

PARENTERALNA ISHRANA – ASPEKTI SPECIFIČNIH POPULACIJA

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Parenteralna ishrana (PN) omogućava nadoknadu nutritivnih sastojaka i vode kod pacijenata koji ne mogu, ne smeju ili ne bi trebalo da se hrane enteralnim putem. Pri tome, sastav PN smeše treba da bude prilagođen individualnim potrebama pacijenta, u zavisnosti od njegovog uzrasta i zdravstvenog stanja. U skladu sa tim, različita udruženja za parenteralnu i enteralnu ishranu su izdala preporuke za pripremu i primenu PN smeša u specifičnim populacijama pacijenata (1). PN sa godinama sve više dobija na značaju, što se vidi na osnovu procene o zastupljenosti ovih preparata na globalnom tržištu (2). Naime, povećanje broja gerijatrijskih pacijenata i broja prevremeno rođene dece, povećana učestalost hroničnih bolesti i potreba za negom bolesnika u kućnim uslovima uslovljavaju sve širu primenu PN preparata. Istovremeno, nova tehnološka dostignuća i saznanja iz kliničkih studija omogućavaju da se sastav, priprema i primena PN formulacija kontinuirano usavršavaju. Pored toga, sve stroži zahtevi regulatornih i stručnih tela nameću potrebu za primenom savremenih farmaceutsko-tehnoloških mera u razvoju PN preparata. Glavni izazovi u ovoj oblasti podrazumevaju izbor sastojaka, načina proizvodnje/izrade, načina i režima primene ovih preparata, kao i procene za potrebom primene PN kod određenog bolesnika. Dodatno, brojni faktori ograničavaju širu primenu ovih preparata, kao što su mali broj komercijalno dostupnih PN smeša, visoki troškovi proizvodnje/izrade, nedostatak obučenog kadra, rizik od komplikacija vezanih za njihovu primenu, kao i teškoće u individualizaciji terapije. Ovakvo stanje nameće potrebu za daljim istraživanjima u oblasti parenteralne ishrane, kako bi se unapredili efikasnost i bezbednost PN terapije i povećala dostupnost ovih preparata ciljanim populacijama pacijenata.

Literatura

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2. Global Parenteral Nutrition Market: Growth, Future Prospects, and Competitive Analysis, 2016 – 2030. Credence Research, Inc. <https://www.credenceresearch.com/report/parenteral-nutrition-market>

PARENTERAL NUTRITION – ASPECTS OF SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

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Parenteral nutrition (PN) provides nutrients and water to patients who are not able or allowed to feed by enteral route. In addition, the composition of PN mixture should be adjusted to comply with individual patient's needs, depending on age and disease state. Consequently, different associations for parenteral and enteral nutrition have issued guidelines for the preparation and administration of PN mixtures in different population groups (1). The importance of PN has increased over the years, which is visible from the global PN market report (2). Namely, growing geriatric and prenatal populations, increasing prevalence of chronic diseases and demand for home patients care have resulted in increased utilization of PN formulations. In the meanwhile, new technological developments and findings from clinical studies facilitate formulation, preparation and administration of PN products. Also, growing demands from regulatory and professional authorities require the implementation of contemporary pharmaceutical-technical procedures in the development of PN preparations. The major challenges in this area include the choice of ingredients, manufacturing/preparation methods, administration route and dosing regime, as well as decision making on the need for PN in specific patients. Certain factors restrict wider application of PN products, such as the limited number of commercially available mixtures, high manufacturing/preparation costs, shortage of skilled staff, risks of complications and issues related to PN adjustments to meet individual patient's needs. Such conditions imply the need for additional research to increase efficacy and safety of PN therapy, and allow wider accessibility of PN products to specific patient groups.

References

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