





# Fresubin® Renal

## Tailored for impaired renal function

2 kcal/mL, low protein sip feed reduced in electrolytes for the dietary management of conservatively treated patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) or non-catabolic forms of acute kidney injury

Micronutrient profile adapted to the needs of renal patients: reduced in phosphorus, sodium and potassium¹ low in vitamin A and high in B-vitamins (especially  $B_6$  and folic acid)²



Low protein (6% energy) from high quality milk protein to slow down progression of CKD<sup>1,3</sup>

Modified carbohydrate profile with isomaltulose and starch

Modified fat profile with fish oil in the recommended daily intake for adults for cardiovascular protection<sup>4-6</sup>, high in monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) to improve glycaemic control<sup>7,8</sup>

\*Meets nutrient reference values required for complete nutrition9

# Fresubin® Renal DRINK

### Available in **one** delicious flavour



### **Nutritional Information**

Average content		100 mL	bottle 200 m
Energy value	kJ (kcal)	840 (200)	1680 (400
Fat (40% Energy)	g	8.9	17.8
of which SFA*	g	2.7	5.4
of which medium chain triglycerides	g	2.2	4.4
of which MUFA**	g	4.7	9.4
of which PUFA***	q	1.47	2.9
of which EPA# + DHA##	g	0.06	0.1
Carbohydrate (53% Energy)	g	26.4	52.
of which sugars	g	8.17	16.3
of which lactose	g	≤ 0.4	≤ 0.
Fibre (1% Energy)	g	1.2	2.
Protein (6% Energy)	g	3.0	6.
Water	mL	71	14
Osmolarity	mosmol/L		 55
Minerals and trace elements			
Sodium	mg	68	13
Chloride	mg	62	6
Potassium	mg	100	20
Calcium	mg	84	16
Phosphorus	mg	55	11
Magnesium	mg	20	4
Iron	mg	2.0	4.
Zinc	mg	1.8	3.
Copper	μQ	200	40
lodine	μg	20	4
Selenium	μg	10	2
Manganese	mg	0.4	0.
Chromium	μg	3.0	6.
Molybdenum	μg	7.0	14.
Fluoride	mg	0.3	0.
Vitamins and other nutrients^	ilig	0.5	<u> </u>
Vitamin A	μα RE°	81.3	162
of which β-Carotene	μα RE°	33.3	66.
Vitamin D <sub>3</sub>	μg	1.0	2.
Vitamin E	mg α -TE <sup>oo</sup>		6.
Vitamin K <sub>1</sub>	μg	10.5	21.
Vitamin C	mg	10.5	2
Thiamin (vitamin B <sub>1</sub> )	mg	0.26	0.5
Riboflavin (vitamin B <sub>2</sub> )	mg	0.20	0.5
Vitamin B6	mg	0.67	1.3
Niacin	mg/mg NE°°		6.8/8.
Folic Acid	μg	100	20
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>		0.6	1.
Pantothenic Acid	μg mg	1.2	2.
Biotin	_	1.2	2.
Choline^	μg	12 55	_
	mg		11
Taurine^	mg	20	4
L-Carnitine^	mg	10	2
Inositol^	mg	24	4

\*saturated fatty acids (SFA), \*\*monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA), \*\*\*polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) \*eicosapentaenoic acid \*\*docosahexaenoic acid oretinol equivalents (RE), ooalpha-tocopherol equivalents (\alpha-TE), oooniacin equivalents

### General Information

### Food for special medical purposes:

Nutritionally complete high-caloric (2 kcal/mL) oral nutritional supplement, with fibre. Reduced protein (6% energy), carbohydrate modified with starch and isomaltose, electrolyte modified and contains fish oil. For the dietary management of patients with or at risk of disease-related malnutrition, in particular with chronic kidney disease or non-catabolic forms of acute kidney injury

### Dosage:

To be determined by a healthcare professional according to patients' needs Recommendation for supplementary nutrition 2-3 bottles (800-1200kcal/day and complete ≥5 bottles (2000 kcal)/day.

To be used under medical supervision. Suitable as sole source of nutrition. Not suitable for infants children <3 years. Use with caution in children <6 years. Not uitable for patients with galactosaemia. Ensure adequate fluid intake.

### Not for parenteral (I.V.) use!

### Instruction for use:

Best served chilled. Shake well before use. Store at room temperature. Opened bottles may be stored in a refrigerator for up to 24 hours.

### Additional considerations:

Not suitable whenever enteral nutriton is not permited such as in acute gastrointestinal bleeding, ileus and shock. Not suitable for patients with congenital inability to metabolise nutrients contained in Fresubin Renal

### Ingredients

Fresubin Renal DRINK Vanilla: Water, maltodextrin, isomaltulose^, vegetable oils (rapeseed oil, sunflower oil), tapioca dextrin, milk protein, medium chain triglycerides (MCT), emulsifiers (E 471, soya lecithin), flavouring, sodium citrate, fish oil (with soya lecithin), choline hydrogen tartrate, potassium chloride, potassium citrate, vit. C, magnesium oxide, myo-inositol, taurine, acidity regulator (E 524), l-carnitine, iron pyrophosphate, zinc sulphate, niacin, pantothenic acid, manganese chloride, vit. E, vit. B<sub>6</sub>, sodium fluoride, copper sulphate, vit.  $B_2$ , vit.  $B_1$ ,  $\beta$ -carotene, folic acid, vit. A, sodium selenite, biotin potassium iodide, sodium molybdate, vit. K<sub>1</sub>, chromium chloride, vit. B<sub>12</sub>, vit. D<sub>3</sub>.

Allergen Information: Contains milk and soy. Low lactose and gluten free.

### Halal and Kosher certified.

^isomaltulose is a source of glucose and fructose

### Flavour

### References

**1.** Cano N, Fiaccadori E, Tesinsky P, et al. ESPEN Guidelines on Enteral Nutrition: Adult Renal Failure. Clin Nutr. 2006;25(2):295-310. **2.** Streiber AL, Kopple JD. Vitamin status and needs for people with stages 3-5 chronic kidney disease. J Ren Nutr. 2011;21(5):355-368. **3.** Fouque D, Laville M. Low protein diets for chronic kidney disease in non diabetic adults. Cochrane Library. 2009. CD001892. **4.** Kris-Etherton, PM, Grieger JA, Etherton TD. Dietary reference intakes for DHA and EPA. Prostaglandins Leukot Essent Fatty Acids. 2009;81(2):99-104 **5.** International Society for the Study of Fatty Acids and Lipids (ISSFAL): Recommendations for Dietary Intake of Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids in Healthy Adults, Report June 2004. **6.** Lee JH, O'keefe JH, Lavie CJ, et al. Omega-3 fatty acids for cardioprotection. Mayo Clin Proc. 2008;83(3):324-332. **7.** Pohl M, Mayr P, Mertl-Roetzer M, et al. Glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with a disease-specific enteral formula: stage II of a randomized, controlled multicenter trial. JPEN. 2009;33(1):37-49. **8.** Lochs H, Allison SP, Meier R, et al. Introductory to the ESPEN Guidelines on Enteral nutrition: terminology, definitions and general topics. Clin Nutr. 2006;25(2):180-186. **9.** National Health and Medical Research Council: Nutrient Reference Values Australia and New Zealand. https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/nutrient-reference-values. Accessed

