



Diben® 1,5 KCAL HP

Improved glycaemic control

1,5 kcal/mL, high protein tube feed with fibre and fish oil for the dietary management in case or at risk of malnutrition with impaired glucose metabolism such as impaired glucose tolerance, stress-induced hyperglycaemia, diabetes mellitus.

Efficiently combines high protein and high energy in a low volume.

With clinical evidence from a randomized clinical trial demonstrating positive outcome on glycaemic control¹

Modified carbohydrate profile with low glycaemic index for improved glycaemic control^{2,3}

Adapted fat profile:
high in monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) contributes to improved glycaemic control^{4,5,6} and insulin sensitivity⁷



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Ready to use, in 500 mL EasyBag



Nutritional Information

Nutrition values		per 100 mL
Energy	kJ (kcal)	628 (150)
Fat	g	7,0
of which saturates	g	1,8
of which MCT*	g	1,2
of which mono-unsaturates	g	3,7
of which polyunsaturates	g	1,5
of which EPA** + DHA***	g	0,23
Carbohydrate	g	13,1
of which sugars	g	7,0
of which lactose	g	≤ 0,5
of which fructose	g	1,5
of which isomaltulose	g	5,0
of which starch	g	2,7
Fibre	g	2,3
Protein	g	7,5
Salt	g	0,14
Vitamins		
Vitamin A	µg RE°	143
of which β-Carotene	µg RE°	33,0
Vitamin D	µg	2,0
Vitamin E	mg α-TE°°	2,3
Vitamin K	µg	10,0
Vitamin C	mg	12,0
Thiamin	mg	0,20
Riboflavin	mg	0,26
Niacin	mg/mg NE°°°	2,4/3,9
Vitamin B ₆	mg	0,24
Folic acid	µg	40,0
Vitamin B ₁₂	µg	0,40
Biotin	µg	7,5
Pantothenic acid	mg	0,70
Minerals, trace elements and other nutrients*		
Sodium	mg (mmol)	55 (2,39)
Potassium	mg (mmol)	180 (4,60)
Chloride	mg (mmol)	85 (2,40)
Calcium	mg (mmol)	155 (3,87)
Phosphorus	mg (mmol)	110 (3,55)
Magnesium	mg (mmol)	30 (1,23)
Iron	mg	2,0
Zinc	mg	1,8
Copper	mg	0,20
Manganese	mg	0,40
Fluoride	mg	0,20
Selenium	µg	10,0
Chromium	µg	20,0
Molybdenum	µg	15,0
Iodine	µg	20,0
Choline*	mg	55,0
Osmolarity	mOsmol/L	440
Water	mL	76,0
Caloric distribution (kJ %)		
Fat 42, carbohydrate 35, fibre 3, protein 20		
*medium chain triglycerides (MCT), **eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), ***docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)		
° retinol equivalents (RE), °° alpha-tocopherol equivalents (α-TE), °°° niacin equivalents (NE)		

General Information

Food for special medical purposes.

Nutritionally complete high-caloric (1,5 kcal/mL), high-protein (20 % of energy) tube feed with fibre. High in monounsaturated fatty acids, with MCT, with fish oil. Modified carbohydrate profile for improved glycaemic control. Clinically free from lactose, gluten free, low in sodium. For the dietary management in case/at risk of malnutrition, in particular with impaired glucose metabolism such as glucose intolerance, stress-induced hyperglycaemia, diabetes.

Dosage:

To be determined by a healthcare professional according to patients' needs. Recommendation for complete nutrition ≥ 1 000 mL (1 500 kcal)/day.

Important notice:

To be used under medical supervision. Monitor feeding rate. Suitable as sole source of nutrition. Not suitable for children < 3 years. Use with caution in children < 6 years. Not suitable for patients with galactosaemia. Ensure adequate fluid intake. Pharmaceutical therapy for blood sugar control should be adjusted accordingly. **Not for parenteral (IV) use!**

Instructions for use:

Recommended tube size is ≥ CH 8 for pump assisted feeding and for gravity feeding the minimum tube size is CH 8. Store at room temperature. Once opened, use within 24 hours. Shake well before use! Do not use if bag is damaged or swollen or content is coagulated. Do not mix with other medicines.

Additional considerations:

Not suitable whenever enteral nutrition is prohibited such as in acute gastrointestinal bleeding, ileus and shock. Use with caution in severe organ failure with impaired metabolism and severe forms of malabsorption. Not suitable for patients with congenital inability to metabolise nutrients contained in Diben 1,5 KCAL HP.

Ingredients

Water, milk protein, isomaltulose*, vegetable oils (high-oleic sunflower oil, rapeseed oil, soya oil), tapioca dextrin, maltodextrin, fructose, medium chain triglycerides, fish oil, inulin, cellulose fibre, potassium citrate, emulsifiers (E 471, soya lecithins), potassium phosphate, sodium chloride, choline chloride, sodium citrate, stabilisers (E 460, E 466), vitamin C, magnesium oxide, acidity regulator (E 330), ferric diphosphate, zinc sulphate, niacin, manganese chloride, antioxidant (E 306), pantothenic acid, vitamin E, cupric sulphate, sodium fluoride, thiamin, riboflavin, vitamin B₆, vitamin A, beta-carotene, chromium chloride, folic acid, sodium molybdate, sodium selenite, potassium iodide, biotin, vitamin K, vitamin D, vitamin B₁₂

*isomaltulose is a source of glucose and fructose

Your Partner in ENTERAL NUTRITION



1) Beer R, Kofler M, Höfner E et al. P118 Effects of a carbohydrate-modified, diabetes-specific enteral tube feed high in monounsaturated fatty acids on glycemic variability in neurocritical care patients: a randomized, double-blind, multicenter study. 41st International Symposium on Intensive Care and Emergency Medicine. Crit Care 26, 72 (2022). 2) Thomas DE & Elliott EJ. The use of low-glycaemic index diets in diabetes control. Br J Nutr. 2010;104(6):797-802. 3) Barazzoni R, Deutz NE, Biolo G, et al. Carbohydrates and insulin resistance in clinical nutrition: Recommendations from the ESPEN expert group. Clin Nutr. 2017;36(2): 355-363. 4) 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. 5) Sanz-París A, Matia-Martin P, Martín-Palmero Á, et al. Diabetes-specific formulas high in monounsaturated fatty acids and metabolic outcomes in patients with diabetes or hyperglycaemia. A systematic review and meta-analysis. Clin Nutr. 2020;39(11):3273-3282. 6) Qian F, Korat AA, Malik V, et al. Metabolic effects of monounsaturated fatty acid-enriched diets compared with carbohydrate or polyunsaturated fatty acid-enriched diets in patients with type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Diabetes Care. 2016; 39(8): 1448-1457. 7) Gadgil MD, Appel LJ, Yeung E, et al. The Effects of Carbohydrate, Unsaturated Fat, and Protein Intake on Measures of Insulin Sensitivity. Diabetes Care. 2013;36(5):1132-1137.



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