

How much thiamine is enough in malnourished patients receiving total parenteral nutrition?

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Status	RECRUITING
Phase	Phase 2, Phase 3
Sponsor	Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital
Enrollment	65 participants

Plain Language Summary

Thiamine (Vitamin B1) is an essential nutrient, and people who are malnourished — especially those being fed intravenously in hospital — can develop dangerous thiamine deficiency. Without enough thiamine, the heart and brain can be affected, causing serious complications. Current treatment guidelines recommend thiamine supplementation for at-risk patients, but the optimal duration of intravenous thiamine is not well-defined.

This study compares giving intravenous thiamine for three days versus seven days in patients receiving total parenteral nutrition (IV feeding) who are at risk of refeeding syndrome. Blood tests will be taken on days 0, 3, and 7 to check whether three days of supplementation is enough to restore and maintain safe thiamine levels.

You may be eligible if you are an adult receiving total parenteral nutrition (IV nutrition) in hospital and are at moderate or high risk of refeeding syndrome based on standard clinical guidelines. People whose IV nutrition is expected to last less than seven days, or who cannot provide consent, would not be eligible.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (3)

- Receiving total parenteral nutrition
- Ability to consent to participate or surrogate decision maker available
- Refeeding risk classified as moderate or severe as per 2020 American Society of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (ASPEN) refeeding syndrome guideline.

Exclusion (3)

- Not at risk of re-feeding
- Unable to consent.
- Duration of TPN expected to be less than 7 days.

Locations (1 total)

Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital - Nedlands, WA, Australia