KSN SEOUL, KOREA 2023
April 27(Thu) - 30(Sun), 2023
Coex, Seoul, Korea

Abstract Type : Poster
Abstract Submission No. : 1188

Case Study: Peptide-Based Enteral Feeding of 1.5 Kcal/mL Density in Critical Acute Kidney Injury Patients with Gastrointestinal Disorders

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Case Study: Background: Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) is common in patients in the intensive care unit (ICU), with the incidence ranging from 20-50%. Nutritional therapy in AKI with hemodialysis requires high protein and fluid restrictions. A frequent complication is a gastrointestinal disorder, one of the manifestations of which is enteral food intolerance, such as diarrhea. Based on studies, the incidence of enteral food intolerance is 38%. Enteral with a sharply hypercaloric and an inappropriate type of protein will aggravate the tolerance of nutrients in the gastrointestinal tract.
Objectives: To determine the effect of peptide-based enteral feeding with a density of 1.5 kcal/mL in critical Acute Kidney Injury patients with gastrointestinal disorders.
Methods:
This research is a prospective case study. Based on the Malnutrition Screening Tools (MST) screening, a score of 5 was obtained, nutritional care was carried out with the NCP method and intervened according to Medical Nutrition Therapy (MNT). then nutritional monitoring and evaluation was carried out for 20 days.
Results: The patient was given an enteral with a density of 1.3 kcal/ml for ten days gradually until it met the needs. After that, the patient underwent hemodialysis treatment three times a week, a dialysis-specific enteral with a density of 1.6 kcal/ml was given for 2 days, and the patient had diarrhea. The formula was replaced with a peptide-based enteral with a density of 1.5 kcal/ml using bottle feeding. Diarrhea was reduced and stopped within 24 hours.
Conclusion: Peptide-based enteral feeding with a density of 1.5 kcal/ml is tolerated in AKI with gastrointestinal disorders.