Prevention of Metabolic Acidosis in Preterm Neonates by Replacing Sodium Chloride With Sodium Acetate in Parenteral Nutrition

NCT06545565

Status	RECRUITING
Phase	Phase 3
Sponsor	Aga Khan University Hospital, Pakistan
Enrollment	200 participants

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (3)

- Written informed consent obtained by parents/legal representative (according to local regulations) before the initiation of PN.
- All the neonates who were admitted to the NICU of AKUH and received PN during 28 days of their life.
- Gestational age \< 33 weeks

Exclusion (6)

- Infants with an inborn error of metabolism
- Genetic or congenital condition that affects neurodevelopment or requires multiple surgeries (e.g., congenital viral infection, hydrops, complex congenital heart disease, severe dysmorphic features, etc.)
- Severe metabolic alkalosis, in critically ill neonates, is defined as a persistent elevation of the serum pH above 7.45 and it also involves a primary increase in serum bicarbonate (HCO3-) concentration \> 25mEq/L.
- Severe Hypernatremia, in critically ill neonates, is defined as persistently high serum sodium levels \> 150 mmol/L
- Severe liver failure and syndromic infants with multiple congenital abnormalities and severe perinatal asphyxia

... and 1 more (see full listing online)

Locations (1 total)

Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan