AN OBSERVATIONAL, PROSPECTIVE STUDY IN AN ADULT POPULATION

Subjects:

37 adults ≥ 18 years of age that presented with chronic malabsorption or maldigestion and required supplemental nutrition as assessed by a clinician were enrolled in the study. Of these subjects, a total of 25 were found to be evaluable.

Study design:

Prospective, single-arm, single-treatment study conducted at a single centre. The primary variable was compliance to the study product during the treatment period. Secondary variables included adverse events, anthropometrics, and medication use. Exploratory variables included prealbumin level and dietary intake.

Results:

- The proportion (%) of days during which subjects were compliant over the 16-day treatment period was **97 ± 1.49 percent**.
- High compliance (≥ 1.5 bottle per day).
- Significant **increase in mean body weight** (0.90 ± 0.28 kg, p=0.0035) and **mean body mass index** (0.32 ± 0.10 kg/m^2, p=0.0050) among study participants.
- Significant increase in **mean prealbumin level** (1.87 ± 0.75 mg/dL, p=0.0211) among study participants.
- No significant trends in medication use were noted.
- No safety concerns.

Conclusion:

Oral supplementation with Vital® Peptide 1.5 Cal in adults with chronic malabsorption or maldigestion is both **safe and effective** in improving nutritional status.

Data on file. Abbott Clinical Study DA12 (2018).

Printed in Canada
ALT/292B08-February 2021 - 01357