





# Fresubin® Renal

### Tailored for impaired renal function

2 kcal/mL, low protein sip and tube feed reduced in electrolytes for the dietary management of conservatively treated patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) or non-catabolic forms of acute kidney injury

Micronutrient profile adapted to the needs of renal patients: reduced in phosphorus, sodium and potassium¹ low in vitamin A and high in B-vitamins (especially  $B_6$  and folic acid)²

6% energy protein (=30 g/1000 mL) from high quality milk protein to slow down progression of CKD<sup>1,3</sup>

Modified carbohydrate profile with isomaltulose and starch

Modified fat profile with fish oil in the recommended daily intake for adults for cardiovascular protection<sup>4-6</sup>, high in monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) to improve glycaemic control<sup>7,8</sup>

For Health Care Professionals only.

## Fresubin® Renal

#### Available in Vanilla flavour in 200 mL EasyBottle

#### **Nutritional Information**

Average content		100 mL	bottle : 200 ml
Energy value	kJ	840	1680
= 1 /400/ F	(kcal)	(200)	(400
Fat (40% Energy)	g	8.9	17.8
of which saturated fatty acids	g	2.7	5.4
of which medium chain triglyceride		2.2	4.4
of which monounsaturated fatty acids	g	4.7	9.4
of which polyunsaturated fatty acids	g	1.47	2.94
of which EPA + DHA*	g	0.06	0.12 52.8
Carbohydrate (53% Energy) of which sugars	g	26.4 8.17	16.3
	g		
of which lactose	g	≤ 0.4	≤ 0.8
Fibre (1% Energy)	g	1.2	2.
Protein (6% Energy)	g	3.0	6.0
Salt (Na x 2.5)	<u>g</u>	0.17	0.3
Water	mL	71	14
Lactose Content	g	≤ 0.4	≤ 0.
Gluten Content	ppm	≤ 20	≤ 2
Osmolarity	mosmol/l	50	00
Minerals and trace elements			40
Sodium	mg	68	13
Chloride	mg	62	6
Potassium	mg	100	20
Calcium	mg	84	16
Phosphorus	mg	55	11
Magnesium	mg	20	4
Iron	mg	2.0	4.
Zinc	mg	1.8	3.
Copper	μg	200	40
lodine	μg	20	4
Selenium	μg	10	2
Manganese	mg	0.4	0.
Chromium	μg	3.0	6.
Molybdenum	μg	7.0	14.
Fluoride	mg	0.3	0.
Vitamins and other nutrients^			
Vitamin A	μg RE°	81.3	162.
of which β-Carotene	μg RE°	33.3	66.
Vitamin D <sub>3</sub>	μg	1.0	2.
Vitamin E	mg α -TE <sup>oc</sup>	3.0	6.
Vitamin K <sub>1</sub>	μg	10.5	21.
Vitamin C	mg	10	2
Thiamin (vitamin B <sub>1</sub> )	mg	0.26	0.5
Riboflavin (vitamin B <sub>2</sub> )	mg	0.3	0.
Vitamin B <sub>6</sub>	mg	0.67	1.3
Niacin	mg/mg NEod	00 3.4/4.2	6.8/8.
Folic Acid	μg	100	20
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	μg	0.6	1.
Pantothenic Acid	mg	1.2	2.
Biotin	μg	12	2
Choline <sup>^</sup>	mg	55	11
Taurine^	mg	20	4
L-Carnitine^	mg	10	2
Inositol^	mg	24	4

eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), docosahexaenic acid (DHA)

### Prescribing Information

#### Food for special medical purposes:

Nutritionally complete high-caloric (2 kcal/mL) oral nutritional supplement and tube feed, with fibre. Reduced protein (6% energy) and electrolytes. With fish oil. Carbohydrate modified with starch and isomaltulose. Low in lactose and gluten. For the dietary management of patients with or at risk of disease related malnutrition, in particular with chronic kidney disease or non-catabolic forms of acute kidney injury.

To be determined by a health care professional according to patients' needs. Recommendation for supplementary nutrition 2-3 bottles (800-1200kcal)/ day and complete ≥ 5 bottles (2000 kcal) / day.

#### Important notes:

To be used under medical supervision. Monitor feeding rate when used for tube feeding. Suitable as sole source of nutrition. Not suitable for infants children < 3 years. Use with caution in children < 6 years. Not suitable for patients with galactosaemia. Ensure adequate fluid intake.

#### Not for parenteral (I.V.) use!

#### Instruction for use:

If used as tube feed: Recommended tube size is ≥ CH 8 for pump assisted feeding and for gravity feeding the minimum tube size is CH 8. Store at  $\,$ room temperature. Once opened, use within 24 hours. If used for sip feeding, shake well before use and drink slowly. If used for tube feeding, do not mix with drugs. Packaged in a protective atmosphere.

#### Contraindications:

Not suitable whenever enteral nutriton is not permited such as in acute gastrointestinal bleeding, ileus and shock. Not suitable for patients with congenital inability to metabolise nutrients contained in Fresubin Renal.

#### Ingredients

Water, maltodextrin, isomaltulose^, vegetable oils (rapeseed oil, sunflower oil), tapioca dextrin, milk protein, medium chain triglycerides (MCT), emulsifiers (E 471, soya lecithins), flavouring, sodium citrate, <u>fish oil</u> (with <u>soya lecithins</u>), choline hydrogen tartrate, potassium chloride, potassium citrate, vit. C, magnesium oxide, myo-inositol, taurine, acidity regulator (E 524), l-carnitine, iron pyrophosphate, zinc sulphate, niacin, pantothenic acid, manganese chloride, vit. E, vit. B<sub>6</sub>, sodium fluoride, copper sulphate, vit.  $B_2$ , vit.  $B_1$ ,  $\beta$ -carotene, folic acid, vit. A, sodium selenite, biotin, potassium iodide, sodium molybdate, vit. K1, chromium chloride, vit. B12, vit. D3. Allergen Information: This product contains milk, soy and fish oil.

somaltulose is a source of glucose and fructose

#### Flavour

Vanilla

#### References

- 1) Cano N, Fiaccadori E, Tesinsky P, et al. ESPEN Guidelines on Enteral Nutrition: Adult
- Renal Failure. Clin Nutr. 2006;25(2):295-310.
  2) Streiber AL, Kopple JD. Vitamin status and needs for people with stages 3-5 chronic kidney disease. J Ren Nutr. 2011;21(5):355-368.
- Fouque D, Laville M. Low protein diets for chronic kidney disease in non diabetic adults. Cochrane Library. 2009. CD001892. 4) Kris-Etherton, PM, Grieger JA, Etherton TD. Dietary reference intakes for DHA and EPA.
- Prostaglandins Leukot Essent Fatty Acids. 2009;81(2):99-104.
  5) International Society for the Study of Fatty Acids and Lipids (ISSFAL): Recommendations for Dietary Intake of Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids in Healthy Adults, Report June 2004.
- 6) Lee JH, O'keefe JH, Lavie CJ, et al. Omega-3 fatty acids for cardioprotection. Mayo Clin Proc. 2008;83(3):324-332.
- 7) Pohl M, Mayr P, Mertl-Roetzer M, et al. Glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with a disease-specific enteral formula: stage II of a randomized, controlled multicenter trial. JPEN. 2009;33(1):37-49.
- 8) Lochs H, Allison SP, Meier R, et al. Introductory to the ESPEN Guidelines on Enteral nutrition: terminology, definitions and general topics. Clin Nutr. 2006;25(2):180-186.



<sup>°</sup>retinol equivalents (RE), °° alpha-tocopherol equivalents (α-TE), °°° niacin equivalents (NE)