

In this article, the current role of PN for various gastrointestinal diseases will be reviewed and discussed Ye (2015).

Reference:

Ye, B.D. (2015) Parenteral Nutritional Support in Gastrointestinal and Liver Diseases. The Korean Journal of Gastroenterology. 65(6), p.346-53. .

Parenteral nutritional support in gastrointestinal and liver diseases [#ivteam](http://ctt.ec/TY861+@ivteam)

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Abstract:

Protein-calorie malnutrition and deficiencies of specific nutrients could commonly occur in various types of gastrointestinal diseases. These nutritional problems could delay recovery from diseases, resulting in increased morbidity and mortality, and impairment of quality of life. Parenteral nutrition (PN) is one of the methods of nutritional support through which macronutrients (glucose, amino acids, and triglycerides), micronutrients (vitamins and trace elements), water, and electrolytes are administered via peripheral or central venous route. PN could play an important role for patients for whom enteral/oral feeding is contraindicated or cannot meet the patients' requirement for adequate nutrition due to anatomical and/or functional problems. Since insufficient and excessive PN supplement could both be harmful for patients, it is very important to adhere to correct indication, optimal timing, and dosage/composition of PN. In this article, the current role of PN for various gastrointestinal diseases will be reviewed and discussed.

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