

Demography and Feeding Practices of ICU Patients of Government and Private Hospitals of Jorhat District, Assam

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to analyze the characteristics and feeding practices of patient admitted to medicine ICUs. All relevant clinical and dietary information were collected for patients admitted to ICUs of selected Government and private hospitals of Jorhat district, Assam. This information was abstracted with the help of pre - structured schedule from the Medical Record Department and Intensive Care Unit team and analysed. A total of 1034 patients were admitted during the study period. Majority of the patients (49.61%) were from the age group of 60years and above. Majority incidence of diseases as a reason of admission in ICUs of both the hospitals were non- communicable diseases and patients were admitted via emergency OPD. Highest length of stay of 10-15days was observed among the majority of patient from government hospital while it was shorter (6-10days) for private hospital. The daily feeding pattern of each of the patients were recorded. Patients dependent on homemade blenderized foods for nutritional support were more in Government hospital while compare to the patient using both the commercial formulae as well as homemade food till the last day of stay in private hospitals . Increased cost of hospitalization and better outcome of patient in terms of short stay at hospitals and better nutritional status of the patient admitted to private hospitals were not feasible for low income groups patients admitted in Government hospital .The results of the present study will help the need of formulation and development of patient specific homemade foods with its ingredients used and nutritional requirement in it are taken account for both oral and enteral feedings in the hospitals with higher standard values with all demonstration on the development of protocols for clean techniques in the preparation, safe handling and storage of handmade enteral feeds.

Key words: Intensive Care Unit; Patient demographic; Length of stay; Feeding practices.

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INTRODUCTION

Patients Intensive Care Unit; Patient demographic; Length of stay; Feeding practices admitted in ICUs have complex nutritional needs and require intensive and nutritional input which becomes a large and expensive component of modern health care¹⁻⁴. Nutritional therapy plays an important role in overall outcome of the patients. It functions on providing the best nutritional support aimed at individualized short-term beneficial effects of the stress response to injury or illness, and to minimize the long-term harmful consequences of malnutrition due to insufficient nutrition during the stay.

In Intensive Care Units, patients are treated with life supporting treatment including therapeutic diet under intensive monitoring. Advancement in the care of patients has been associated with a significant increase usages of a large number of both commercial formulae and homemade enteral diets as nutritional support for hospitalized patients with different conditions. This study will identify and help to develop a database on various patient related information including patient demography and characteristics together with the details on diagnosis, length of stay in the ICU and feeding practices during the stay for both the Government as well as private hospitals and will give towards insight into the need of ensuring proper health care with proper nutritional support.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A retrospective study was conducted in the medical intensive unit of Jorhat Medical College & Hospital (JMCH), a government hospital and the private hospital namely Jorhat Christian Medical Centre (JCMC), Jorhat, Assam, catering to the population of nearby areas of Jorhat district. A clinical database of all the consecutive admission to medicine ICUs of both the hospitals were collected for a period of 6 months from October 2015 to April 2016. Patients were admitted either from the emergency unit, from another wards or

referred from other hospitals. Data were collected from the medical record department, ICU logbook and patient medical records with the help of a pre-structured schedule. For each patient, information on baseline demographic data, together with details on diagnosis, date of ICU admission, primary reasons for the admission, underlying disease and survival status (death or discharge from ICUs) were recorded. The feeding practices in the ICUs from the day of admission till the day of discharge were recorded. At the end, length of stay (LOS) at ICUs was assessed as the number of days from admission to the ICU to discharge from the ICU.

Statistical analysis:

Descriptive analysis of the salient factors resulting in admission to ICUs and dietary related information were described in terms of mean and standard deviation and range. Categorical variables were expressed as actual number and percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the study period, 1034 patients were admitted to ICU comprising 169 numbers of patients from Jorhat Medical College and Hospital (JMCH) and 865 from Jorhat Christian Medical Centre (JCMC), Jorhat, Assam. Sixty three percent were male while 37 % were female being a ratio of male to female 1:06. This observation is in line with reports from other studies⁵⁻⁷. The mean age of the total population was 58.92±13.89 years covering a age ranges from 14 to 102 years while results from different studies revealed lower mean age^{5,9} as well as higher mean age^{8,6,9}. Almost fifty three percent of the total population were aged between 40-60 years, 49.61% aged 60 years and above and 13.44% between the age group of 20-40 years. Very less number of patient in the age strata of 5-20 years in both the hospitals were observed. The major religion of patients were Hindu (84.62%) followed by Muslim (4.54%) and other (10.83%) respectively.

Table 1: Demographic of patient admitted to JMCH and JCMC according to the age

Age strata/Hospital	Jorhat Medical College & Hospital (Govt. Hospital)		Jorhat Christian Medical Centre (Private Nursing)		Total	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Sex						
Male	103	60.94	544	62.89	647	62.57
Female	66	39.06	321	37.10	387	37.42
Age						
60-and above	54	31.95	459	53.06	513	49.61
40-60 yrs.	67	39.64	280	32.37	347	53.35
20-40 yrs.	35	20.71	104	12.02	139	13.44
5-20 yrs.	13	7.69	5	1.73	28	2.7
Race/Religion						
Hindu	123	72.78	752	86.93	875	84.62
Muslim	26	15.38	21	2.43	47	4.54
Others	20	11.83	92	10.63	112	10.83

Most patients (79.89%) were admitted from outpatient clinic while 20.30% were from general hospital wards and referred from different hospitals. About 90% of the population were referred from the emergency department, 4% were from the hospitals wards and 6% were from referred from other hospitals. Distribution of patients according to

the diagnoses on admission is given in Table 2. Diabetes mellitus alone and with complication was found highest among 511 (49.42%) followed by cardiac diseases 221 (21.00%), acute respiratory failure 197 (19.00%) while very few cases of poisoning (1.16%) and infectious diseases (1.35%) were recorded.

Table 2: Distribution of patients according to the diagnoses on admission

Diseases diagnoses at the time of admission	Jorhat Medical College Hospital (n=169)	Jorhat Christian Medical Centre (n=865)	Total (N=1034)	
			n	%
Acute respiratory failure	51	146	197	19.00
Cardiac diseases	26	195	221	21.00
Acute & chronic renal failure	3	17	20	1.93
Diabetic and diabetic with complications	59	452	511	49.42
Neurological diseases	2	3	5	0.48
Infectious diseases	9	5	14	1.35
Accidents	8	13	21	2.03
Poisoning	5	7	12	1.16
Others	6	27	33	3.19

Record on feeding practices of each patient during their stay in ICUs were evaluated and found that indication of artificial feeding within 24 hours of ICU admission in both the ICUs of government and private hospitals were common to majority of patient while very less could take orally. Distribution of patients according to the feeding practices is given in Table 3. Seven hundred and twenty two patient out of 1034 were fed both the homemade and commercially available formulae of which 95.29 per cent of patients

were from Jorhat Christian Medical Centre only. Usage of only homemade blenderdised food as nutritional support for both the oral and enteral feeding was seen highest in JMCH (75.15%) while it was only 18.16% in JCMC which was similar to findings reported in study carried out by Khan *et al.*¹². Majority of the patients (79.53%) from the JCMC used both homemade as well as the commercial formulae for feeding purpose. Commercial formulae used alone as feeding purposes was recorded in very less population (4.73%) among the

patients admitted in JMCH and 1.84% in JCMC. Provision of total parental nutrition to majority of the patients both in JMCH (89.94%) and JCMC (93.06%) were found as the primary patient treatment regimen. Administration of Supplemental parenteral feeding was recorded in patient of latter feeding days to compensate for temporary reduction in the amount of daily enteral feeding due as some complications coming up during long term feeding of enteral feeding or to met the extra demand of the patients. The common oral food homemade blenderdised foods used for enteral feeding to the patients were rice gruel, soft rice, dal soup, *khichidi*,

vegetable soup, *dalia*, fruit juice both the fresh and terta packed, roti, biscuits, rice and curry, boiled egg, *pithaguri* (rice flour), bread, apple, cake, maggi, glucose, horlicks, cerelac and milk etc. Out of these foods, for enteral feeding homemade blederdised food like *khichidi*, dal, soup, vegetable soup, fruit juices etc. were mostly used among the lower income population. Among the commercially available formulae in the market , Pentasure DM, Pentasure Balance, Pentasure HP, Bio-power, Ensure, Hepapro, Amiacael and Kabipro etc, were used for enteral feeding along with the homemade foods by well to do population.

Table 3: Distribution of patients according to the feeding practices

Hospitals	Feeding practices (oral and enteral)						Parental nutrition	
	Homemade food only		Commercial formulae only		Both homemade & commercial formulae only			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Jorhat Medical College & Hospital (n=169)	127	75.15	8	4.73	34	20.11	152	89.94
Jorhat Christian Medical Centre (n=865)	161	18.61	16	1.84	688	79.53	805	93.06
Total (N=1034)	288	27.85	24	0.62	722	69.82	957	92.55

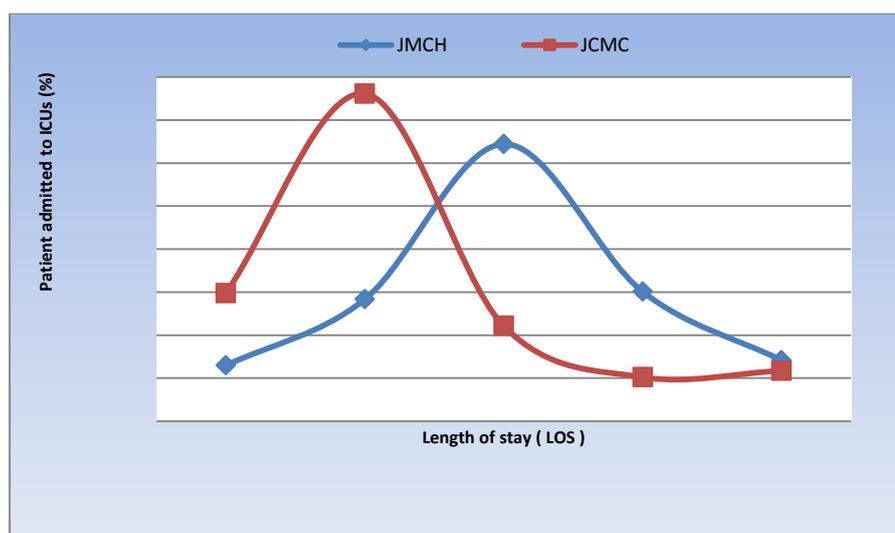


Fig. 1: Distribution of patients according to length of stay at ICU

The length of stay of admitted cases in ICUs was evaluated from the day admitted to ICUs to the discharge day from ICUs (Fig. 1) and it was found that majority (54.43%) of patient admitted to JMCH stayed for a duration of 10-15 days while 66.13 per cent of patients from private hospital (JCMC) stayed 6-10 days being a mean of 8.34±2.5 days for the whole population. The mean LOS for individuals ICUs episodes in different studies reveals comparatively lower mean Los range of 4to 67 days^{8,13,14,15} and higher range of 13.4 to 15.2 days⁷. There were no significant relation between the disease diagnosed and length of stay (p=0.05). Longer length of stay (LOS) has been described among the patients admitted to Government hospital resulting in adverse outcomes and increased health costs cooperatively in case of patient admitted to private hospitals^{10,11}. Intensive cares in the ICUs along with use of commercially available supplements timely in private hospital were one of the reason for short stay in ICUs.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the present study showed shorter stay and better nutritional outcome among patients of private hospital compared with the patients admitted in government hospitals which may be due to the professional intensive care and use of commercially available products along with homemade foods. However, many patients have to depend on homemade foods or foods supplied from the hospital kitchen. The results of the present study will help in fulfilling the need for formulation and development of patient specific homemade foods taking accounts of the ingredients used and nutritional requirement of both oral and enteral feedings in the hospital. Consideration of all possible safety protocol during formulation and feeding practices will help to use these homemade foods at par with the commercially available formulae for nutritional support.

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