Achieve your patient's protein and energy goals with Peptamen® AF

- High protein formula: 25% of calories from protein (47 grams per 500 ml)
- High quality protein source: 100% hydrolyzed whey protein
- Contains MCTs to promote absorption

Delivering 80% of prescribed nutrition will improve patient outcomes[2]

Try Peptamen® AF on your next ICU patient

[1] Weijs et al. Early high protein intake is associated with low mortality and energy overfeeding with high mortality in non-septic mechanically ventilated critically ill patients. *Critical Care*. 2014;18:701.
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[4] Doig GS et al. *Intensive Care Med*. 2009;35:2018-2027.
[5] Villet S et al. *Clin Nutr*. 2005;24:502-509.
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[8] McClave et al. Guidel ines for the Provision and Assessment of Nutrition Support Therapy in the Adult Critically Ill Patient: Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM) and American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (A.S.P.E.N.): *JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr*. 2016 Feb;40(2):159-211. doi 10.1177/0148607115621863.
[9] ASPEN Obesity: A.S.P.E.N. Clinical guidelines: nutrition support of hospitalized adult patients with obesity; *JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr*. 2013 Nov;37(6):714-44. doi: 10.1177/0148607113499374. Epub 2013 Aug 23.
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[11] Evidence-based recommendations for optimal dietary protein intake in older people: a position paper from the PROT-AGE Study Group. *J Am Med Dir Assoc*. 2013 Aug 16;14(8):542-59. Epub 2013 Jul 16.
[12] Fried MD, Khoshoo V, Secker DJ, Gilday DL, Ash JM, Pencharz PB. Decrease in gastric emptying time and episodes of regurgitation in children with spastic quadriplegia fed a whey-based formula. *J Pediatr*. 1992;120:569-72.
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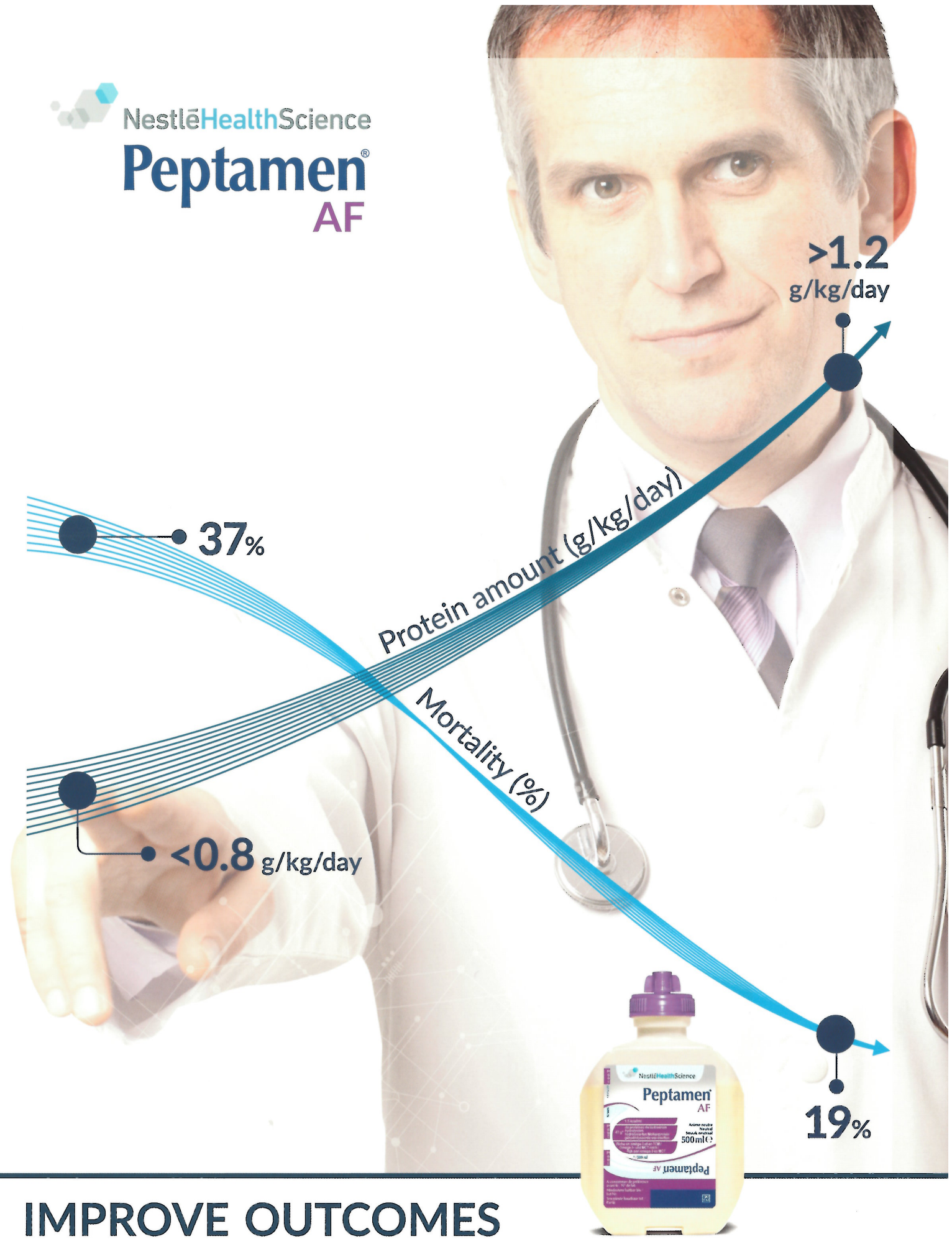
Peptamen® AF



IMPROVE OUTCOMES

Meeting protein goals higher than 1.2 g/kg/day reduces mortality[1]. Try Peptamen® AF, an optimal high protein based formula that can help meet requirements and improve outcomes.

[1] Weijs et al. Early high protein intake is associated with low mortality and energy overfeeding with high mortality in non-septic mechanically ventilated critically ill patients. *Critical Care*. 2014;18:701.
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Protein deficits are prevalent in critically ill patients[2]

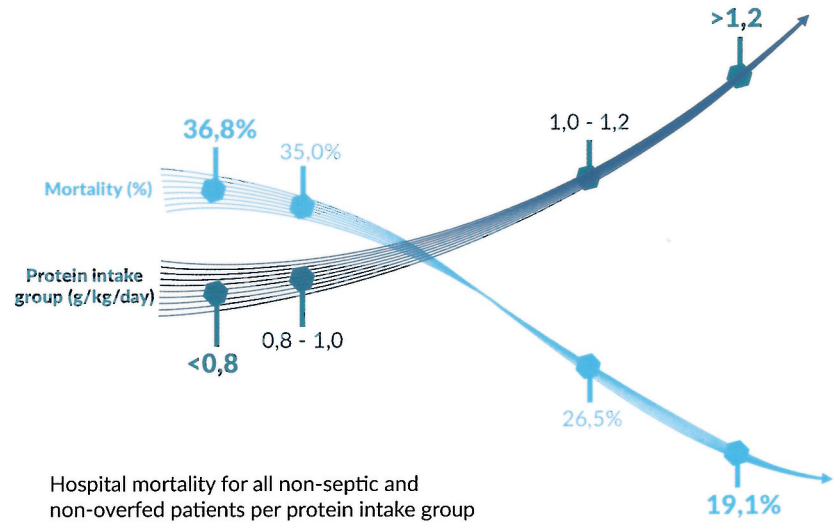
ICU patients receive only 59% of the nutrition prescribed to them[3] making caloric and protein deficits prevalent in critically ill patients[2]

- Inadequate provision of nutrition in ICU patients is associated with increased overall complications, prolonged length of stay (LOS), and increased mortality.[4,5]
- Deferring enteral nutrition (EN) is far too common: 40% to 60% of eligible patients do not receive EN within 48 hours of admission to the ICU.[6]

Providing 80% of prescribed nutrition improves outcomes[2]

OPTIMIZE PROTEIN DELIVERY

- A protein intake higher than 1.2 g/kg/day is associated with lower mortality[1]
- ICU patients need higher amounts of protein[7]



Hospital mortality for all non-septic and non-overfed patients per protein intake group

0.8 g/kg per day
Healthy person's protein needs

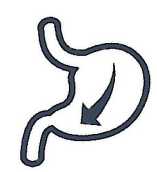
1.5 g/kg per day
ICU patient's protein needs

Evidence	Population	Suggested protein target
ASPEN/SCCM Critical Care Guidelines 2016[8]	BMI < 30	1.2-2.0 g/kg/day May be higher in burn/trauma
	BMI 30 – 40	≥ 2.0 g/kg IBW/day
	BMI ≥ 40	Up to 2.5 g/kg IBW/day
	CRTT*, hemodialysis	Up to 2.5 g/kg/day
ASPEN Obesity Guidelines 2013[9]	Hospitalized adults with obesity	2-2.5 g/kg IBW/day
Hoffer and Bistrian 2012[7]	Most critically ill patients	2-2.5 g/kg/day
Dickerson et al. 2015[10]	Trauma patients > 60 years	1.5-2.0 g/kg/day
PROT-AGE† Position Paper 2014[11]	> 65 years with severe illness, injury or marked malnutrition	Up to 2.0 g/kg/day

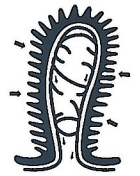
*CRRT = Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy PROT-AGE = "Protein needs with aging" study group

PROVIDE THE RIGHT TYPE OF PROTEIN

- ICU patients need high quality protein such as whey to help promote gastric emptying and easy absorption[12]



gastric emptying



easy absorption[12]

1. Essential Amino Acid Content
mg of essential amino acids/g protein

2. Net Protein Utilization (NPU)
% Nitrogen retained of Nitrogen ingested

3. Biological Value (BV)
% Nitrogen retained of Nitrogen absorbed

4. Protein Efficiency Ratio (PER)
Weight gain per g Nitrogen consumed

5. Protein Digestibility Corrected Amino Acid Scores (PDCAAS)
Digestibility corrected for essential amino acid content

Protein quality indicators[13]