

Category :**Nutritional support**

**A169 - Previous icu stay increases the probability to receive enteral or parenteral nutrition in the ward: a multivariate nutritionday analysis of 191886 adult patients**

**M Hiesmayr<sup>1</sup> ; B Zapletal<sup>2</sup> ; A Lassnigg<sup>3</sup> ; S Tarantino<sup>4</sup> ; E Pestana<sup>5</sup> ; A Roberts<sup>5</sup> ; A Laviano<sup>6</sup> ; C Veraar<sup>3</sup> ; A Fischer<sup>3</sup> ; P Singer<sup>7</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Medical University Vienna, Dept of Cardiothoracic Anesthesia & Critical Care, Vienna , Austria, <sup>2</sup>Medical University Vienna, Vienna , Austria, <sup>3</sup>Medical University Vienna, Division Cardiac Thoracic Vascular Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, Vienna , Austria, <sup>4</sup>Medical University Vienna, CEMSIS, Vienna , Austria, <sup>5</sup>Fresenius-Kabi, Scientific Affairs, Market Access & Education Business Unit Enteral Nutrition - Pharmaceuticals Division, Bad Homburg, Germany, <sup>6</sup>Universita La Sapienza, Department of Clinical Medicine, Roma, Italy, <sup>7</sup>Rabin Medical Center, Tel Aviv University, General Intensive Care, Tel Aviv, Israel

### **Introduction:**

Continuity of care has become an important concern in patients after an intensive care stay. We analyzed in the adult nutritionDay cohort 2006-2019 whether a previous ICU stay is a risk factor for receiving enteral (EN) or parenteral nutrition (PN) in the ward.

### **Methods:**

The nutritionDay cohorts 2006-2015 (n=153470) and 2016-2019 (n=38416) were analyzed separately with uni- and multivariate GLM logistic regression with length bias correction for cross-sectional sampling and units as random factors (STATA 15.1). Included risk factors are sex, age, surgical status, duration of hospital stay before nutritionDay, BMI, self-rated health, fluid status, weight change within the last 3 month, mobility and amount eaten on nutritionDay. Data are reported as OR with 95% confidence intervals.

### **Results:**

In 191886 adults patients from 67 countries a previous ICU stay was documented in 16636 patients (10.8%) and in 4127 patients (10.7%) in cohort 1 & 2. A previous ICU stay was most prevalent for postoperative patients 21.3% & 19% and lowest in non-surgical patients 6.8% & 7.7%. Patients with a previous ICU stay were more often men 56% vs 49%, less often older >80a 18% vs 23% or younger <40a 10% vs 12%, but similar in BMI and self-rated health. Only eating all was slightly lower by 5 % in patients with an ICU stay whereas eating half, quarter or nothing was similar.

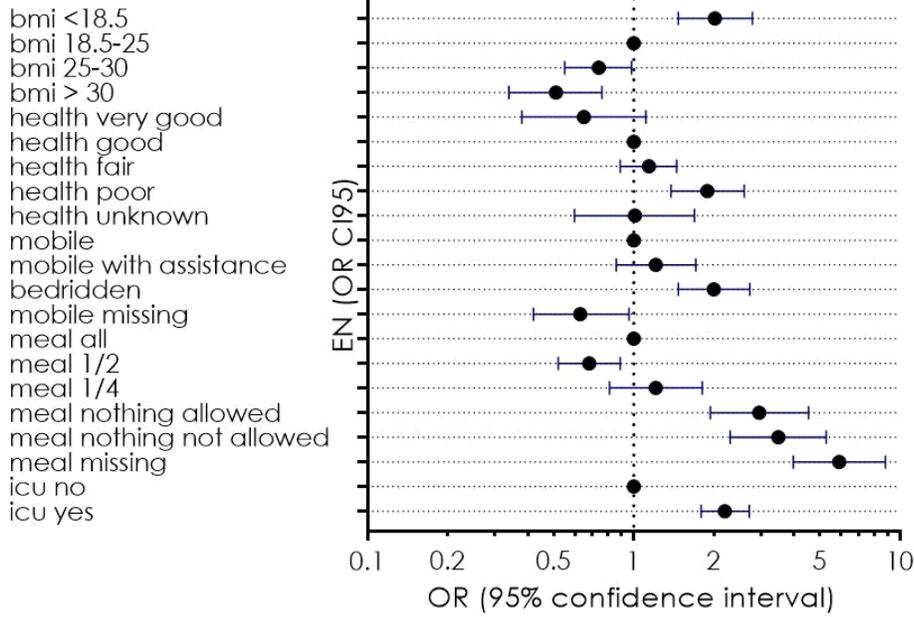
Patients with a previous ICU stay had more than twice as often EN 13 vs 7 and 13 vs 4 % in cohort 1 & 2 (p<0.001) and PN 8 vs 4% in both cohorts. The OR for EN and PN was strongly affected by BMI, self-rated health and actual eating (Figure Cohort 2). PN was not driven by a previous ICU stay in cohort 2. Patients with a previous ICU stay and eating nothing received EN or PN in 55% and 60% compared with 30% and 31% in those without ICU stay (p<0.001).

### **Conclusion:**

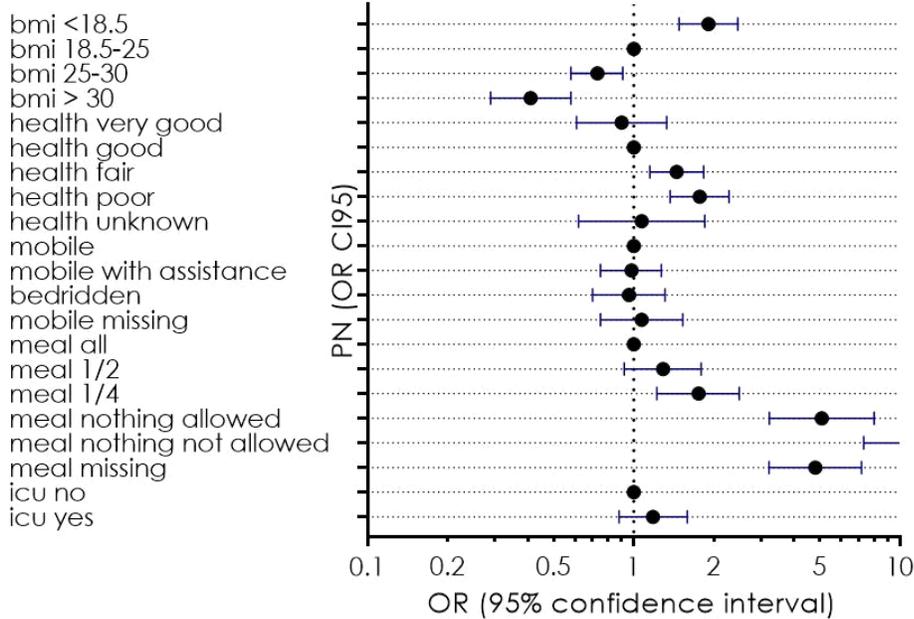
After an ICU stay artificial nutrition is used twice as often than in patients without an ICU stay but patient appearance (BMI and subjective health) appears to be a strong independent factor.

**Image :**

### enteral nutrition model (ICU)



### parenteral nutrition model (ICU)



Enteral and parenteral nutrition use multivariate analysis of patients after a previous ICU stay in the nutritionDay cohort 2 (n=38416)