Cost Savings in ICU with Evidence-Based Enteral Nutritional Solutions







EN is slow to start due to feeding tolerance issues1





EN needs to start as early as possible, within 24 hours for some patients²



EN never reaches the recommended targets as feeds are not high enough in protein1

Optimal nutrition impacts major cost factors



Length of stav in ICU³







infections⁵



costs3





readmission rate³



Ventilation days4

Reaching nutritional targets with early EN lowers costs by reducing major cost factors

Receiving at least

of the protein target is more important than reaching the energy target when looking at 60-day mortality



per ICU patient are possible with EEN4



Peptide based EN produces cost savings by reducing GI related complications8



Protein target reached7:

In 85% of ICU patients after 48h In 95% of ICU patients after 96h

Fresubin® Intensive

High protein early enteral nutrition

- High protein (10 g/100 ml), moderate energy (1.2 kcal/ml)
- 100% whey protein hydrolysate and low in fat MCT
- High biological value protein
- Modified carbohydrate profile with low glycaemic index
- · 3g of EPA and DHA per RDD from fish oil and antioxidant micronutrients





overfeeding: Exceeding 110% of calorie requirements is associated with higher hospital mortality9

EN: Enteral nutrition; EEN: Early enteral nutrition; MCT: Medium chain triglycerides; EPA: Eicosapentaenoic acid; DHA: Docosahexaenoic acid; RDD: Recommended daily dose

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