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Enteral Nutrition in Clinical Practice

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Enteral nutrition has, at long last, found its place in the modulation of disease. Because of its importance in terms of both anabolic and catabolic processes, today's clinician must have a working knowledge of the types of enteral formulations, their delivery and the therapeutic considerations (particularly concomitant medications) that impact on the safety and efficacy of enteral nutrition. The advantages and disadvantages of this therapeutic intervention must be carefully weighed by the clinician, in concert with sound medical principles. Despite the widespread belief that enteral nutrition is superior to parenteral nutrition in humans, data does suggest that there is little difference between the two. Also, associated costs of enteral nutrition in contrast to parenteral nutrition need to be reappraised based on more invasive enteral access and falling parenteral nutrition prices. Although the enteral route is presumed to be the best feeding modality, the clinician must be ever vigilant about the shortcomings of using the gut, especially in the setting of severe inflammation, stenosis or sepsis. The best feeding modality, then, must blend a knowledge of the patients' anatomy, physiology, and disease with considerations of enteral access, timing of delivery, complications, and a myriad of other therapeutic variables (to include concurrent medication administration) that impact on the enteral feeding regimen. This article reviews the basic principles of enteral nutrition in clinical practice. It describes nutritional assessment, routes of administration, selection of feeding formulas based on nutritional needs, interactions with medications, as well as possible complications of enteral feeding.

Key words: enteral nutrition; food, formulated; food-drug interactions; intubation, gastrointestinal; nutrition disorder; nutritional requirements

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