primary studies - published, non RCT

Protein turnover in malnourished patients with cystic fibrosis: Effects of elemental and nonelemental nutritional supplements.

Code: PM2109053 **Year:** 1990 **Date:** 1990 **Author:** Pelekanos JT

Study design (if review, criteria of inclusion for studies)

block design study

Participants

9 malnourished CF patients during enteral feedings

Interventions

semielemental formula (Criticare), a higher protein density but nonelemental formula (Traumacal) (T), and a nonelemental formula that had been modified to become isocaloric and isonitrogenous to the semielemental formula (modified Traumacal, MT).

Outcome measures

efficacy: whole-body protein turnover using the [15N]glycine method was studied

Main results

No significant differences in rates of protein synthesis or catabolism were observed comparing the three formulas. However, the higher protein density nonelemental formula resulted in higher net protein deposition compared to the other two formulas (T + 0.42 g kg-1 10 h-1 versus 0.33 g kg-1 10 h-1 for Criticare and -0.59 g kg-1 10 h-1 for MT), although this was significant (p

Authors' conclusions

This study lends support to the use of less expensive nonelemental formulas for the nutritional management of malnourished patients with CF.

http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/819/CN-00357819/frame.html

See also

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Keywords

Adolescent; Child; Malnutrition; non pharmacological intervention - diet; Nutrition Disorders; Proteins; Supplementation;