

NUTRISON PROTEIN INTENSE

A nutritionally complete, high, whole protein, ready-to-use, enteral tube feed.

FEATURES

- **Suitable as a sole source of nutrition[^]**
- **50g protein (32%E) per 500ml:** to meet international nutrition guidelines for critically ill patients with elevated protein needs.¹⁻⁴
- **Whole protein:** as recommended by international nutrition guidelines for critically ill patients.¹⁻⁴
- **1.26 kcal/ml:** to prevent overfeeding calories.⁵
- **Whey dominant P4 protein blend:** in line with international recommendations on protein quality/ amino acid profile⁶⁻⁷ and for gastro-intestinal tolerance benefits.⁸⁻¹³
- **Iso-osmolar (340 mOsm/kg water):** to support gastro-intestinal tolerance.¹⁴
- **500ml OpTri bottle:** suitable for closed system or open system feeding via ISO compliant flip-top screw cap.

Indications

For use in the dietary management of critically ill patients requiring high protein enteral feeding including burns, continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT), obese & multi-trauma patients (as recommended by international guidelines¹⁻⁴).

Important Notice

- Not for parenteral use.
- Not suitable for patients with galactosaemia.
- Not suitable for patients with cow's milk protein allergy.
- Not suitable for infants under 1 year of age or children aged 1-12 years of age due to the high protein content.
- Use with caution in children from 12 years and upward.

Directions for Use

- Shake well before use.
- Use at room temperature.
- Handle aseptically to ensure product remains sterile.
- Usage to be determined by a healthcare professional

Storage

- Store in a cool, dry place.
- Once opened, store in the refrigerator.
- Discard unused content after 24 hours.

Ordering Information

To order contact Nutricia Customer Care **0800 688 747**.

Nutrison Protein Intense	Product code	Units per carton	Pharmacode
500ml OpTri bottle	167812	12	2572990

Ingredients

Nutrison Protein Intense: water, maltodextrin, whey protein (from cow's milk), vegetable oils (sunflower oil, rapeseed oil, MCT oil (coconut and palm oil)), sodium caseinate (from cow's milk), pea protein, **soy** protein, acidity regulator (citric acid), **fish** oil, emulsifier (**soy** lecithin), potassium hydroxide, potassium chloride, calcium hydroxide, carotenoids (β -carotene (**soy**), lutein (**soy**), lycopene), choline chloride, sodium citrate, magnesium hydroxide, sodium L-ascorbate, ferrous lactate, zinc sulphate, manganese sulphate, copper gluconate, calcium D-pantothenate, DL- α tocopheryl acetate, thiamin hydrochloride, pyridoxine hydrochloride, riboflavin, sodium fluoride, retinyl acetate, chromium chloride, pteroylmonoglutamic acid, potassium iodide, D-biotin, sodium molybdate, sodium selenite, phytomenadione, cholecalciferol.

Allergen & Cultural Information

- Contains: cow's milk protein, soy, fish oil.
- Does not contain: wheat, egg, nuts*, lupins.
- Halal certified.
- No Kosher forbidden ingredients.
- No gluten containing ingredients. No detectable gluten when tested to a sensitivity level of less than 5 parts per million (<5 ppm i.e. <5mg/kg).
- Low lactose (lactose <2g/100g).



NUTRISON PROTEIN INTENSE

NUTRITION INFORMATION		Per 100ml	Per 500ml
Energy	kcal	126	630
	kJ	528	2640
Protein	g	10 (32%E)	50
Casein	g	2.5	12.5
Whey	g	3.5	17.5
Soy	g	2	10
Pea	g	2	10
Carbohydrate	g	10.4 (33%E)	52
Sugars	g	0.8	4
as Lactose	g	<0.025	<0.125
Fat	g	4.9 (35%E)	24.5
Saturates	g	1.3	6.5
of which MCT [†]	g	0.7	3.5
Monounsaturates	g	2.6	13
Polyunsaturates	g	1	5
DHA	mg	20.6	103
EPA	mg	30.1	150.5
ω6 / ω3 ratio		2.9:1	2.9:1
Fibre	g	<0.1	<0.5
Water	ml	81	405
Minerals		Per 100ml	Per 500ml
Sodium	mg	116	580
	mmol	5.05	25.3
Potassium	mg	218	1090
	mmol	5.57	28
Calcium	mg	75	375
Phosphorus	mg	81.9	409.5
Magnesium	mg	22	110
Chloride	mg	96.4	482
Ca:P ratio		1:1	1:1

REFERENCES 1. McClave SA, Taylor BE, Martindale RG, et al. Guidelines 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.). Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition. 2016;40:159-211. 2. Kreymann KG, Berger MM, Deutz NEP, et al. ESPEN Guidelines on Enteral Nutrition: Intensive care. Clin Nutr. 2006;25:210-223. 3. Dhaliwal R, Cahill N, Lemieux M, et al. The Canadian Critical Care Nutrition Guidelines in 2013: An Update on Current Recommendations and Implementation Strategies. Nutrition in Clinical Practice. 2014;29:29-43. 4. Sioson MS, Martindale R, Abayadeera A, et al. Nutrition therapy for critically ill patients across the Asia-Pacific and Middle East regions: A consensus statement. Clin Nutr ESPEN. 2018;24:156-164. 5. van Zanten ARH, Petit L, De Waele J, et al. Very high intact-protein formula successfully provides protein intake according to nutritional recommendations in overweight critically ill patients: a double-blind randomized trial. Critical Care. 2018; 22:156-67. 6. Hurt RT, McClave SA, Martindale RG, et al. Summary Points and Consensus Recommendations From the International Protein Summit. Nutrition in Clinical Practice. 2017;32:142S-151S. 7. World Health Organization. Protein and amino acid requirements in human nutrition: report of a joint FAO/WHO/UNU expert consultation. 2007; WHO technical report series ; no. 935. 8. Kuyumcu S, Menne D, Curcic J, et al. Noncoagulating enteral formula can empty faster from the stomach: A double-blind, randomized crossover trial using magnetic resonance imaging. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition. 2015;39:544-551. 9. van den Braak CC, Klebach M, Abrahamse E, et al. A novel protein mixture containing vegetable proteins renders enteral nutrition products non-coagulating after in vitro gastric digestion. Clinical Nutrition. 2013;32:765-771. 10. Klebach M, Hofman Z, Bluemel S, et al. Effect of protein type in enteral nutrition formulas on coagulation in the stomach in vivo: Post hoc analyses of a randomized controlled trial with MRI. Abstract presented at Clinical Nutrition Week, January 16-19; Austin, Tx. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition. 2016;40:134(21). 11. Luttikhoud J, van Norren K, Rijna H, et al. Jejunal feeding is followed by a greater rise in plasma cholecystokinin, peptide YY, glucagon-like peptide 1, and glucagon-like peptide 2 concentrations compared with gastric feeding in vivo in humans: a randomized trial. Am J Clin Nutr. 2016;103:435-43. 12. Abrahamse E, van der Lee S, van den Braak S, et al. Gastric non-coagulation of enteral tube feed yields faster gastric emptying of protein in a dynamic in vitro model. Abstract presented at 34th ESPEN Congress. Sept 8-11; Barcelona, Spain. Clinical Nutrition Supplements. 2012;7:PP239(119). 13. Liu J, Klebach M, Abrahamse E, et al. Specific protein mixture reduces coagulation: An in vitro stomach model study mimicking a gastric condition in critically ill patients. Poster presented at 38th ESPEN Congress. 17-20 September; Copenhagen, Denmark. Clinical Nutrition. 2016;35:MON-P182 (S220). 14. Zadak Z, Kent-Smith L. Basics in clinical nutrition: Commercially prepared formulas. e-SPEN, the European e-Journal of Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism. 2009;4: e212-e215.

Vitamins		Per 100ml	Per 500ml
Vitamin A	µg-RE	102	510
Vitamin D	µg	1.7	8.5
Vitamin E	mg α-TE	1.6	8
Vitamin K	µg	6.6	33
Vitamin C	mg	13	65
Thiamin	mg	0.19	0.95
Riboflavin	mg	0.3	1.5
Niacin	mg NE	2.3	11.5
Vitamin B6	mg	0.21	1.05
Vitamin B12	µg	0.52	2.6
Folic Acid	µg	33	165
Pantothenic Acid	mg	0.66	3.3
Biotin	µg	5	25
Trace Elements		Per 100ml	Per 500ml
Iron	mg	2	10
Zinc	mg	1.45	7.3
Manganese	mg	0.35	1.75
Copper	µg	220	1100
Iodine	µg	18.9	94.5
Molybdenum	µg	13	65
Selenium	µg	6.8	34.2
Chromium	µg	8.3	41.5
Fluoride	mg	0.13	0.65
Other		Per 100ml	Per 500ml
Carotenoids	mg	0.2	1
Choline	mg	46	230
Osmolality	mOsmol/kgH ₂ O	340	340

**A food for special medical purposes;
to be used under strict medical supervision.**

For more information call the
Nutricia Careline 0800 438 500

* Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*), Almond (*Amygdalus communis* L.), Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), Walnut (*Juglans regia*), Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), Pecan nut (*Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch), Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*), Pistachio nut (*Pistacia vera*), Macadamia nut and Queensland nut (*Macadamia ternifolia*) and products thereof.

^ In accordance with Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Standard 2.9.5

† Medium-chain triglycerides

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