

INCIDENCE OF VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY IN PATIENTS WITH GASTROINTESTINAL CONSEQUENCES OF CANCER TREATMENT

Darina Kohoutova

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Small Intestine & Nutrition

October 15, 2023

A retrospective study of 453 cancer patients with gastrointestinal symptoms found a 3% incidence of vitamin A deficiency among those with bile acid malabsorption, small intestinal bacterial overgrowth, or exocrine pancreatic insufficiency.

KEY POINTS

- Among 169 patients with bile acid malabsorption and/or small intestinal bacterial overgrowth and/or exocrine pancreatic insufficiency following cancer treatment, five patients (3%) were diagnosed with serum vitamin A deficiency.
- Two patients required intramuscular vitamin A supplementation due to significantly impaired vision, mainly night blindness, and very low serum vitamin A levels (0.11 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and 0.25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$).
- One patient's vision returned to normal after intramuscular supplementation with vitamin A 100,000 IU (one dose) and 50,000 IU (four doses), with serum levels normalizing to 1.76 $\mu\text{mol/L}$.
- The study authors conclude that timely recognized severe vitamin A deficiency can be reversible if appropriate parenteral supplementation is administered.
- This material is relevant for clinicians managing gastrointestinal complications in cancer patients, particularly those with malabsorption syndromes.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/6de9fbbc-743b-11ee-b123-0242ac140004>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.