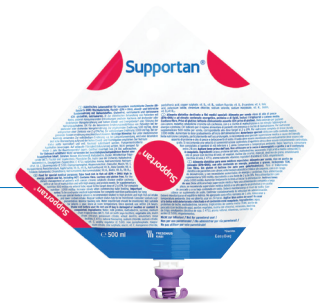


[illegible]

For Healthcare Professionals only.



Nutritional Information

Nutrition values		per 100 mL
Energy		
	kJ	628
	(kcal)	(150)
Fat	g	6,7
of which saturates	g	3,3
of which MCT*	g	2,3
of which mono-unsaturates	g	1,5
of which polyunsaturates	g	1,9
of which EPA**	g	0,40
of which DHA***	g	0,17
Carbohydrate	g	12,0
of which sugars	g	6,1
of which lactose	g	≤ 0,50
Fibre	g	1,2
Protein	g	10,0
Salt	g	0,12
Vitamins		
Vitamin A	µg RE°	213
of which β-Carotene	µg RE°	63,0
Vitamin D	µg	2,5
Vitamin E	mg α-TE°°	3,8
Vitamin K	µg	21,0
Vitamin C	mg	19,0
Thiamin	mg	0,30
Riboflavin	mg	0,40
Niacin	mg/mg NE°°°	1,5/3,2
Vitamin B ₆	mg	0,43
Folic acid	µg	62,5
Vitamin B ₁₂	µg	0,75
Biotin	µg	9,4
Pantothenic acid	mg	1,5
Minerals, trace elements and other ^a nutrients		
Sodium	mg (mmol)	47,5 (2,07)
Potassium	mg (mmol)	128 (3,27)
Chloride	mg (mmol)	50 (1,41)
Calcium	mg (mmol)	203 (5,07)
Phosphorus	mg (mmol)	120 (3,87)
Magnesium	mg (mmol)	26 (1,07)
Iron	mg	2,5
Zinc	mg	2,0
Copper	mg	0,38
Manganese	mg	0,50
Fluoride	mg	0,25
Selenium	µg	14,0
Chromium	µg	13,0
Molybdenum	µg	19,0
Iodine	µg	37,5
Choline ^a	mg	2,5
Osmolarity	mOsmol/L	340
Water	mL	76,0
Caloric distribution (kJ %)		
Fat 40, carbohydrate 31, fibre 2, protein 27		
^a 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) tube feed with fibre; high protein (27 % of energy), high in EPA** and DHA*** from fish oil, high in fat, with MCT*. Clinically free from lactose and gluten free. For the dietary management in case/at risk of malnutrition in particular with cancer, chronic catabolic disease and/or cachexia.

Dosage:
To be determined by a healthcare professional according to patients' needs. Recommendation for supplementary ≥ 500 mL (750 kcal)/day or complete nutrition ≥ 1 000 mL (1 500 kcal)/day.

Important notice:
To be used under medical supervision. Monitor feeding rate. Consider high protein and fish oil and lower sodium levels. 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. **Not for parenteral (IV) use!**

Instructions for use:
Recommended tube size is ≥ CH 5 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 malassimilation. Not suitable for patients with congenital inability to metabolise nutrients contained in Supportan.

Ingredients

Water, milk protein, maltodextrin, sucrose, medium chain triglycerides, fish oil, vegetable oils (safflower oil, sunflower oil), inulin, potassium citrate, wheat dextrin, emulsifiers (E 471, soya lecithins), flavouring, sodium citrate, vitamin C, sodium chloride, magnesium oxide, antioxidants (E 304, E 306), ferric diphosphate, magnesium citrate, zinc sulphate, vitamin E, manganese chloride, pantothenic acid, niacin, cupric sulphate, riboflavin, vitamin B₆, sodium fluoride, thiamin, β-carotene, vitamin A, folic acid, chromium chloride, sodium molybdate, potassium iodide, sodium selenite, vitamin K, biotin, vitamin D, vitamin B₁₂



1) van Zanten ARH, De Waele E, Wischmeyer PE. Nutrition therapy and critical illness: practical guidance for the ICU, post-ICU, and long-term convalescence phases. Crit Care. 2019 Nov 21;23(11):368. 2) M. Abd El Sabour Faramawy, A. Abd Allah, S. El Batrawy, et al. Impact of high fat low carbohydrate enteral feeding on weaning from mechanical ventilation. Egyptian Journal of Chest Diseases and Tuberculosis. 201;63(40):931-938. 3) Vedantam D, Poman DS, Motwani L, et al. Stress-Induced Hyperglycemia: Consequences and Management. Cureus. 2022 Jul 10;14(7):e26714. 4) Hegazi RA, Wischmeyer PE. Clinical review: Optimizing enteral nutrition for critically ill patients—a simple data-driven formula. Crit Care. 2011;15(6):234. 5) Blaauw R, Calder PC, Martindale RG, Berger MM. Combining proteins with n-3 PUFAs (EPA+DHA) and their inflammation pro-resolution mediators for preservation of skeletal muscle mass. Crit Care. 2024 Feb 1;28(1):38. 6) Reis AMD, Fruchtenicht AV, Loss SH, Moreira LE. Use of dietary fibers in enteral nutrition of critically ill patients: a systematic review. Rev Bras Ter Intensiva. 2018 Jul-Sept;30(3):358-365.

