

ABSTRACT

These formulae were found to be dependent on the metabolic and clinical requirements of the patients being treated, as discussed earlier.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction A recent article, 'Lifestyle factors and the risk of mortality in older adults', was published in the Lancet on 18 December, 2008. This article was a retrospective analysis of mortality in the British elderly. This paper looked at the relationship between the consumption of different parenteral nutrition mixtures and various aspects of the mortality rate. It was found that:

The highest intake of parenteral nutrition mixtures was associated with a higher risk of death from all causes, and the lowest with all causes mortality.

The highest intake of parenteral nutrition mixtures was associated with a higher risk of death from cardiovascular diseases, and the lowest with cardiovascular diseases and all causes mortality.

The highest intake of parenteral nutrition mixtures was associated with a higher risk of death from

CONCLUSION

After a prolonged storage period of 28 days at 4°C and 24 hours at room temperature, all six ternary unsupplemented controlled mixtures were stable enough for normal therapeutic use. The choice of triglyceride mixture used was determined solely by the clinical and metabolic requirements of each regimen, as all other stability tests confirmed their stability.