CLINICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INAPPROPRIATE USE OF TOTAL PARENTERAL NUTRITION IN ADULTS

H. Suñer¹, E. Esteve Pitarch¹, D. Pascual Carbonell¹, C.D. Ciuciu David¹, M. Romero Denia¹, M. Martín Marqués¹, A. Sanjuán Belda¹, M.Á. Roch Ventura¹, M.F. Vuelta Arce¹, S. Conde Giner¹, L. Canadell Vilarrasa¹

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¹Pharmacy Department, Hospital Universitari Joan XXIII, Tarragona, Spain.

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE



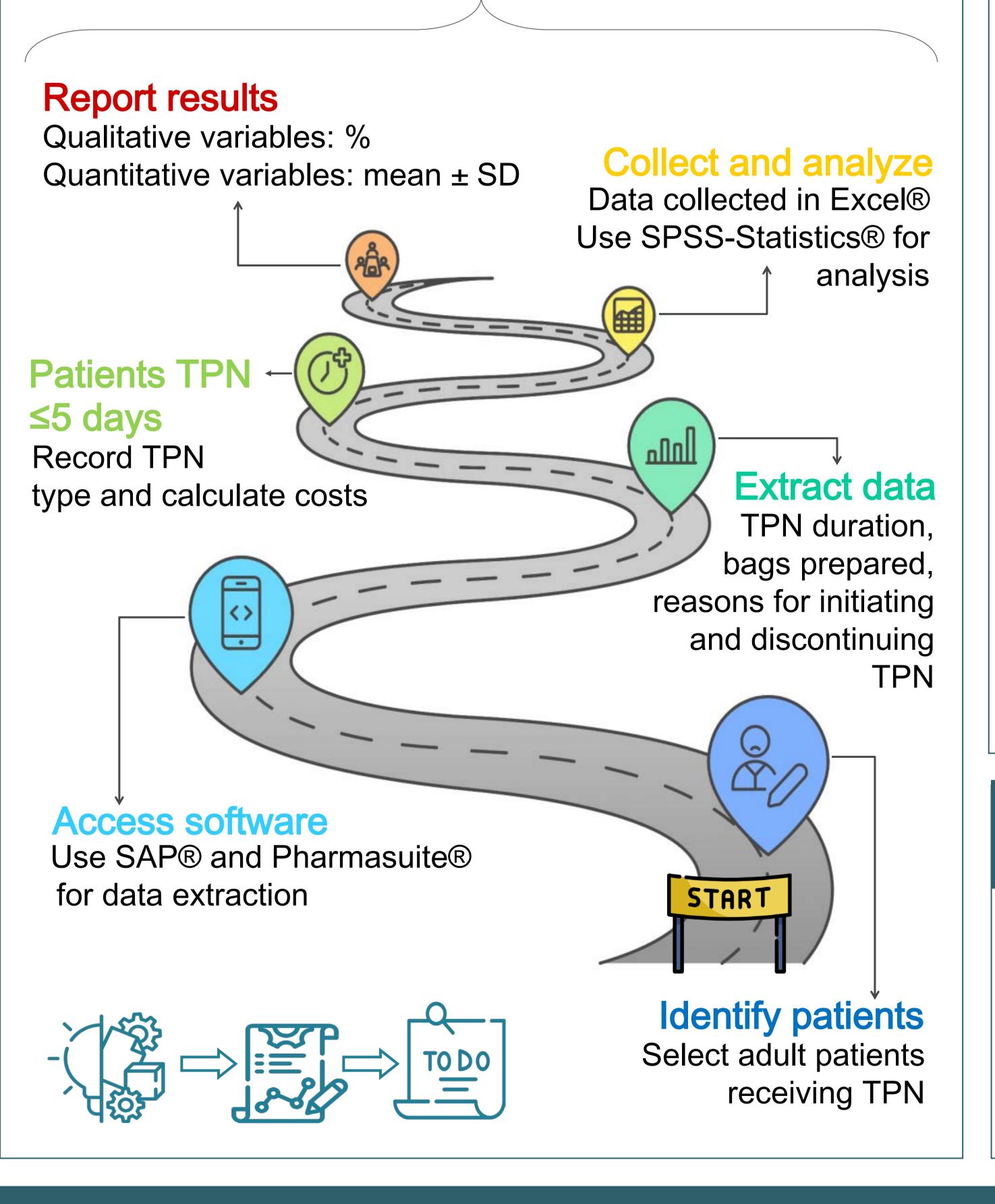
Recommendation for total parenteral nutrition (TPN) according to the latest clinical nutrition guidelines.

Hospitalized patients at high risk of malnutrition when nutrient intake via the digestive tract is expected to be impossible or insufficient for more than 5–7 days.



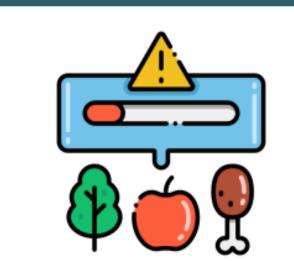
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrospective review of medical records from adult patients who received TPN at a tertiary care hospital in 2023



AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the appropriateness of TPN use in a tertiary care hospital and the economic impact resulting from its improper indication.



RESULTS

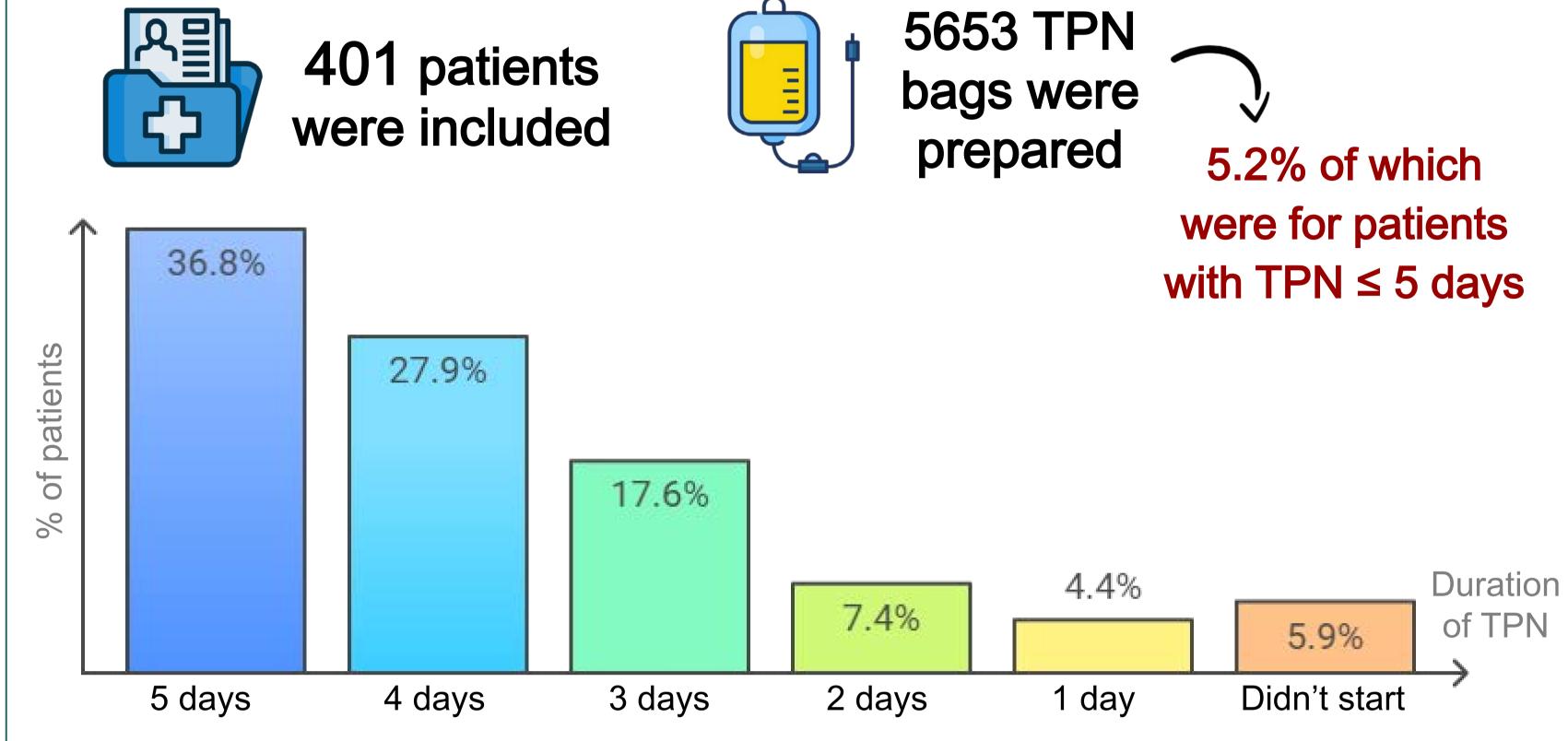
Peritonitis,

Intestinal

obstruction_

Pancreatitis¹

Diverticulitis_



Main reasons START TPN: Persistent vomiting/diarrhea

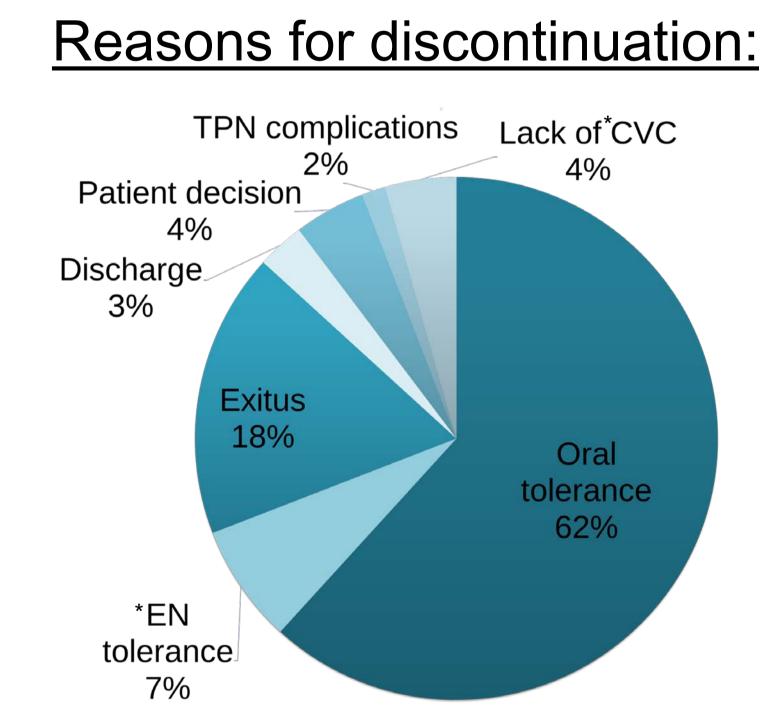
Digestive

surgery

24%

Paralytic ileus

24%





CONCLUSIONS

- 1/6 of TPN prescriptions did not align with clinical guidelines, causing a significant economic impact.
- Early initiation of oral diet was a key factor in TPN ≤ 5 days.
- Proper planning of fasting duration and transition to oral intake is crucial to reduce costs, complications, and logistical burdens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Worthington P. et al. When is Parenteral nutrition appropriate? JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr. 2017;41(3):324–77.
- 2. Thibault R. et al. ESPEN guideline on hospital nutrition. Clinical Nutrition. 2021;40(12):5684–709.











