutrition. The contribution of micronutrients is more variable because of the individual situation of each patient.

