

PARENTERAL NUTRITION MANAGEMENT IN CORONAVIRUS CRITICAL PATIENTS: CASES REPORT

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Parenteral nutritional (PN) support in critically ill patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection constitutes a currently unknown field of study

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Study the patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection admitted to the charge of ICU and resuscitation unit with invasive mechanical ventilation and central PN

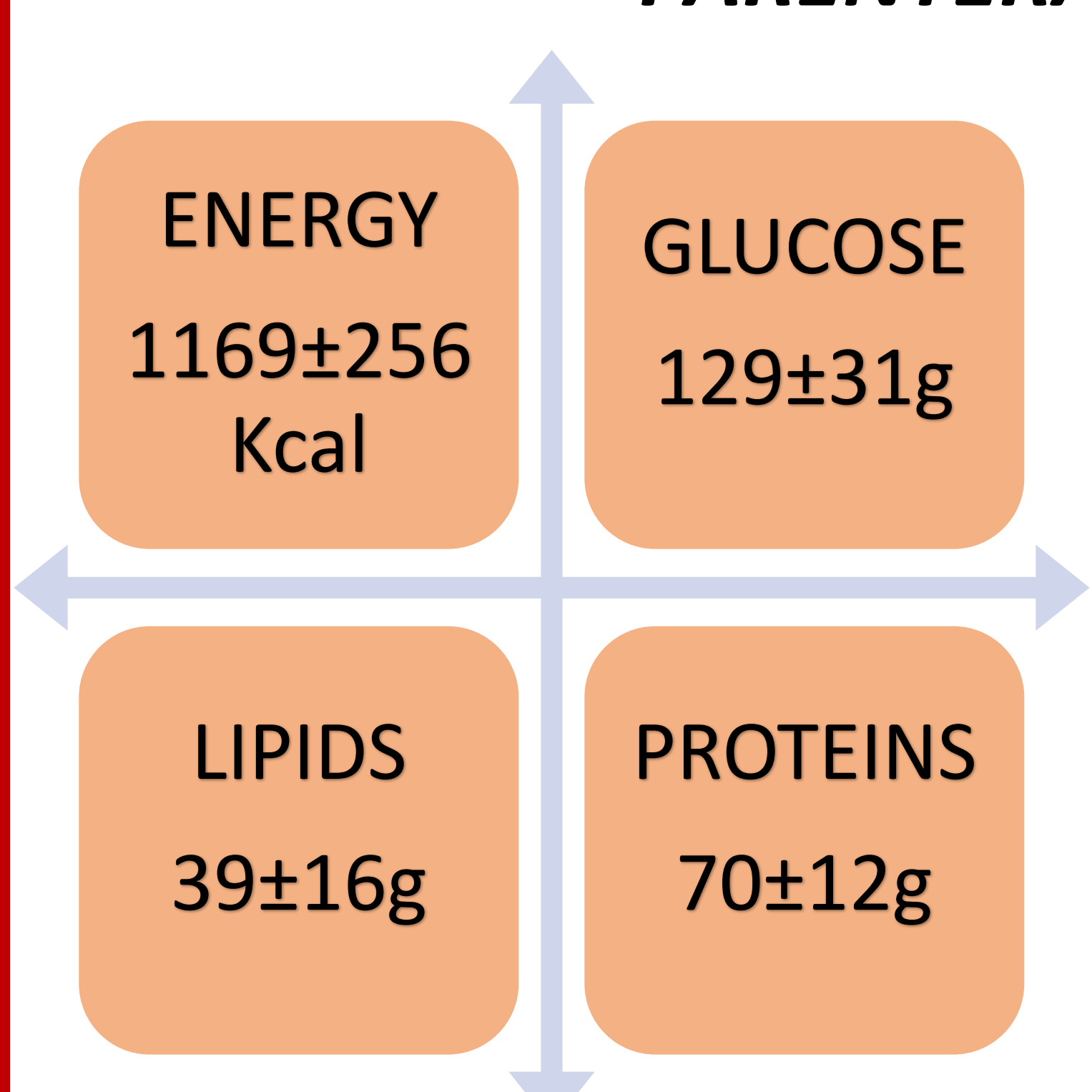
MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Retrospective longitudinal study in a tertiary hospital between March and June 2020
- Clinical situation and the contributions of the artificial nutrition preparations was reviewed
- Requirements were calculated with Harris-Benedict equation corrected and protein factor
- Variables were presented as % (categorical) and mean±SD or median with IQR (continuous)


RESULTS

Baseline characteristics	
Patients	11
Age	58.5±9.9 years
Male/female	72.2% / 27.8%
Comorbidities	3.1±1.9
BMI	27.6±5.2 Kg/m ²
Excess weight	54.6%
PN duration	6±3 days
Enteral nutrition	81.8%
ICU/resuscitation unit	54.5% / 45.5%
Hospitalization stay	48±26 days
Mortality	36.4%

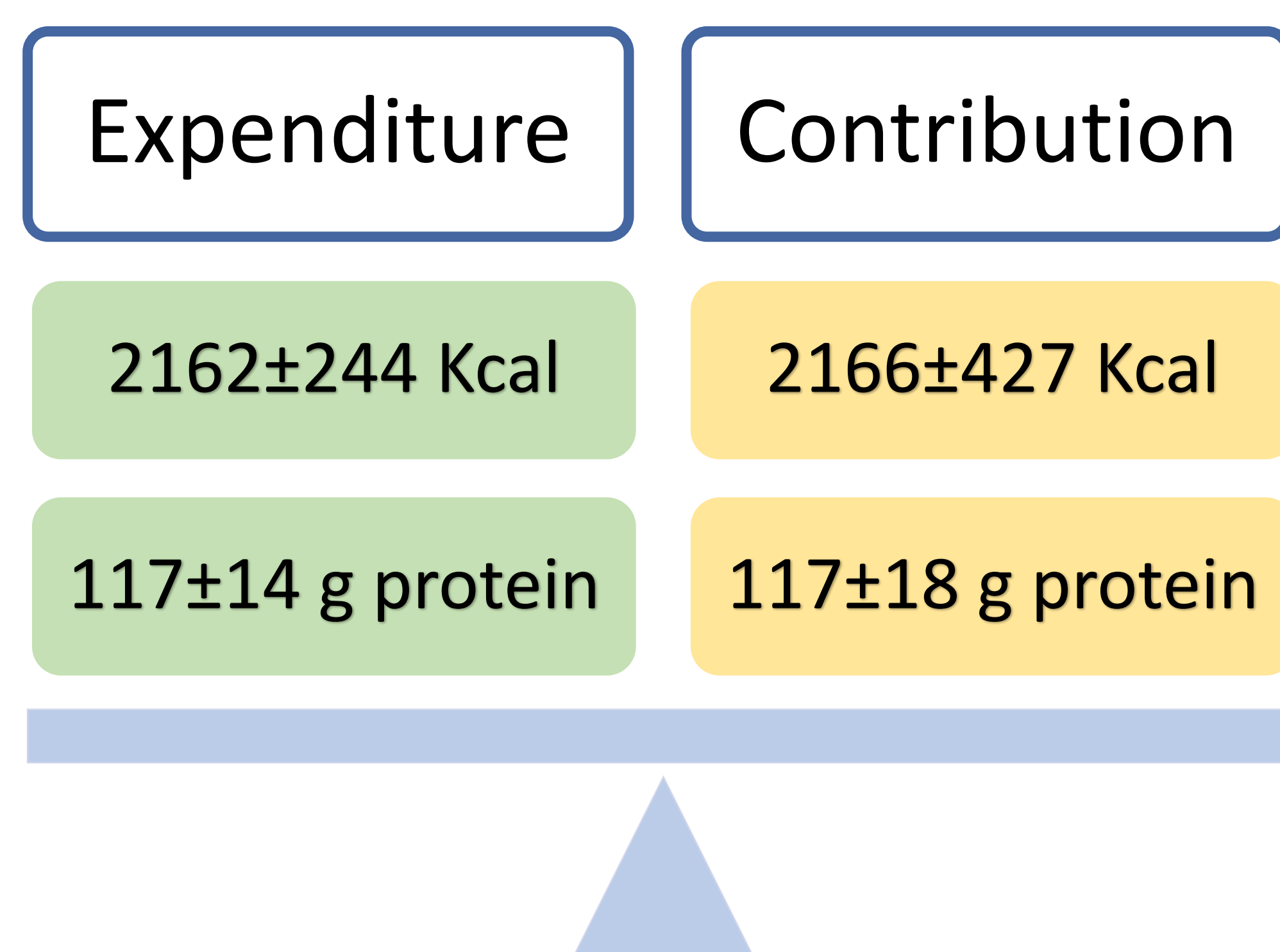
PARENTERAL NUTRITION



Major micronutrients	
Sodium	74 (IQR:32) mEq
Potassium	59 (IQR:45) mEq
Magnesium	10 (IQR:3) mEq
Calcium	9 (IQR:0) mEq
Chloride	48 (IQR:37) mEq
Phosphorus	12 (IQR:7) mmol



Nutrition characteristics	
Non-protein Kcal/g N	77±14 Kcal/g
Glucose:lipid ratio	61:39±15 %
Volume	1152±162 mL
Osmolarity	1425±111 mOsm/L



CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE

- Artificial nutritional support was the only food source for intubated coronavirus-infected patients
- Is essential that PN meet the nutritional requirements to contribute to recovery the health