Title: Trends in the Use of TPN Among Patients Admitted With Acute Pancreatitis

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INTRO:
- Acute pancreatitis (AP) is a common condition that accounts for a high amount of patient morbidity and mortality.
- Enteral nutrition (EN) is the preferred feeding modality for patients with AP.
- In 2010 a Cochrane meta-analysis showing the superiority of EN in AP.
- First guidelines recommending against the use of parenteral nutrition (PN) were published in 2013.

METHODS:
- Analyzed the National Inpatient Sample database for patients hospitalized with AP with and without PN from 2000 to 2014.
- Teaching hospitals were compared with non-teaching hospitals.

RESULTS:
- The use of parenteral nutrition in acute pancreatitis has been declining in both teaching and non-teaching hospitals.

Overall use has declined since 2007; however, the rate of decrease was greatest from 2011 to 2014, with a mean yearly decrease of 0.45%.

While 55% of all patients who received PN were located at non-teaching hospitals, the percentage of hospital patients on PN was greater in teaching hospitals (3.84% vs. 3.12%, p < 0.0001).

The mean yearly decrease in PN use from 2000 to 2014 is similar for teaching (0.18%) and non-teaching hospitals (0.17%).

Since 2011, however, PN use for AP among teaching hospitals has been declining at a faster rate than among non-teaching hospitals (0.45% decrease vs. 0.41%).

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