Randomised controlled trial of acetate in preterm neonates receiving parenteral nutrition

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Abstract

Aims—To determine whether by partly replacing chloride with acetate in parenteral nutrition, hyperchloraemia, metabolic acidosis, and the subsequent use of interventions such as colloid infusion, alkali treatment, increased assisted ventilation, would be reduced.

Methods—Fifty eight neonates of less than 32 weeks gestation, receiving parenteral nutrition from days 3 to 10, were given either standard parenteral nutrition or a novel formulation with replacement of any chloride dose > 3 mmol/kg/day as acetate.

Results—Acetate (0 to 14.2 mmol/kg/day) reduced the incidence of hyperchloraemia from 77% to 25%, and caused an increase in base excess from day 5 onwards (mean intergroup difference 3.6 to 9.9 mmol/l), an increased pH (day 8, 7.34 vs 7.26), with an increased pCO2 (1 kPa). The acetate group received less bicarbonate (median 0 mmol vs 4.8 mmol) and less colloidal (41 ml/kg vs 204 ml/kg). There was no difference in any parameter of assisted ventilation.

Conclusion—Acetate in neonatal parenteral nutrition reduces metabolic acidosis and hyperchloraemia.

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Keywords: parenteral nutrition; sodium acetate; metabolic acidosis; hyperchloraemia

Preterm neonates often start parenteral nutrition early. It is indicated when gut functional maturity, which is delayed in relation to structural maturity, is so poor that enteral feeding cannot be established. The degree of multisystem pathology, the need for nutrients for rapid growth, and the limited nutrient reserves of such infants also underpin the decision to start parenteral nutrition. Although the institution and duration of parenteral nutrition varies widely, some of this variation being dictated by case mix, a large number of preterm neonates receive parenteral nutrition for extended periods.

Preterm neonates are at increased risk of many of the complications of parenteral nutrition, such as cholestasis and infection, compounded by their immature physiology and immune system. The preterm kidney is functionally immature, giving rise to two problems in particular: excessive sodium loss in urine and failure of urinary acidification. The consequence of the first is the requirement for additional sodium in the diet, usually provided by sodium chloride salt in parenteral nutrition. Intakes of up to 12 mmol/kg/day of sodium are required to maintain sodium balance. This results in concomitant excess chloride administration up to 12 mmol/kg/day. The recommended dietary intake of chloride is 3–6 mmol/kg/day.1 The result of this excessive chloride intake is an increased incidence of hyperchloraemia (>115 mmol/l), which occurred in 88% of neonates fed parenteral nutrition on our neonatal unit (Cheng K, Ryan SW, abstract presented at the 67th Annual Meeting, British Paediatric Association, 1995). The high incidence of hyperchloraemia on this neonatal unit probably relates to the large number of very immature neonates being cared for. Typically, 80 to 90 babies <1.0 kg are cared for annually on this unit.

Hyperchloraemia is also associated with metabolic acidosis. In the same pilot study we showed a significant linear correlation between metabolic acidosis (increased base deficit) and blood chloride concentration (Cheng K, Ryan SW; abstract presented to the 67th Annual Meeting, British Paediatric Association, 1995). Acidosis is a major and important problem in preterm neonates. Trying to keep the pH within acceptable limits (>7.30) is an important part of neonatal intensive care, because acidosis is thought to be a causative factor in intraventricular haemorrhage and pulmonary hypertension. Arterial pH is closely monitored during assisted ventilation and if acidosis occurs, tidal ventilation may be increased to overcome it. Quite frequently the acidosis is mixed in nature, with both respiratory and metabolic components, and we may end up using a respiratory intervention to overcome a metabolic problem. Given that lung damage could be increased using this approach, a better strategy might be to treat the metabolic component.

Metabolic acidosis has multiple causes in preterm parenterally fed neonates. Poor tissue and renal perfusion is common and plasma volume expansion and inotropic support have been advocated for its treatment. From time to time sodium bicarbonate is administered to counteract the acidosis. Unfortunately, its effect is transitory and metabolic acidosis quickly returns.

A previous intervention study adopted a strategy to deal with metabolic acidosis in parenterally fed preterm neonates. That study showed an improvement in acid base status in neonates in whom some of the parenteral nutrition chloride had been replaced with acetate. This intervention is effective in two
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acetate is metabolised to base itself. A randomized controlled trial to assess the effect of acetate not only on acid base status but also on ventilation, use of plasma volume expanders, inotropes and sodium bicarbonate therapy. No subgroup analysis was planned, but the relation between acetate dose and biochemical variables was analysed.

Methods
Preterm neonates under 32 weeks gestation were entered into the study if they were still receiving intravenous glucose/electrolyte solution on day 3 but not receiving enteral nutrition. On day 3, after parental consent had been obtained these babies started parenteral nutrition with amino acid solution. Intravenous lipid solution was added on day 5. Babies with major malformations were excluded from the study. Randomisation was sequential.

Parenteral nutrition was prescribed according to standard unit protocol except for acetate and chloride. Sodium was prescribed at a standard dose of 4 mmol/kg/day, but this quantity was varied according to clinical status. If hyperchloraemia developed in the presence of excessive urinary sodium excretion, higher sodium intakes were prescribed. Potassium was prescribed in a similar way, with a basic intake of 2 mmol/kg/day. Large fluctuations in potassium requirement did not occur. Before the trial these two cations were prescribed and administered as chloride salts.

During the trial the neonates were individually randomly allocated to the standard (chloride based) parenteral nutrition regimen (standard group) or to a modified parenteral nutrition solution containing acetate (acetate group). In the latter group the maximum dose of chloride allowed was 3 mmol/kg/day and any anion requirement in excess of this was provided as acetate. In practice this could be achieved by using sodium acetate solution without having to consider changing the potassium salt. For example, a neonate in the acetate group requiring 4 mmol/kg/day of sodium and 2 mmol of potassium/kg/day would receive 3 mmol/kg/day of chloride and 3 mmol/kg/day of acetate. Other sources of chloride (drugs and other intravenous solutions) were also included when calculating the daily intake.

The caloric content of the full solution was 97 kcal/kg/day with a standard protein intake of 2.5 g/kg/day, lipid at 3 g/kg/day, and a fluid intake between 150 and 200 ml/kg/day depending on clinical circumstances.

The outcome measure on which trial size was calculated was a reduction in the incidence of hyperchloraemia from around 90% to around 60%, which required a sample size of 29 per group to have 80% power to detect a significant (a = 0.05) difference.

Additional outcome measures were blood base excess (as a measure of metabolic acidosis), pH, and duration of assisted ventilation (if any), total dose of human albumin solution (4.5%) infused (for plasma volume expansion), total dose of sodium bicarbonate given (mmol/kg) and number of babies requiring inotropic support with either dopamine or dobutamine among the above variables were recorded from day 1 to day 10, or until death or discharge. Duration of assisted ventilation was measured in all neonates. Hence data from days 1 to 2 were collected retrospectively and those from days 3 to 10 prospectively. Blood samples were obtained from indwelling arterial catheters or by capillary sampling. Where a number of samples had been taken in a day, the first recorded value after 1200 hours was used. Blood gas measurements were undertaken in a side room on the neonatal unit using an Instrumentation Laboratories Blood Gas Analyser which is calibrated daily, and electrolytes were measured using a Bayer Axsan 1 Analyser which is used for clinical measurements. Although they were not primary outcomes, blood sodium and blood carbon dioxide concentrations were also measured.

Where continuous variables were normally distributed, they were described by mean and standard deviation (SD). Comparison between the standard and acetate groups was then made using Student's t test. Where data were not normally distributed, variables were described as median and range. Intergroup comparisons were then made using the Mann-Whitney U test. The normality of distribution was assessed using P-P normality plots, and like the other analyses, this was undertaken using the SPSS for Windows statistical program. It was planned to correlate the dose of acetate with the degree of metabolic acidosis (base deficit), chloride concentration, and carbon dioxide tension. χ² tests were used to analyse proportional data.

Assignment to parenteral nutrition type was done using sealed numbered envelopes stratified into two groups (<1 kg and ≥1 kg). The randomisation was in blocks of two and four, themselves randomly arranged. The assignment was made when the request to start parenteral nutrition was made on day 3. The assignment was made and the parenteral nutrition manufactured at a separate hospital, the pharmacy staff then being unaware of the clinical state of each child. Each assignment was masked. The parenteral nutrition delivery sets were identical and there was no indication of their chloride or acetate status. The parenteral nutrition was ordered on-line by computer and the doctor was asked to prescribe the quantities of various cations required, the anions being calculated as detailed above. The trial code was kept at the distant pharmacy department. This code did not have to be broken during the trial. The clinical care team had access to all of the usual biochemical data and although they remained blind to the initial allocation, by interpreting routine biochemical and clinical variables, they might have been able to guess which allocation had been made. We did not confirm whether this had occurred. The clinical staff could not be blinded to these results for obvious reasons and we also wished to measure their therapeu-
Table 1  Characteristics of both groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standard (n=30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median gestation (range) (weeks)</td>
<td>27 (24-31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median weight (g) (range)</td>
<td>1060 (660-1690)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number needing assisted ventilation</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number dying</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day of death</td>
<td>3,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number dying</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day of transfer before end of trial</td>
<td>5,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study was approved by the Liverpool Children’s Research Ethics Committee based at Alder Hey Children’s Hospital, Liverpool.

Results

Thirty babies were randomly allocated into each group. In two infants randomised to acetate, assignment was unsuccessful due to a clerical error and these infants received standard parenteral nutrition. Two babies in the standard group and four in the acetate group died. Details of babies transferred out during the study are shown in table 1. Data up to the point of transfer were included.

Table 1 shows that the stratified randomisation was successful in producing comparable groups. There was no significant difference in gestation or birthweight between the two groups. There was no significant difference in the proportion being ventilated, dying, or being transferred to other neonatal units before 10 days of life.

The acetate group had a similar and non-significantly different chloride intake to the standard group before starting acetate. From day 3 onwards the median chloride intake in the standard group was 7.3 (range 3.9 to 18.9) mmol/kg/day, compared with 4.1 (1.2 to 8.5) mmol/kg/day (P <0.001). There was no difference in plasma sodium concentration between the groups at any time. The dose of acetate delivered increased from a median of 2.6 (range 0 to 6.3) mmol/kg/day on day 4 to 4.1 (0 to 14.2) on day 8 in the acetate group.

The incidence of hyperchloraemia (>115 mmol/l) in the acetate group (25%; 7 out of 28) was significantly less than that in the standard group (77%; 23 out of 30) (P <0.001). The mean base deficit (normally distributed) was significantly greater in the standard group from days 5 through 10 (P<0.001 days 5,7–10 and P <0.01 day 6) (table 2). The pH, which was also normally distributed, was similar in both groups until day 5. On day 5 (P <0.02) and days 8–10 (P<0.001), the pH was significantly higher in the acetate group (table 2). There was no significant difference in partial pressure of CO₂ between the groups until day 6 when a significant increase was observed in the acetate group (P <0.001 on day 6, P <0.015 day 8, and P <0.03 on day 10) (table 2).

The median therapeutic dose of bicarbonate administered to the standard group (4.8 mmol/kg; range 0 to 37.7 mmol/kg) was greater (P<0.0001) than in the acetate group (0 mmol/kg range 0 to 8.5 mmol/kg), representing a median of 3.5 (0 to 13) administrations in the former and 0 (0 to 4) in the latter. Neonates receiving standard parenteral nutrition received a median of 95.5 ml/kg of human albumin solution (range 0–204 ml/kg), compared with 41.0 ml/kg (0–165 ml/kg) in the acetate group (P <0.0001) which represented 5.5 (0–19) administrations in the standard group and 1 (0–7) in the acetate group. There was no difference in the degree of inotrope administration between the two groups. A maximum of eight inotropes in the acetate group received inotropic support compared with eight in the standard group.

Although there was a large difference in the median duration of ventilation—4.5 (range 1 to 34) days in the acetate group vs 12 (1 to 55) days in the standard group, because of the large variability in this variable, this was not significant.

Base deficit (r = −0.77, P <0.0001) and blood chloride concentration were negatively correlated (r=−0.63 P <0.0001) and blood partial pressure of carbon dioxide was positively correlated (r=0.58, P <0.0001) correlated with acetate dose on day 8 (equation: pCO₂ (mm Hg) =45.7+1.7 × acetate dose (mmol/kg/day)).

Discussion

The primary hypothesis, that partial acetate replacement of chloride in neonatal parenteral nutrition for preterm neonates would reduce the incidence of hyperchloraemia, was proved: the reduction was from around three quarters to one quarter of infants. There were also beneficial changes in acid base status. Such changes could have arisen by two mechanisms: by replacement of chloride anion and by...
metabolism of acetate to base. Hyperchloae-
mic metabolic acidosis during parenteral nutri-
tion seems to mimic the situation in renal
tubular acidosis, when hyperchloraemia and a
normal anion gap are associated with low blood
bicarbonate concentration and a failure of uri-
nary acidification. The immaturity of the renal
tubes in the preterm neonate may exacerbate
this problem directly through failure of urinary
acidification, and it may also contribute
through high sodium loss,1–2 which is replaced
therapeutically as the chloride salt.

The improvement in pH and fall in base
deficit in the acetate group was accompanied
by a steady rise in blood carbon dioxide
tension. Presumably this was due to a reversal
in the equilibrium of the reaction catalysed by
carbonic anhydrase. The rise in pCO2 was bal-
anced by the increase in blood pH.

The methodology of this study—a prospec-
tive randomised blinded control trial—is sup-
erior to the methodology used for the previ-
ously published study of such an interven-
tion with acetate.3 That study was a historical con-
trol study, with data gathered either side of an
intervention and as such is open to all of the
criticisms of that approach. The finding of
improved acid base status in that study has
been confirmed by this study and it is now pos-
sible to be more certain about the magnitude of
the change, given the better methodology.

As a consequence of the changes in the bio-
chemical and physiological variables they
observed, the medical staff reacted differently
to the acetate group, managing metabolic
acidosis in a systematic way using human albu-
mim solution and sodium bicarbonate. The
reduced incidence of acidosis led them to use
significantly less of these two interventions.
Inotropes, which are more specifically indi-
cated for hypotension, were used in a similar
way in both groups.

We had hypothesised that because of an
improvement in pH in the acetate group, that
the degree of assisted ventilation would be
decreased. Not only was total duration of
assisted ventilation not reduced, but number of
ventilator days in the first 10 days was similar
and there were no differences on any day in
ventilator rate or peak inspired pressure. It may
be that the clinicians’ perceptions of pH were
counterbalanced by the tendency to increased
pCO2 in the acetate group. The study was not
designed to detect a difference in ventilation
and the possibility of a type II error remains.

The results of this study are now being put
into practice on a systematic basis on this neo-
natal unit. The only change has been the defi-
nition of a maximum dose of acetate of 6
mmol/kg/day, because of concerns over hyper-
carbica. A daily dose at this level represents
a mean blood pCO2 of 8 kPa. The anion regimen
is therefore the first 3 mmol provided as chlo-
ride, the next 6 mmol as acetate, and thereafter
as chloride again. These are guidelines and can
of course be amended if individual clinical cir-
cumstances permit.

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Hospital and Alder Hey Children's Hospital for their assistance
with this study. The study was funded by the North West
Regional Health Authority Research Funding Scheme.

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