

- Preoperative and postoperative nutrition support
 with parenteral nutrition supports recovery by
 providing the nutrients needed when oral or enteral
 nutrition is not possible.
- Preoperative parenteral nutrition is indicated, in severely malnourished patients for 7 - 14 days, to reduce post-operative complications.
- If it is expected that a patient will not be able to
 eat for more than 5 days it is recommended that
 undernutrition is corrected with perioperative
 nutritional support, and if enteral nutrition is
 contra-indicated e.g. bowel obstruction, intestinal
 ischaemia, high output fistula etc. parenteral
 nutrition should be used.
- Postoperatively parenteral nutrition may be indicated if patient has been without intake for more than 5 days due to ileus and/or acute colonic pseudo-obstruction, which can be triggered by excess fluid administration, opiates, and intraoperative gut handling.
- Other postoperative indications for parenteral nutrition are linked to direct surgical complications, such as, leaks or anastomotic breakdown, high output fistulae (>500 mL/day) and chyle leaks.

Reference: Fragkos KC, Sebepos-Rogers G, Rahman F. When is parenteral nutrition indicated in the hospitalized, acutely ill patient? Curr Opin Gastroenterol. 2020 Mar;36(2):129-135. doi: 10.1097/MOG.0000000000000615. PMID: 31895227.



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