

Magyar Mesterséges Táplálási Társaság

**MMTT**

2022-es ESPEN újdonságai a sebész szemszögéből

- Dr. Takács Tamás -

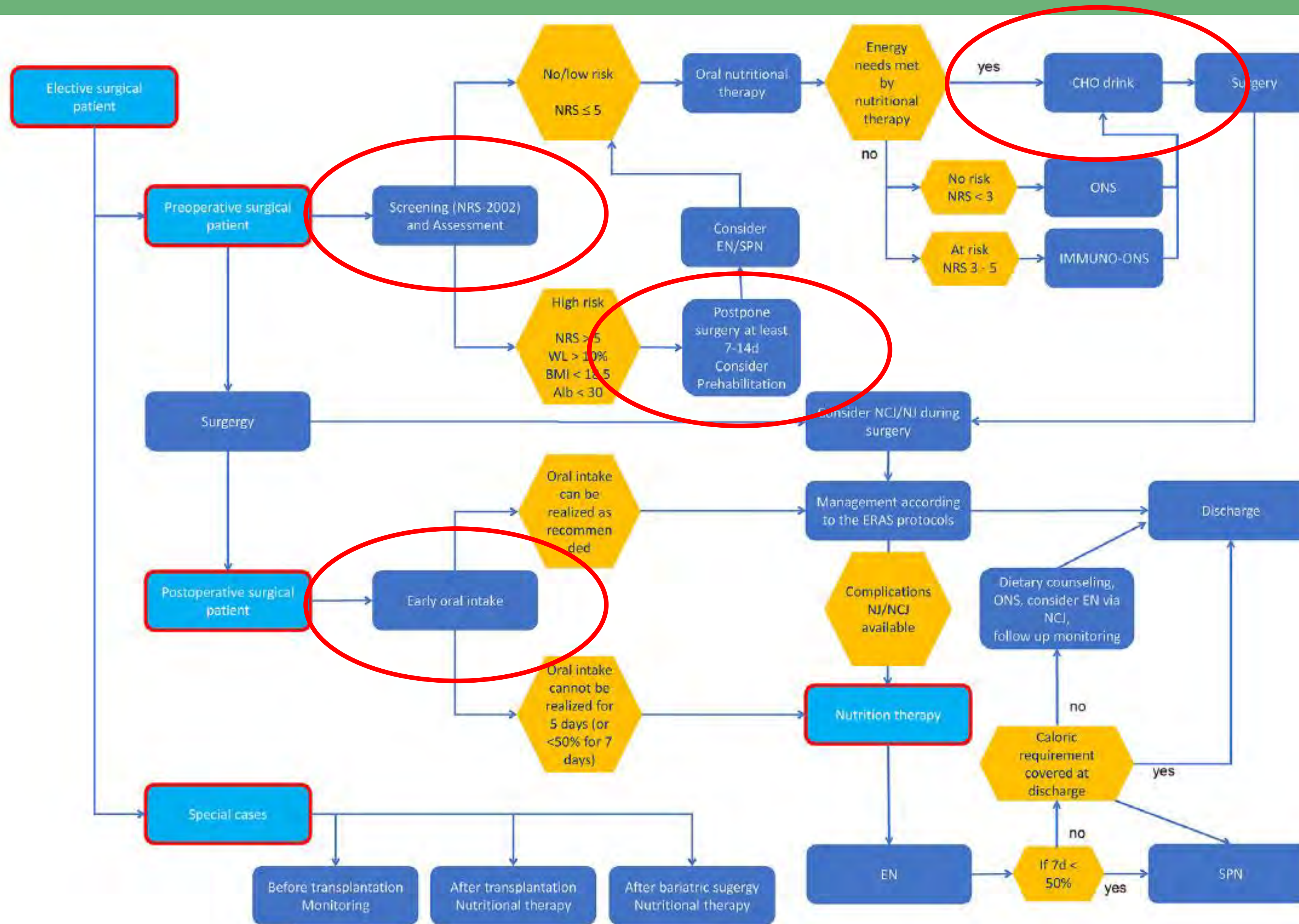


Fig. 1. Flow scheme of perioperative nutrition therapy.

Weimann A, Braga M, Carli F, Higashiguchi T, Hubner M, Klek S, Laviano A, Ljungqvist O, Lobo DN, Martindale RG, Waitzberg D, Bischoff SC, Singer P. (2021) ESPEN practical guideline: Clinical nutrition in surgery. Clin Nutr, 40: 4745-4761.

## Forrongó témák

-szénhidrátöltés: inzulinrezisztencia csökken, kórházban eltöltött napok száma csökkenhet, sebészi szövődményre hatással nincsen

-fokozott kockázatú beteg definíciója

fél évben legalább 10-15% testsúlycsökkenés

BMI 18,5 % alatt

SGA C, NRS > 5

30 g/l alatti albumin

-obes betegek szűrésének fontossága – sarcopenia emelkedett mortalitással jár



## Forrongó témák

- nutritionális prehabilitáció: csökkenti a szövődmények számát
- immunonutriensek adása műtét előtt 5 -7 nappal a fertőzések eredetű szövődményekre van hatással, mortalitást/ egyéb szövődményt nem befolyásolja
- probiotikumok, szinbiotikumok a fertőzések kockázatát csökkentették
- PN indikáció: ha 7 napig 50 % nál kevesebbet tud bevinni, akkor szükséges
- Glutamin: elviekben nem ad hozzá, ráadásul a GI onkológiai páciensek glutaminszintje nem kritikusan alacsony
- omega 3 zsírsavaknak jó hatásuk van
- neoadjuváns kezelés során alkalmazott ONS kezelés???

## General aspects

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graph TD; A[General aspects] --> B[R13: All patients with IBD should undergo individual counseling by a dietitian as part of the multidisciplinary approach to improve nutritional therapy and avoid malnutrition and nutrition-related disorders.]; A --> C[R14: As part of a multidisciplinary IBD team, nurses play a key role. This should include contributions to nutritional screening and dietary management.];
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R13: All patients with IBD should undergo individual **counseling by a dietitian** as part of the multidisciplinary approach to improve nutritional therapy and avoid malnutrition and nutrition-related disorders.

R14: As part of a multidisciplinary IBD team, **nurses play a key role**. This should include contributions to nutritional screening and dietary management.

R30: PN is indicated in IBD

- (i) when oral nutrition or EN is not sufficiently possible, (e.g. when the gastrointestinal tract is dysfunctional or in patients with CD with short bowel),
- (ii) when there is an **obstructed bowel** where there is no possibility of placement of a feeding tube beyond the obstruction or where this has failed, or
- (iii) when other complications occur such as an **anastomotic leak** or a **high output intestinal fistula**.



## Surgical aspects of nutrition in IBD

Pre-OP

R39: It is recommended to assess the nutritional status before planned surgery. Dietetic interventions including nutritional therapy are indicated in patients with malnutrition and those at nutritional risk. There is no clear evidence for the route of nutrition (oral, enteral, or parenteral) or the time frame prior to surgery.

R40: Patients undergoing elective surgery should be treated according to an enhanced recovery (ERAS) protocol.

R41: Preoperative fasting from midnight shall not be performed.

Peri-OP

R42: In surgical patients, medical nutrition therapy (EN and/or PN as indicated) should be initiated without delay if the patient is malnourished at the time of surgery or if oral diet cannot be recommenced within seven days after surgery.

R43: Patients who do not meet their energy and/or protein needs from normal food should be encouraged to take ONS during the perioperative period.

R44: If malnutrition is diagnosed, then IBD surgery should be delayed for 7 – 14 days whenever possible, and that time should be used for intensive medical nutrition (ONS, EN, and/or PN if indicated).

Post-OP

R50: Normal food intake, ONS, or EN can be commenced early after surgery in most patients with IBD in the postoperative phase.

R51: In the early phase after proctocolectomy or colectomy, water and electrolytes shall be administered according to individual needs to assure hemodynamic stability.





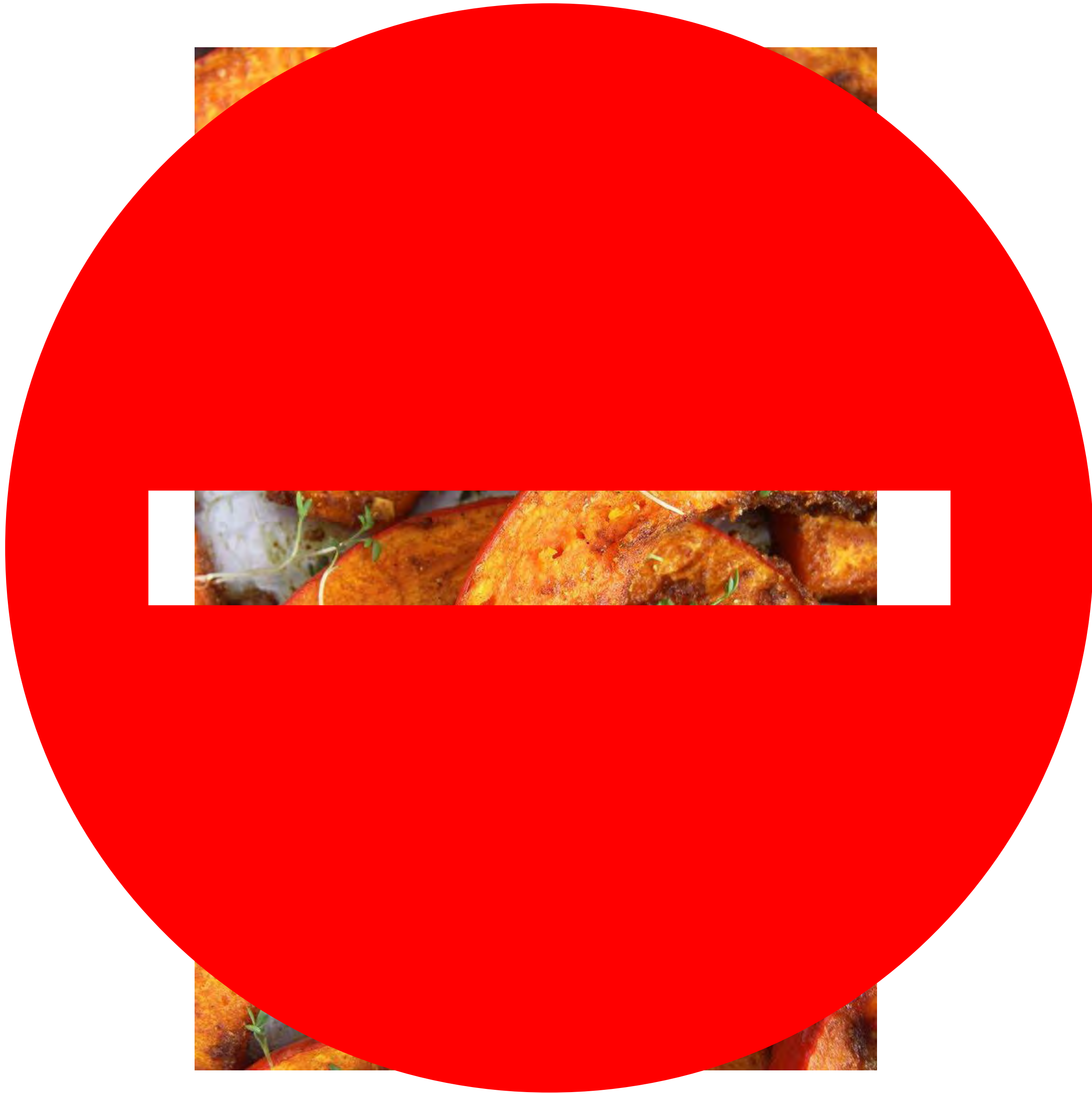
## High –output stoma

- 1,5 -2 liternél magasabb hozam naponta legalább két napig (klinikum!)
- low fibre, high salt, alacsony peroralis foly. (ördögi kör)
- MDT megközelítés
- korai stomazárás nem jelenti azt, hogy elengedhetjük a beteg kezét



elektrolit egye

omjúságérzés





KÖSZÖNÖM A FIGYELMET!