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BACKGROUND and IMPORTANCE

Parenteral nutrition (PN) is an alternative or complement in patients whose oral and / or enteral nutritional intake is inadequate / unsafe or whenever the digestive tract is not functioning or this route is contraindicated. Success in choosing the most appropriate PN depends on a specialized multidisciplinary team that can provide nutritional support that results in improved clinical outcomes and patient safety. With the creation of therapeutic decision protocols, the Hospital Clinical Pharmacist intervenes in the calculation of the patient's nutritional needs and, consequently, in the counseling of the most appropriate PN bag and clinical and biochemical monitoring of the patient.

AIM and OBJECTIVES

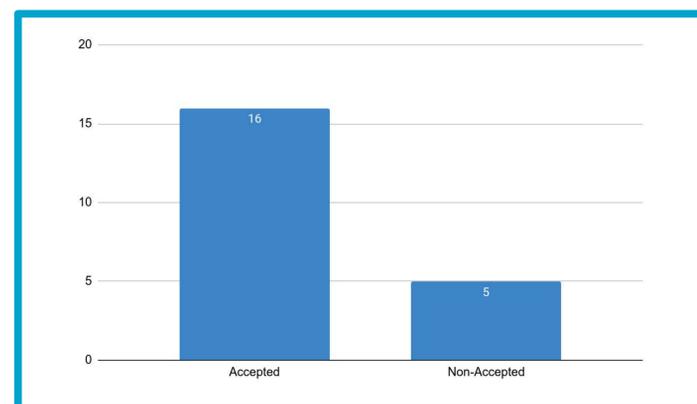
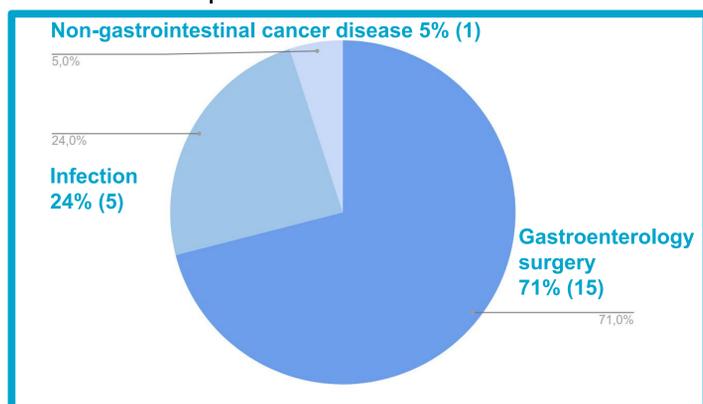
Definition and implementation of action methodology for patients in need of parenteral nutrition.

MATERIALS and METHODS

- 1  Validation of parenteral support nutritional option according to decision flowchart;
- 2  Filling out a patient's nutritional needs spreadsheet - anthropometric assessment; biochemical data; calculation of protein requirements; calculation of non-protein energy needs; calculation of total energy requirements; choosing the appropriate volume; validation of the route of administration;
- 3  Selection of the most suitable PN bag from the Hospital Formulary (preferably after ionic corrections);
- 4  NP bag suggestion to the prescribing physician;
- 5  Acceptance and alteration / or not by the prescribing physician;
- 6  Clinical and biochemical monitoring of the patient;
- 7  Optimization of nutritional therapy when applicable.

RESULTS

From January to August 2019 the Pharmaceutical Services intervened in 100% of NP prescriptions (21 interventions). In this universe, 71% (15) were in the context of gastroenterology surgery, 24% (5) due to infection and 5% (1) due to non-gastrointestinal cancer disease. In only five cases, the intervention was not accepted.



CONCLUSION and RELEVANCE

- Clinical pharmacists play a key role in supporting the prescription of parenteral nutrition, and the future is challenging, particularly in assessing patient's outcomes and quality of life, as well as the economic and financial dimension.
- It will also be essential to create a Clinical Nutrition Commission that covers PN, enteral and oral feeding.

