

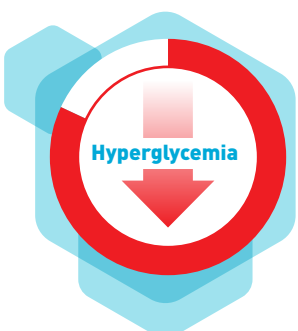
The Value of **PEPTAMEN[®] INTENSE**

PEPTAMEN[®] INTENSE, for critically ill patients contributes to reducing clinical burden through high protein delivery whilst not overfeeding and by decreasing the risk of hyperglycemia¹⁻³



Using **PEPTAMEN[®] INTENSE**, **>75% of patients receive \geq 80% of their prescribed protein by Day 2**, increasing to 83% of patients by day 5.¹ The same study showed that **100%** of ICU patients using **PEPTAMEN[®] INTENSE** received **>1.2g protein/kg/day**¹

Increased protein delivery without overfeeding in the ICU is associated with **accelerated recovery**, home discharge: 19% vs. 7%; $p=0.022$, **reduced ICU length of stay (LOS)**, 10 days vs. 23 days; $p<0.001$ **and lower mortality**, OR*: 0.42; $p=0.013$ ⁴⁻⁶



PEPTAMEN[®] INTENSE **decreases the risk of hyperglycemia**³, 30% of hyperglycemic events reduction (above 150mg/dl - 8.3mmol/l) and likely its associated complications.

Improved glyceamic control in the ICU is associated with **reduction in mortality** of up to 60%⁷

BY IMPROVING PATIENT OUTCOMES,
**PEPTAMEN® INTENSE CONTRIBUTES TO
DECREASE THE ECONOMIC BURDEN**
ASSOCIATED WITH PROTEIN MALNUTRITION AND STRESS HYPERGLYCEMIA



By better managing hyperglycemia compared to high protein polymeric formula³, **PEPTAMEN® INTENSE CAN BE ASSOCIATED WITH REDUCED ICU LOS⁸ and READMISSION⁹ resulting in COST SAVINGS OF >US\$7,000 PER PATIENT***

By better achieving protein targets compared to standard polymeric formula¹, **PEPTAMEN® INTENSE CAN BE ASSOCIATED WITH REDUCED ICU LOS⁵, INFECTIONS¹⁰ AND MORTALITY⁶ leading to COST SAVINGS OF >US\$200,000 PER PATIENT***

PEPTAMEN® INTENSE is a ready-to-hang, closed system formula, requiring **LESS NURSING TIME AND LESS FORMULA WASTE COMPARED TO OPEN SYSTEMS¹¹**

*pending economic model publication

CRITICAL CARE NUTRITION RECOMMENDATIONS

ARE MOVING FROM PURE CALORIE COUNTING TO HIGHER PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS

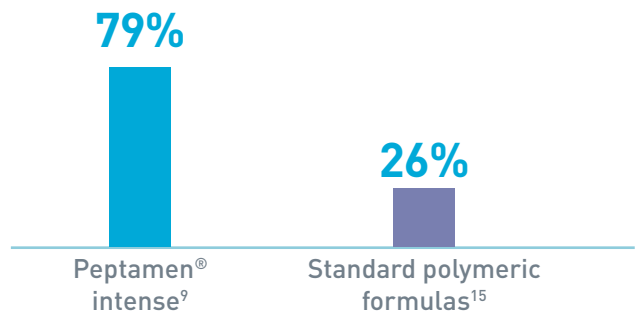
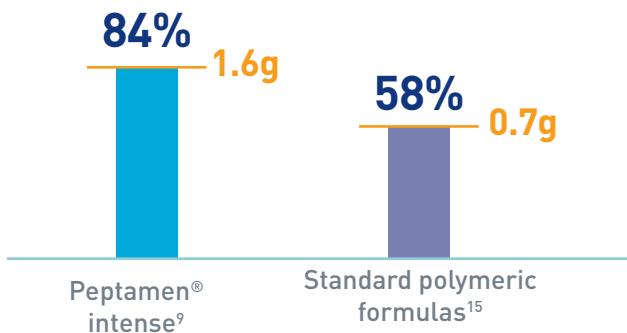
(>1.2 G/KG PER DAY) without overfeeding the patient with calories in the first 2 weeks of ICU stays^{2,12,13}



AVAILABLE ENTERAL NUTRITION FORMULAS CANNOT DELIVER SUFFICIENT PROTEIN TO MEET THE TARGETS OF CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS WITHOUT SIMULTANEOUSLY RISKING OVERFEEDING AND HYPERGLYCEMIA¹⁴

- % of protein received vs. prescribed
- Mean amount of protein received (g) per kg per day

- Average number of patients (%) achieving ≥ 80% protein target



With standard polymeric formulas, **critically ill patients receive only 58% of proteins** prescribed¹⁵

With standard polymeric formulas, **only 26% of nutritionally at-risk patients achieve ≥80% of their prescribed protein and energy goals**¹⁵

Also, patients receive an insufficient amount of protein per kg per day compared to the international recommendations²

- In order to reach prescribed protein targets, the high volumes of standard polymeric formulas required would simultaneously deliver excessive amounts of carbohydrate and calories, significantly **increasing the risk of overfeeding and associated complications**^{4,14,16}
- Since high protein needs are not achieved using standard polymeric formulas, patients' nutrition support **needs to be supplemented with protein modulators which is associated with feed contamination risks**¹⁷

IN THE CRITICAL CARE SETTING, NUTRITIONAL DISORDERS CAN DEVELOP RAPIDLY BECAUSE OF THE METABOLIC DEMANDS OF ILLNESS AND HEALING

GLOBALLY, UP TO 74% OF ICU PATIENTS FAIL TO RECEIVE SUFFICIENT **PROTEIN**, only 58% received and energy only 61% received to meet their specific metabolic needs to support recovery¹⁵



- **MALNOURISHED PATIENTS HAVE INCREASED RATES OF INFECTION¹², ICUAW*, 25% to 65%^{13,18}, and HIGHER MORTALITY⁶** compared with nourished patients, leading to increased mechanical ventilation days⁵, 8 days; $p > 0.001$, LOS^{5,18} 13 ICU days; $p > 0.001$ and readmissions, 73%¹⁹



- **IN THE US, MALNOURISHED PATIENTS SPEND 8 MORE DAYS IN HOSPITAL** compared with nourished patients with **HIGHER COSTS**, US\$26,944 versus \$9,485²⁰
- **IN EUROPE, HOSPITAL MALNUTRITION LEADS TO INCREASED HOSPITAL LOS, 2.4 to 7.2 days and ADDITIONAL COSTS up to €5,829/patient²¹**

GLOBALLY, **HYPERGLYCEMIA** OCCURS IN UP TO **75% OF ICU PATIENTS**



Hyperglycemic events in critically ill patients are associated with **INCREASED MORTALITY**, aOR^{**}: 1.31–2.85^{23,24}, **INFECTIONS** by 2-fold²⁵, **ICU LOS** by 2 days⁸ or 60%⁹ and **READMISSIONS** by 37%⁹



- In the US, **TOTAL COSTS PER ICU HYPERGLYCEMIC PATIENT** were estimated at **US\$2,832²⁶**
- In Europe, **TOTAL COST PER HYPERGLYCEMIC PATIENT** varied from **€7,931 TO €10,569²⁷**

*ICUAW: ICU Acquired Weakness
**adjusted odds ratio

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