Purpose

To estimate the prevalence of metabolic and mechanical complications depending on the hospitalization services requesting Total Parenteral Nutrition (NPT).

Material and Methods

Descriptive study of the nutritional complications of patients undergoing treatment with NPT in 2015. Patients older than 18 years who were in full follow-up by the Endocrinology or Pharmacy service of the hospital were selected. Mechanical complication is defined as that derived from catheter placement. Metabolic complication that attributable to excess or deficit of nutrients. The main variable of the study was the percentage of metabolic and mechanical complications according to the requesting service. The analyzes were performed using the statistical program SPSS/PC (version 24.0 for Windows, SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL).

Results

The hospitalization service that presented the highest percentage of metabolic complications was oncology. However, the unit that presented the highest percentage of mechanical complications was the medical-surgical unit. The differences observed in the services were statistically significant, which means that it would be advisable to perform analytical controls and a closer monitoring of the patients of the medical-surgical and oncological services under treatment with total parenteral nutrition.

Conclusions

- The hospitalization service that presented the highest percentage of metabolic complications was oncology. However, the unit that presented the highest percentage of mechanical complications was the medical-surgical unit.
- The differences observed in the services were statistically significant, which means that it would be advisable to perform analytical controls and a closer monitoring of the patients of the medical-surgical and oncological services under treatment with total parenteral nutrition.