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Influence of active moisture balance on outcomes during 7 days after esophageal cancer surgery

Eri Miyamoto, Mari Hasegawa and **Teruyoshi Amagai**
Mukogawa Women's University, Japan

Background: Esophageal cancer surgery has many postoperative complications even in surgical gastroenterological surgery, and length of hospital stay and mortality rate are also high, mainly due to surgical stress and impairment of water excretion. However, few clear indicator for moisture balance after esophageal cancer surgery exists so far.

Aim: To investigate an effect of cumulative water balance on outcomes.

Methods: All consecutive patients admitted for radical surgery for esophageal cancer (SE) to a single institute January 2013 to December 2013 was enrolled. Exclusion criteria: liver and/or renal dysfunction. The cumulative water balance (WB) within 7 days after SE was calculated and subjects were divided according to the following method to examine outcome prediction factors:(1) WB >= vs. <5,000 ml, (2) WB >= vs. <2,500 ml, (3) average daily WB >= vs. <10ml /kg, (4) average daily WB >= vs. <5 ml /kg.

Results: (1) The group with water intake of >=10 ml /kg / day showed significantly longer antibiotic-free-days than that in another group (9 (5, 9) vs.9 (9, 9), p = 0.022). (2) The group with water intake of >=5 ml /kg/day showed significantly shorter Length of stay in ICU (days) than that in another group (5 (3.5, 6.5) vs. 7 (4.5, 7.5), p = 0.047)

Conclusion: An average water balance during 7 days after esophageal cancer surgery may be a predictor of outcome.

Biography

Eri Miyamoto has expertise in clinical nutrition. While working at an educational institution, she has learned and guided knowledge of various fields concerning nutrition. Currently she is studying outcome after esophageal cancer surgery.

k72068@sonoda-u.ac.jp

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