

Nutritional Response in Cancer Patients on Home Parenteral Nutrition: A Retrospective Review

Ashley Tran, Pharm.D, R.Ph¹; Charmagne Emelue, MS, RD, CNSC, LD¹; Jay Mirtallo, MS, RPh, BCNSP, FASHP, FASPEN²; Sharon Lockwood, MS, RD, LD, CD, CNSC¹



¹Coram/ CVS Specialty Infusion Services, ²The Ohio State University

BACKGROUND

- Poor nutrition status associated with cancer is often an indicator of poor prognosis.
- Patients may suffer from involuntary weight loss due to cachexia, fatigue and anorexia.
- Parenteral nutrition is often indicated in cancer patients when malnutrition, gastrointestinal obstruction are present, and as adjuvant support with oncology treatment.
- Total parenteral nutrition in some patients may be life preserving and even life prolonging depending on the patient's disease state and/or progression.
- An established history of home parenteral nutrition (HPN) allows convenience and comfort for patients and is a safe alternative to hospital care.

METHODS

Study design:

- This study was a retrospective, descriptive, chart review.
- Clinical data was collected at the start of care for patients currently receiving HPN and two months after initiation of HPN.
- Patient charts, and the registered dietitian's comprehensive nutrition assessments and nursing notes was used to collect specific clinical information.
- Primary endpoint was to assess the frequency of positive nutritional responses in adult cancer patients.
- A success in achieving a positive nutritional response was defined as having no weight loss after 60 days of HPN start of care and receiving >60% of macronutrients based on facility's registered dietitian's assessment.

Inclusion criteria:

- Cancer diagnosis
- An indication for HPN
- A confirmed order to receive HPN for a minimum of 60 days

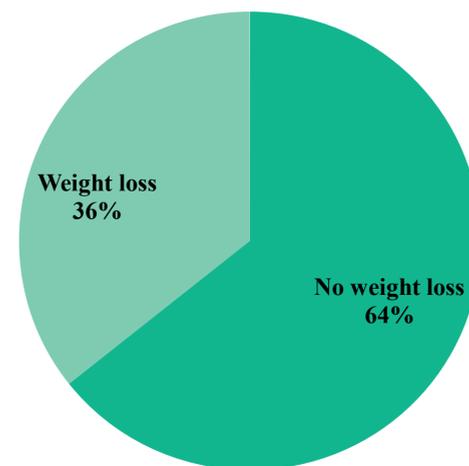
PURPOSE

- The purpose of this project is to determine whether adult cancer patients achieve a positive nutritional response when placed on HPN.

RESULTS

- 14 patients met inclusion criteria and were included in this study.
- Females represented 64% overall.
- Mean age was 57 years.
- Most common HPN indication was intestinal malabsorption (10 patients).
- Nine out of fourteen (64%) patients that were included in this study experienced no weight loss after being on service for HPN after sixty days.
- All patients included in the study received greater than 60% of macronutrient needs based on the facility's registered dietitian nutritional assessments.

Weight change after 60 days of HPN



2016 NHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE & EXPOSITION

DISCUSSION

- A majority of adult cancer patients served by this organization experienced no weight loss after sixty days of HPN start of care.
- 100% of patients had more than 60% of their estimated daily caloric needs provided by HPN.
- For patients not achieving a successful response, barriers to maintaining weight were most commonly disease progression and reported decreased oral intake as a result of disease progression.

CONCLUSIONS

- HPN appears to prevent further weight loss in some cancer patients.
- Limitations of this study include sample size, reliance on and potential variation of data from medical records and weight documentation.

REFERENCES

- Vashi PG, Dahlk S, Popiel B, Lammersfeld CA, Ireton-Jones C, Gupta D. A longitudinal study investigating quality of life and nutritional outcomes in advanced cancer patients receiving home parenteral nutrition. *BMC Cancer*. 2014;14:593.
- Fan BG. Parenteral nutrition prolongs the survival of patients associated with malignant gastrointestinal obstruction. *J Parenter Enteral Nutr*. 2007;31(6):508-10.
- Shatnawei A, Hamilton C, Quintini C, Steiger E, Kirby DF. Use of home parenteral nutrition in patients with intra-abdominal desmoid tumors. *Nutr Clin Pract*. 2010;25(3):290-5.
- Hurley RS, Campbell SM, Mirtallo JM, Wade VR, Murphy C. Outcomes of cancer and noncancer patients on HPN. *Nutr Clin Pract*. 1990;5(2):59-62.

DISCLOSURES

The author of this presentation has nothing to disclose