

General Evidence

Citation	Design/Method Sample/Setting	Variables and Intervention	Outcome Measures	Results/Analysis	Limitations	Quality and Nursing Implications
De Filipp, Z., Glotzbecker, B., Luque, L., Kim, H.T., Mitchell, K.M., Chevront, S.N., & Soiffer, R.J. (2021). Randomized study of enterade [®] to reduce diarrhea in patients receiving high-dose chemotherapy and autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. <i>Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention</i> , 22(1), 301–304. https://doi.org/10.31557/APJCP.2021.22.1.301	<p>Design: Prospective, double-blinded, 2-arm randomized multicenter study</p> <p>Methods: Patients were randomized 1:1 to receive either enterade or placebo twice daily starting on day of admission through day +14.</p> <p>Sample: 99 adult patients (49 in enterade arm, 50 in placebo arm) in the hospital receiving high dose melphalan chemotherapy for autologous stem cell transplantation</p> <p>Setting: Multicenter; inpatient stem cell transplantation</p>	<p>Independent Variable: Enterade</p> <p>Dependent Variable: Diarrhea</p> <p>Intervention: 2 bottles of enterade or placebo each day x 11 days of a hospitalization</p>	Gastrointestinal toxicity scored using Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 4.0.	Frequencies were used in analysis. Overall total with grade 2 or higher diarrhea was 36% for the intervention group versus 50% for the control group (p = 0.097). Among subgroup analysis for patients who were adherent to treatment (n = 7), 16 % (n = 1) versus 86% (n = 6) had grade 2 diarrhea, which indicates less severe diarrhea with enterade than a placebo (p = 0.025). Difference in nausea between the two groups was not statistically significant.	<p>Small sample size, findings not generalizable</p> <p>61 of 99 participants with multiple myeloma and 13 of 38 with non-Hodgkin lymphoma were not able to tolerate or adhere to the study intervention, which limits the use of the findings.</p>	<p>At this time, use of enterade should not be applied to the study population because more studies in populations capable of tolerating oral intake should be done first.</p> <p>There are no significant nursing implications identified because additional studies in different populations are needed to evaluate the use of enterade in patients receiving high-dose chemotherapy for autologous stem cell transplantation.</p>