primary studies - published, non RCT

Glycemic response to dietary supplements in cystic fibrosis is dependent on the carbohydrate content of the formula.

Code: PM8776690 **Year:** 1996 **Date:** 1996 **Author:** Milla C

Participants

glucose-intolerant CF patients with poor lung function

Interventions

bolus feedings of five dietary supplements; a high-fat formula developed in our Clinical Research Center (CRC), Pulmocare, a high-carbohydrate formula developed in our CRC, Ensure Plus, and sugar-free Scandishake.

Outcome measures

glucose tolerance and respiratory function

Main results

Glucose excursion in response to the formulas with the lowest carbohydrate content was significantly less than that found in response to formulas with higher carbohydrate content. Insulin levels were also markedly lower in response to the low-carbohydrate high-fat formulas. Glucose excursion, expressed as a percent of the response to the CRC high-fat formula, was 111% +/- 12% for Pulmocare (p = NS), 202% +/- 34% for Ensure Plus (p

Authors' conclusions

The carbohydrate content of liquid dietary supplements appears to be an important determinant of hyperglycemia in glucose-intolerant adult CF patients.

http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/226/CN-00129226/frame.html

See also

JPEN. Journal of parenteral and enteral nutrition YR: 1996 VL: 20 NO: 3

Keywords

Adult; Carbohydrates; Enteral Nutrition; Food; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Glucose Intolerance; Hypoglycemic Agents; Insulin; non pharmacological intervention - diet; Pancreatic Diseases; pharmacological_intervention; Proteins; Supplementation;