[Wasting in chronic kidney disease: Refeeding techniques and artificial nutrition practices].

[Article in French]
Pasian C¹, Azar R², Fouque D³.

Abstract
Protein energy wasting (PEW) is an independent factor associated with morbi-mortality in chronic kidney disease. Wasting is particularly common in chronic diseases of organs such as kidney disease with a major impact at the stage of dialysis. It covers 20 to 70% of patients diagnosed with chronic kidney disease according to the degree of evolution of the disease and the diagnostic method used patients. Mechanisms of PEW are based mainly on anorexia and metabolic abnormalities caused by kidney disease. Nutritional treatment differs depending on the stage of the kidney disease acute or chronic treated whether or not by dialysis. Nutritional monitoring should be regular, individualized and collaborative to detect a risk of PEW or treat installed PEW. Refeeding techniques should allow all the nutritional needs. Their indications depend on the clinic, biochemical assessment and nutrient intake.

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KEYWORDS: Chronic kidney disease; Compléments nutritionnels oraux; Dénutrition; Enteral nutrition; Maladie rénale chronique; Nutrition entérale; Nutrition parentérale; Oral nutritional supplements; Parenteral nutrition; Refeeding; Renutrition; Wasting

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