

Help Put Your Patients on the Right Tract

NutraFlora®* scFOS®* Help Promote GI-Tract Health

- *C difficile* can result in diarrhea, inflammation, colonic necrosis, and death.
 - 15%-25% of all cases of post-antibiotic diarrhea are caused by *C difficile* infection.^{1,2}
- Protein quality is of vital importance for patients on tube feeding.
 - Protein-energy malnutrition can result in impaired immunity, increased infection, decreased healing, and loss of lean body mass.
- Approximately 70% of human immunity is found in the digestive tract.



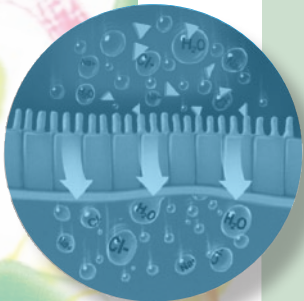
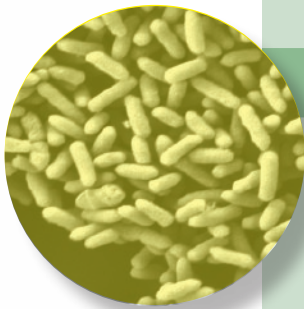
NutraFlora scFOS General Benefits

Immune Response

- Referred to as prebiotics because they stimulate the growth of healthy intestinal bacteria, e.g., bifidobacteria. scFOS are fermented by beneficial bacteria in the colon to short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs).
- SCFA production acidifies the colon, creating an unfavorable environment for *C difficile* in at-risk patients (minimum 10 g/day recommended).^{2,3}
- NutraFlora consumption results in the proliferation of GALT (gut-associated lymphoid tissue), a vital factor in immune response modulation.

GI-Tract Integrity

- The absorption of SCFAs promotes the uptake of electrolytes and water in the colon, which is important in the management of diarrhea.
- SCFAs are also a preferred energy source for the cells of the colon, helping to maintain GI-tract integrity.
- Because of their short chain length, NutraFlora scFOS are more quickly fermented and utilized by the good bacteria than other forms of fiber, such as FOS and inulin.⁴



Heat sterilization of nutritional products containing reducing sugars, such as oligofructose, can result in Maillard reaction products, or browning, of certain proteins. Browning reduces the availability of these proteins for the body's use. scFOS are nonreducing sugars that will not undergo browning in the presence of heat, thereby maintaining protein integrity.

The following therapeutic nutritional products contain NutraFlora® scFOS®, which contribute to GI-tract health and provide a source of dietary fiber. scFOS can help manage patients with increased risk for *C difficile* infection due to antibiotics.

Pivot® 1.5 Cal

- 1.8 g of NutraFlora scFOS/8 fl oz (7.5 g/L).
- scFOS are fermented in the colon to short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs). SCFAs stimulate water and electrolyte uptake in the colon, important for the management of diarrhea.



Optimental®

- 1.2 g of NutraFlora scFOS/8 fl oz (5 g/L).
- NutraFlora scFOS are fermented more quickly to short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) than other forms of FOS. This is potentially beneficial in patients with diarrhea.




Perative®

- 1.6 g of NutraFlora scFOS/8 fl oz (6.5 g/L and 9.8 g/1500 mL).
- NutraFlora scFOS help support digestive tract health and help inhibit the growth of *C difficile* in the intestine.†

†When fed to patients at a minimum of 10 g/day



Pivot 1.5 Cal and Optimental contain , a unique blend of optimized macronutrients – protein, fat, and carbohydrate – to promote absorption and tolerance.

General Ordering Information/Item Numbers

Pivot 1.5 Cal

- 58013 8-fl-oz cans; 24/case
- 58015 1000-mL prefilled containers; 8/case

Optimental

- 54638 8-fl-oz cans; 24/case
- 57045 1000-mL prefilled containers; 8/case

Perative

- 50628 8-fl-oz cans; 24/case
- 51948 1000-mL prefilled containers; 8/case
- 57635 1500-mL prefilled containers; 6/case

REFERENCES

1. Bartlett JG. Antibiotic-associated diarrhea. In: Blaser MJ, Smith PD, Ravdin JI, et al, eds. *Infections of the Gastrointestinal Tract*. New York: Raven Press; 1995:893-904.
2. Kelly CP, Pothoulakis C, LaMont JT. Clostridium difficile colitis. *N Engl J Med* 1994;330:257-262.
3. Umashanker R, Nicholls PJ, Landau SB. Clostridium difficile intestinal disease (CDID) has identifiable high risk subjects, prolongs stays and is very costly. *Gastroenterology* 1997;112:A46.
4. Roberfroid MB, Van Loo JAE, Gibson GR. The bifidogenic nature of chicory inulin and its hydrolysis products. *J Nutr* 1998;128:11-19.