## 4.1a EN Composition: Diets Supplemented with Arginine and Select Other Nutrients

Question: Compared to standard enteral feeds, do diets supplemented with arginine and other nutrients result in improved clinical outcomes in critically ill patients?

Summary of Evidence: There were 26 studies reviewed, 5 level 1 studies and 21 level 2 studies. The data from the Bertolini study was not included in the meta- analysis as the control feed was parenteral nutrition, not an enteral formula. The Kuhls 2007 study had two interventions including one comparing enteral nutrition supplemented with arginine plus ß hydroxyl methyl butyrate & glutamine (Juven) to standard enteral nutrition alone, the data for which is included in this section. The data pertaining to the second intervention from this study comparing enteral nutrition supplemented with ß hydroxyl methyl to standard enteral nutrition alone is described in section 6.5 EN Other formulas. There was only one study in which arginine was given without other select nutrients (Tsuei 2004\*\*\*), hence sensitivity analyses were done without this study.

Mortality: All 26 studies reported on mortality and when the results of the 26 studies (Bertolini 2003 excluded) were aggregated, there was no effect on mortality (RR 1.06, 95% CI 0.93, 1.20, p=0.40, heterogeneity  $I^2$ =0%; figure 1a). When a sensitivity analysis was done which excluded the Tsuei study, there also was no effect on mortality (RR 1.05, 95% CI 0.92, 1.21, p=0.46, heterogeneity  $I^2$ =4%; figure 1b). A subgroup analysis of high quality studies (score  $\geq$  8) vs. low quality studies (score  $\leq$  8) showed that in higher quality studies, diets supplemented with arginine had no effect on mortality when including the Tsuei study (RR 1.09, 95% CI 0.95, 1.25, p=0.21, heterogeneity  $I^2$ =2%; figure 1a) and excluding the Tsuei study (RR 1.10, 95% CI 0.94, 1.28, p=0.24, heterogeneity  $I^2$ =6%; figure 1b); whereas in lower quality studies diets supplemented with arginine and other nutrients were associated with a trend towards a reduction in mortality (RR 0.76, 95% CI 0.49, 1.16, p=0.20, heterogeneity  $I^2$ =0%; figure 1a). The difference between these two subgroups was not statistically significant (p=0.11). When the studies of trauma including the Tsuei study (RR 1.04, 95% CI 0.56, 1.93, p=0.91, heterogeneity  $I^2$ =0%; figure 2a) and excluding the Tsuei study (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.53, 1.88, p=1.00, heterogeneity  $I^2$ =0%; figure 2b) vs. non-trauma patients (RR 1.07, 95% CI 0.87, 1.30, p=0.52, heterogeneity  $I^2$ =29%; figure 2a) were compared, there were no differences in mortality. The difference between these two subgroups was not statistically significant (p=0.93). When the Tsuei study was considered by itself, there was no effect on mortality (RR 2.57, 95% CI 0.12, 57.44, p=0.55).

Infections: Based on the 14 studies that reported on the number of infectious complications, there was no difference in the rate of infectious complications in the analysis that included the Tsuei study (RR 0.99 95% CI, 0.85, 1.15, p=0.88, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=48%; figure 3a) and the analysis that excluded the Tsuei study (RR 0.98, 95% CI 0.83, 1.15, p=0.81, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=52%; figure 3b). Subgroup analysis also showed no differences in infectious complications when high quality studies including the Tsuei study (RR 0.99, 95% CI 0.83, 1.17, p=0.87, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=52%; figure 3a) and excluding the Tsuei study (RR 0.98, 95% CI 0.81, 1.17, p=0.80, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=59%; figure 3b) were compared to lower quality studies (RR 0.97, 95% CI 0.65, 1.45, p=0.89, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=54%; figure 3a), and when studies of trauma patients including the Tsuei study (RR 0.86, 95% CI 0.52, 1.42, p=0.55, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=63%; figure 4a) and excluding the Tsuei study (RR 0.79, 95% CI 0.41, 1.50, p=0.46, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=71%;

figure 4b) were compared to studies of non-trauma patients (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.86, 1.16, p=0.96, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=45%; figure 4a). When the Tsuei study was considered by itself, there was no effect on infectious complications (RR 1.13, 95% CI 0.57, 2.25, p=0.73).

Length of stay: Diets supplemented with arginine and other nutrients had no effect on hospital length of stay when the Tsuei study was included in the analysis (WMD -1.02, 95% CI -5.10, 3.07, p=0.63, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=84%; figure 5a) and when the Tsuei study was excluded from the analysis (WMD -0.40, 95% CI -4.95, 4.15, p=0.86, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=85%; figure 5b); or on ICU length of stay when the Tsuei study was included in the analysis (WMD -0.77, 95% CI -2.46, 0.92, p=0.37, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=68%; figure 6a) or when the Tsuei study was excluded from the analysis (WMD -0.44, 95% CI -2.31, 1.42, p=0.64, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=70%; figure 6b). When the Tsuei study was considered by itself, there was no effect on hospital length of stay (WMD -5.00, 95% CI -16.17, 6.17, p=0.38) or ICU length of stay (WMD -3.00, 95% CI -9.75, 3.75, p=0.38).

Duration of mechanical ventilation: Diets supplemented with arginine and other nutrients were associated with a significant reduction in mechanical ventilation when the Tsuei study was included in the analysis (WMD -1.99, 95% CI -3.29, -0.69, p=0.003, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=52%; figure 7a) and when the Tsuei study was excluded from the analysis (WMD -1.68, 95% CI -3.11, -0.25, p=0.02, heterogeneity I<sup>2</sup>=55%; figure 7b). When the Tsuei study was considered by itself, there was no effect on duration of mechanical ventilation (WMD -4.00, 95% CI -10.50, 2.50, p=0.23).

## **Conclusions:**

- 1) Diets supplemented with arginine and other nutrients have no effect on overall mortality in critically ill patients.
- 2) Diets supplemented with arginine and other nutrients have no effect on rate of infectious complications in critically ill patients.
- 3) Diets supplemented with arginine and other nutrients have no effect on hospital length of stay and ICU length of stay
- 4) Diets supplemented with arginine and other nutrients may be associated with a reduction in duration of mechanical ventilation in critically ill patients but the presence of significant heterogeneity limits this inference.

**Level 1 study:** if all of the following are fulfilled: concealed randomization, blinded outcome adjudication and an intention to treat analysis. **Level 2 study:** If any one of the above characteristics are unfulfilled

Table 1. Randomized studies evaluating diets supplemented with arginine and other nutrients in critically ill patients

Study	Population	Methods	Intervention	Mortalit	y # (%)‡	Infectio	ns # (%)
Study	ropulation	(score)	litter verition	Arginine	Control	Arginine	Control
1) Cerra 1990	Surgical ICU N=20	C.Random: yes ITT: no Blinding: yes (8)	Impact (see below) vs. Osmolite HN non-isonitrogenous diets	1/11 (9)	1/9 (11)	NR	NR
2) Gottschlich 1990	Critically ill burn patients from 2 ICUs N=31	C.Random: not sure ITT: yes Blinding: yes (10)	Experimental formula (arginine, histidine, cysteine, ω 3 fatty acids) vs. Osmolite HN + protein isonitrogenous diets	2/17 (12)	1/14 (7)	NR	NR
3) Brown 1994	Trauma N=37	C. Random: not sure ITT: no Blinding: no (5)	Experimental formula (arginine, $\beta$ carotene, lactalbumin, $\alpha$ linoleic acid) vs. Osmolite HN + protein isonitrogenous diets	0/19 (0)	0/18 (0)	3/19 (16)	10/18 (56)
4) Moore 1994	Trauma pts from 5 ICUs N=98	C.Random: not sure ITT: no Blinding: no (5)	Immun-Aid (see below) vs. Vivonex TEN non-isonitrogenous diets	1/51 (2)	2/47 (4)	9/51 (18)	10/47 (21)
5) Bower 1995	Mixed from 8 ICUs N=296	C.Random: yes ITT: no Blinding: yes (9)	Impact (see below) vs.Osmolite isonitrogenous diets	24/153 (16)	12/143 (8)	86/153 (56)	90/143 (63)
6) Kudsk 1996*	Trauma N=35	C.Random: yes ITT: yes Blinding: yes (10)	Immun-Aid (see below) vs. Promote + protein supplement isonitrogenous diets	1/17 (6)	1/18 (6)	5/16 (31)	11/17 (65)
N=36 ITT: yes standard		Impact (see below) vs. oligopeptide standard (Survimed OPD) non-isonitrogenous diets	ICU 7/18 (39)	ICU 5/18 (28)	6/18 (33)	5/18 (28)	

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8) Mendez 1997	Trauma N=43	C.Random: no ITT: no Blinding: yes (6)	Experimental (arginine, selenium, carnitine, taurine ) vs. Osmolite HN + protein isonitrogenous diets	ICU 1/22 (4.5)	ICU 1/21 (5)	19/22 (86)	12/21 (57)
9) Rodrigo 1997	Mixed ICU N=30	C. Random :no ITT: yes Blinding: no (5)	Impact (see below) vs. standard (Precitene high protein) isonitrogenous diets	ICU 2/16 (13)	ICU 1/14 (7)	5/16 (31)	3/14 (21)
10) Saffle 1997	Burns N=50	C. Random: no ITT: no Blinding: double (8)	Impact (see below) vs. Replete (high protein, ω 3 fatty acids, glutamine) isonitrogenous diets	5/25 (21)	3/24 (13)	2.36 per patient	1.71 per patient
11) Weimann 1998	Trauma N=29	C.Random: no ITT: no Blinding: yes (9)	Impact (see below) vs. standard formula (Sandoz) isonitrogenous diets	2/16 (13)	4/13 (31)	NR	NR
12) Atkinson 1998	Mixed ICU N=390	C.Random: no ITT: yes Blinding: yes (11)	Impact (see below) vs. specially prepared isocaloric isonitrogenous diets	95/197 (48)	85/193 (44)	NR	NR
13) Galban 2000	Critically ill septic patients from 6 ICUs N=176	C.Random:yes ITT: no Blinding: no (6)	Impact (see below) vs standard (Precitene high protein) isonitrogenous diets	17/89 (19)	28/87 (32)	39/89 (44)	44/87 (51)
14) Capparos 2001	Mixed ICU patients from 15 ICUs N=235	C.Random:yes ITT: yes Blinding: yes (10)	Experimental formula (glutamine, arginine,75gpro/L, vit A,C E, MCT & fibre) vs control 62.5 g pro/L non-isonitrogenous diets]	27/130 (21)	30/105 (29)	64/130 (49)	37/105 (35)
15) Conejero 2002	SIRS patients from 11 ICUs N=84	C.Random: yes ITT: no Blinding: yes (8)	Experimental formula 8.5 g/L arginine, 27 g/L glutamine,52.5 g pro/L) vs. control 66.2 g pro/L	28-day 14/43 (33)	28-day 9/33 (27)	11/43 (26)	17/33 (52)

16) Dent 2003	Mixed from 14 ICUs N=170	C.Random: yes ITT: yes Blinding: Yes (11)	Optimental (arginine, Vit E, $\beta$ carotene structured lipids, MCT) vs. Osmolite HN isonitrogenous diets]	20/87 (23)	8/83 (10)	57/87 (66)	52/83 (63)
17) Bertolini 2003**	Patients with severe sepsis from 33 ICUs N=39	C.Random:yes ITT: yes Blinding: no (10)	Perative (see below) vs. parenteral nutrition non-isocaloric diets	ICU 8/18(44) 28-day 8/18 (44)	ICU 3/21(14) 28-day 5/21 (24)	NR	NR
18) Chuntrasakul 2003	Trauma, burns N=36	C.Random: no ITT: yes Blinding: single (6)	Neommune (12.5 g/L arginine, 62.5 g pro/L) vs. Traumacal (83 g pro/L, 6.25 g/L glutamine and fish oils) non-isocaloric, non-isonitrogenous diets	1/18 (5)	1/18 (5)	NR	NR
19) Tsuei 2004***	Trauma with ISS>20 N=25	C.Random: no ITT: yes* Blinding: single (9)	EN (Deliver 2.0) plus 30 gms arginine vs. EN (Deliver 2.0) plus 28 gms Casec isocaloric, isonitrogenous diets	1/13 (8) RR 2.57, 95% CI 0	0/11 (0) 1.12, 57.44, p=0.55	8/13 (61) RR 1.13, 95% CI	6/11 (55) 0.57, 2.25, p=0.73
20) Kieft 2005	Mixed ICU patients from 2 ICUs N=597	C.Random:yes ITT: yes Blinding: double (10)	Stresson (Nutricia) (see below) vs. standard control 50 g pro/L isocaloric, non-isonitrogenous diets	ICU 84/302 (28) Hospital 114/302 (38) 28-day 93/302 (34)	ICU 78/295 (26) Hospital 106/295 (36) 28-day 82/295 (30)	130/302 (43)	123/295 (42)
21) Pearce 2006	Acute pancreatitis patients N=31	C.Random: yes ITT: no Blinding: double (9)	Complete prototype formula with feed with feed with glutamine, arginine, omega 3 fatty acids and antioxidants vs. control prototype feed isonitrogenous, isocaloric diets	0/15 (0)	3/16 (19)	NR	NR
22) Wibbenmeyer 2006	Burns with >20% TSBA N=23	C.Random: no ITT: yes Blinding: double (10)	Crucial (19 g/L arginine, 63 g pro/L, 2.9 gms fish oils) vs. control (67 g pro/L) isonitrogenous, isocaloric diets	2/12 (17)	0/11	9/12 (75)	7/11 (64)

23) Kuhls 2007****	Trauma patients in ICU Injury Severity Score >18 N=100	C.Random: not sure ITT: no Blinding: double (10)	Standard EN + 3 gms ß hydroxyl methyl butyrate (HMB) + 14 gm arginine + 14 gms glutamine (Juven) vs. standard EN + isonitrogenous placebo supplement 25kcal/kg/day, 1.5g pro/kg/day isonitrogenous, isocaloric diets	3/22 (14)	2/22 (9)	4.0 ± 2.81 (per patient)	4.6 ± 2.81 (per patient)
24) Beale 2008	SIRS patients N=55	C.Random: no ITT: yes Blinding: double (9)	Intestamin (30 g glutamine) +Reconvan (10 g glutamine/L, 6.7 gm arginine/L), 98 g pro/L vs. control supplement +Fresubin 38 g pro/L. Both received 20% IV glucose nonisonitrogenous, isocaloric diets	ICU 6/27 (21) Hospital 7/27 (25) 28-day 5/27 (18) 6-month 10/27 (36)	ICU 4/27 (15) Hospital 7/28 (25) 28-day 3/28 (11) 6-month 8/27 (30)	NR	NR
25) Khorana 2009	Moderate to severe head injury patients requiring neurosurgery N=40	C.Random: yes ITT: yes Blinding: double (12)	EN formula Neomune (polymeric, 12.5 g/L arg, 6.25 g/L glutamine) vs EN formula Panenteral (polymeric) modified with the addition of protein.	0/20	0/20	Wound infection 0/20 Chest infection 7/20 (35) UTI 0/20 GI bleed 1/20 (5)	Wound infection 0/20 Chest infection 12/20 (60) UTI 1/20 (5) Gl bleed 0/20
26) lamsirisaengthong 2017	Major burn patients ( <u>&gt;20% TBSA)</u> <u>N=20</u>	C.Random: no ITT: no Blinding: no (3)	Neomune (25% protein, gln and arg containing) vs blenderized diet (17% protein). Isocaloric, non-isonitrogenous.	Hospital 1/10 (10%)	Hospital 1/10 (10%)	Septic complications 4/10 (40%) Wound Healing (days) 32.3 <u>+</u> 14.3	Septic complications 7/10 (70%) Wound Healing (days) 38.3 ± 14.9

Table 1. Randomized studies evaluating diets supplemented with arginine and other nutrients in critically ill patients (continued)

Study	Length of S	Stay (days)	Duration of Ver	ntilation (days)
Study	Arginine	Control	Arginine	Control
1) Cerra 1990	36.7 ± 8.5	54.7 ± 10.5	NR	NR
2) Gottschlich 1990	NR	NR	9 ± 4.5 Mean <u>+</u> SEM	10 ± 2.5 Mean <u>+</u> SEM
3) Brown 1994	NR	NR	NR	NR
4) Moore 1994	ICU $5.3 \pm 0.8$ Hospital $14.6 \pm 1.3$	ICU 8.6 ± 3.1 Hospital 17.2 ± 2.8	1.9 ± 0.9	5.3 ± 3.1
5) Bower 1995	Hospital 27.6 ± 23	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Hospital} \\ 30.9 \pm 26 \end{array}$	NR	NR
6) Kudsk 1996*	ICU $5.8 \pm 1.8$ Hospital $18.3 \pm 2.8$	ICU $9.5 \pm 2.3$ Hospital $32.6 \pm 7$	2.4 ± 1.3	$5.4\pm2.0$
7) Engel 1997	ICU 19±7.4 Hospital NR	ICU 20.5 ± 5.3 Hospital NR	14.8 ± 5.6	16 ± 5.6
8) Mendez 1997	ICU $18.9 \pm 20.7$ Hospital $34 \pm 21.2$	ICU 11.1 ± 6.7 Hospital 21.9 ± 11	16.5 ± 19.4	9.3 ± 6

9) Rodrigo 1997	ICU 8 ± 7.3 Hospital NR	ICU 10 ± 2.7 Hospital NR	NR	NR
10) Saffle 1997	Hospital 37 ± 4 (mean <u>+</u> SEM)	Hospital 38 ± 4 (mean <u>+</u> SEM)	22 ± 3 (mean <u>+</u> SEM)	21 ± 2 (mean <u>+</u> SEM)
11) Weimann 1998	ICU 31.4 ± 23.1 Hospital 70.2 ± 53	ICU 47.4 ± 32.8 Hospital 58.1 ± 30	21.4 ± 10.8	27.8 ± 14.6
12) Atkinson 1998	ICU $10.5 \pm 13.1$ Hospital $20.6 \pm 26$	ICU $12.2 \pm 23.2$ Hospital $23.2 \pm 32$	8 ± 11.1	9.4 ± 17.7
13) Galban 2000	ICU 18.2 ± 12.6 Hospital NR	ICU 16.6 ± 12.9 Hospital NR	12.4 ± 10.4	12.2 ± 10.3
14) Capparos 2001	ICU 15 (9.8-25) Hospital 29 (16.8-51)	ICU 13 (8.8-20.3) Hospital 26 (17.8-42)	10 (5-18)	9 (5-14)
15) Conejero 2002	14 (4-63)	15(4-102)	14 (5-25)	14 (5-29)
16) Dent 2003	ICU 14.8 ± 19.6 Hospital 25.4 ± 26	ICU $\begin{array}{c} \text{ICU} \\ \text{12} \pm \text{10.9} \\ \text{Hospital} \\ \text{20.9} \pm \text{17} \end{array}$	14.3 ± 22.4	10.8 ± 12.8
17) Bertolini 2003**	13.5 (9-26)	15 (11-29)	NR	NR

18) Chuntrasakul 2003	ICU 3.4 ± 5.8 Hospital 44.9 ± 30.2	ICU 7.8 ± 13.6 Hospital 28.8 ± 25.7	2.7 ± 5.2	7.4 ± 1.3
19) Tsuei 2004***	ICU $13 \pm 6 \ (13)$ WMD -3.00, 95% CI Hospital $22 \pm 9 \ (13)$ WMD -5.00, 95% CI	ICU $16\pm10\ (11)$ -9.75, 3.75, p=0.38 Hospital $27\pm17\ (11)$ -16.17, 6.17, p=0.38	10 ± 5 (13) WMD -4.00, 95% CI	14 ± 10 (11) -10.50, 2.50, p=0.23
20) Kieft 2005	ICU 7 (4-14) Hospital 20 (10-35)	ICU 8 (5-16) Hospital 20 (10-34)	6 (3-12)	6 (3-12)
21) Pearce 2006	ICU 11.0 ± 9.5 Hospital 19.1 ± 14.4	ICU 4.0 ± 3.6 Hospital 13.4 ± 11.1	NR	NR
22) Wibbenmeyer 2006	NR	NR	Longer in experimental group; specific num	eric data not reported
23) Kuhls 2007****	ICU 27.8 ± 17.82 (22) Hospital 40.0 ± 23.45 (22)	ICU 22.4 ± 17.35 (22) Hospital 30.3 ± 22.98 (22)	23.1 ± 12.66 (22)	20.9 ± 12.66 (22)
24) Beale 2008	ICU 16.6 ± 14.8 Hospital 43.8 ± 36.6	ICU 13.4 ± 11.5 Hospital 31.3 ± 27.2	NR	NR
25) Khorana 2009	ICU 9.6 days	ICU 9.3 days	NR	NR

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26) lamsirisaengthong 2017	Hospital 35.4 ± 15.2	Hospital 40.4 ± 15.2	NR	NR
C.Random: Concealed randomization	NR: Not Reported	ITT: intent to treat LOS	S: Length of stay ICU: intensiv	ve care unit

<sup>\*</sup>Mortality data was ITT, data on infections was non ITT

Impact: 12.5 g/L arginine,  $\omega$  3 fatty acids, ribonucleic acid and 55.8 gm protein/litre

Immun-Aid: 14 g/L arginine, glutamine, BCAA,  $\omega$  3 fatty acids, nucleic acids, Vit E, selenium, zinc and 80gms protein/litre

Perative: 6.8 g/L arginine,  $\omega$  3 fatty acids, Vit E, beta Carotene, zinc and selenium and 66 gms protein/litre

Optimental: 5.5 g/L arginine, ω 3 fatty acids, VitC, E, beta-carotene and 51 gms protein/litre

Stresson: 9g/L arginine, 13 g/L glutamine,  $\omega$  3 fatty acids, Vitamin E, C, beta-carotene, 75g protein/litre

Crucial: 10 g/L arginine,  $\omega$  3 fatty acids, VitC, E, 67 g protein/litre.

Neomune 48 g sachet: 2.5 g arginine, 1.25 g glutamine, fish oil, 12.5 g protein (Protein: 20% arginine, 10% glutamine; Fat: 20% fish oil) vs study's prepared formula: 12.5 g/L arginine, 6.25 g/L glutamine, fish oils, 62.5 g/L of protein

<sup>\*\*</sup>Bertolini data not included in meta-analysis as control formula was Parenteral Nutrition, not an enteral formula.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Tsuei 2004: excluded in sensitivity analyses as only study that gave arginine alone.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Kuhls 2007: data pertaining to ß hydroxyl methyl butyrate (HMB) supplement vs none not shown here, refer to section 6.5 Other EN Formulas for more details

<sup>‡</sup> Hospital mortality reported or presumed unless specified

Figure 1a. Mortality (with quality sub-analyses)

	Diets with Ar	ginine	Contr	ol		Risk Ratio		Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	Year	M-H, Random, 95% CI
1.1.1 High Quality Stud	dies (8+)							
Gottschlich	2	17	1	14	0.3%	1.65 [0.17, 16.33]	1990	<del></del>
Cerra	1	11	1	9	0.2%	0.82 [0.06, 11.33]	1991	<del></del>
Bower	24	153	12	143	3.6%	1.87 [0.97, 3.60]	1995	<del>  • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •</del>
Kudsk	1	17	1	18	0.2%	1.06 [0.07, 15.62]	1996	+
Saffle	5	25	3	24	0.9%	1.60 [0.43, 5.97]	1997	<del> </del>
Atkinson	95	197	85	193	33.7%	1.09 [0.88, 1.36]	1998	<del>-</del>
Weimann	2	16	4	13	0.7%	0.41 [0.09, 1.88]	1998	<del></del>
Capparos	27	130	30	105	7.6%	0.73 [0.46, 1.14]	2001	<del></del>
Conejero	14	43	9	33	3.1%	1.19 [0.59, 2.41]	2002	<del></del>
Dent	20	87	8	83	2.7%	2.39 [1.11, 5.11]	2003	<del></del>
Tsuei	1	13	0	11	0.2%	2.57 [0.12, 57.44]	2005	<del></del>
Kieft	114	302	106	295	35.3%	1.05 [0.85, 1.30]	2005	<del></del>
Wibbenmeyer	2	12	0	11	0.2%	4.62 [0.25, 86.72]	2006	-
Pearce	0	15	3	16	0.2%	0.15 [0.01, 2.71]	2006	<del></del>
Kuhls	3	22	2	22	0.5%	1.50 [0.28, 8.12]	2007	<del></del>
Beale	7	27	7	28	1.9%	1.04 [0.42, 2.56]		
Khorana	0	20	0	20		Not estimable	2009	
Subtotal (95% CI)		1107		1038	91.4%	1.09 [0.95, 1.25]		<b>♦</b>
Total events	318		272					
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 1.26 (P = 0)	243						
1.1.2 Low Quality Stud		.21)						
1.1.2 Low Quality Stud		•	2	47	0.3%	0.46 (0.04, 4.92)	1994	-
Moore	dies (<8)	51	2	47 18	0.3%	0.46 [0.04, 4.92] Not estimable		•
Moore Brown	dies (<8)	51 19	2 0 5	18		Not estimable	1995	•
Moore Brown Engel	dies (<8) 1 0	51	0		1.8%	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60]	1995 1997	
Moore Brown Engel Mendez	dies (<8) 1 0 7 1	51 19 18 22	0 5	18 18 21	1.8% 0.2%	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60] 0.95 [0.06, 14.30]	1995 1997 1997	
vloore Brown Engel Vlendez Rodrigo	dies (<8) 1 0 7	51 19 18	0 5 1	18 18	1.8% 0.2% 0.3%	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60] 0.95 [0.06, 14.30] 1.75 [0.18, 17.29]	1995 1997 1997 1997	
Moore Brown Engel Mendez Rodrigo Galban	dies (<8)  1 0 7 1 2	51 19 18 22 16 89	0 5 1 1	18 18 21 14 87	1.8% 0.2% 0.3% 5.7%	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60] 0.95 [0.06, 14.30] 1.75 [0.18, 17.29] 0.59 [0.35, 1.00]	1995 1997 1997 1997 2000	
Moore Brown Engel Mendez Rodrigo Balban Chuntrasakul	dies (<8)  1 0 7 1 2 17	51 19 18 22 16	0 5 1 1 28	18 18 21 14	1.8% 0.2% 0.3%	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60] 0.95 [0.06, 14.30] 1.75 [0.18, 17.29]	1995 1997 1997 1997 2000 2003	
Moore Brown Engel Mendez Rodrigo Balban Chuntrasakul amsirisaengthong	dies (<8)  1 0 7 1 2 17 1	51 19 18 22 16 89 18	0 5 1 1 28 1	18 18 21 14 87 18	1.8% 0.2% 0.3% 5.7% 0.2%	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60] 0.95 [0.06, 14.30] 1.75 [0.18, 17.29] 0.59 [0.35, 1.00] 1.00 [0.07, 14.79]	1995 1997 1997 1997 2000 2003	
Moore Brown Engel Mendez Rodrigo Galban Chuntrasakul amsirisaengthong Subtotal (95% CI)	dies (<8)  1 0 7 1 2 17 1	51 19 18 22 16 89 18	0 5 1 1 28 1	18 18 21 14 87 18	1.8% 0.2% 0.3% 5.7% 0.2% 0.2%	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60] 0.95 [0.06, 14.30] 1.75 [0.18, 17.29] 0.59 [0.35, 1.00] 1.00 [0.07, 14.79] 1.00 [0.07, 13.87]	1995 1997 1997 1997 2000 2003	
Moore Brown Engel Mendez Rodrigo Galban Chuntrasakul amsirisaengthong Subtotal (95% CI) Fotal events Heterogeneity: Tau² = 1	dies (<8)  1 0 7 1 2 17 1 1 30 0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 3.	51 19 18 22 16 89 18 10 <b>243</b>	0 5 1 1 28 1 1	18 21 14 87 18 10 <b>233</b>	1.8% 0.2% 0.3% 5.7% 0.2% 0.2% <b>8.6%</b>	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60] 0.95 [0.06, 14.30] 1.75 [0.18, 17.29] 0.59 [0.35, 1.00] 1.00 [0.07, 14.79] 1.00 [0.07, 13.87]	1995 1997 1997 1997 2000 2003	
Moore Brown Engel Mendez Rodrigo Balban Chuntrasakul amsirisaengthong <b>Subtotal (95% CI)</b> Fotal events Heterogeneity: Tau² = 1 Fest for overall effect: 2	dies (<8)  1 0 7 1 2 17 1 1 30 0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 3.	51 19 18 22 16 89 18 10 <b>243</b>	0 5 1 1 28 1 1	18 18 21 14 87 18 10 <b>233</b> 3); I <sup>2</sup> = 0	1.8% 0.2% 0.3% 5.7% 0.2% 0.2% <b>8.6%</b>	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60] 0.95 [0.06, 14.30] 1.75 [0.18, 17.29] 0.59 [0.35, 1.00] 1.00 [0.07, 14.79] 1.00 [0.07, 13.87]	1995 1997 1997 1997 2000 2003	
Moore	dies (<8)  1 0 7 1 2 17 1 1 30 0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 3.	51 19 18 22 16 89 18 10 243 25, df = 6	0 5 1 1 28 1 1	18 18 21 14 87 18 10 <b>233</b> 3); I <sup>2</sup> = 0	1.8% 0.2% 0.3% 5.7% 0.2% 0.2% 8.6%	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60] 0.95 [0.06, 14.30] 1.75 [0.18, 17.29] 0.59 [0.35, 1.00] 1.00 [0.07, 14.79] 1.00 [0.07, 13.87] <b>0.76 [0.49, 1.16]</b>	1995 1997 1997 1997 2000 2003	
Moore Brown Engel Mendez Rodrigo Balban Chuntrasakul amsirisaengthong <b>Subtotal (95% CI)</b> Fotal events Heterogeneity: Tau² = 1 Fest for overall effect: 2 Fotal (95% CI)	dies (<8)  1 0 7 1 2 17 1 1 30 0.00; Chi² = 3. Z = 1.29 (P = 0	51 19 18 22 16 89 18 10 243 25, df = 6 .20)	0 5 1 1 28 1 1 1 39 (P = 0.7)	18 18 21 14 87 18 10 233 3);   <sup>2</sup> = 0	1.8% 0.2% 0.3% 5.7% 0.2% 0.2% 8.6%	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60] 0.95 [0.06, 14.30] 1.75 [0.18, 17.29] 0.59 [0.35, 1.00] 1.00 [0.07, 14.79] 1.00 [0.07, 13.87] <b>0.76 [0.49, 1.16]</b>	1995 1997 1997 1997 2000 2003	
Moore Brown Engel Mendez Rodrigo Balban Chuntrasakul amsirisaengthong <b>Subtotal (95% CI)</b> Fotal events Heterogeneity: Tau² = 1 Fest for overall effect: 2	dies (<8)  1 0 7 1 2 17 1 1 30 0.00; Chi² = 3. Z = 1.29 (P = 0	51 19 18 22 16 89 18 10 243 25, df = 6 .20) 1350	0 5 1 1 28 1 1 1 39 (P = 0.7)	18 18 21 14 87 18 10 233 3);   <sup>2</sup> = 0	1.8% 0.2% 0.3% 5.7% 0.2% 0.2% 8.6%	Not estimable 1.40 [0.54, 3.60] 0.95 [0.06, 14.30] 1.75 [0.18, 17.29] 0.59 [0.35, 1.00] 1.00 [0.07, 14.79] 1.00 [0.07, 13.87] <b>0.76 [0.49, 1.16]</b>	1995 1997 1997 1997 2000 2003	

Figure 1b. Mortality (with quality sub-analyses; excluding Tsuei)

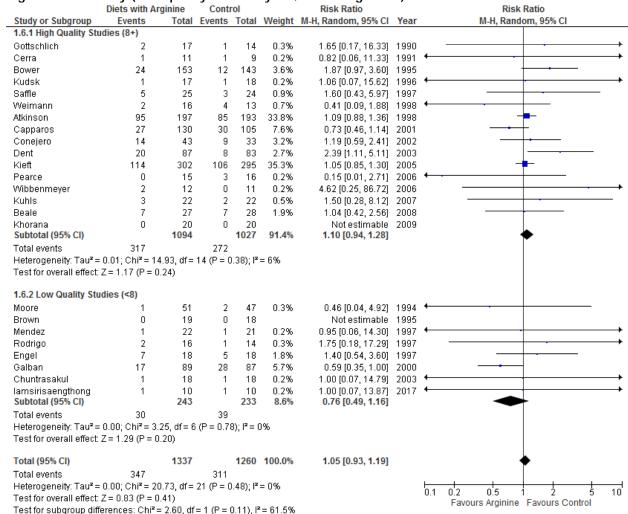


Figure 2a. Mortality (with trauma/non-trauma sub-analyses)

[	iets with A	_	Contr			Risk Ratio			Risk	Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	Year		M-H, Rand	lom, 95% CI	
1.7.1 Trauma patients											
Moore .	1	51	2	47	0.3%	0.46 [0.04, 4.92]	1994	+	•		
Brown	0	19	0	18		Not estimable	1995				
Kudsk	1	17	1	18	0.2%	1.06 [0.07, 15.62]	1996	←		+	—
/lendez	1	22	1	21	0.2%	0.95 [0.06, 14.30]	1997	←		-	
ngel	7	18	5	18	1.8%	1.40 [0.54, 3.60]	1997			<del> </del>	
Veimann	2	16	4	13	0.7%	0.41 [0.09, 1.88]	1998	←	•	<del>                                     </del>	
Chuntrasakul	1	18	1	18	0.2%	1.00 [0.07, 14.79]	2003	←			
suei	1	13	0	11	0.2%	2.57 [0.12, 57.44]	2005			<del>                                     </del>	
Kuhls	3	22	2	22	0.5%	1.50 [0.28, 8.12]	2007			<del>  -</del>	—
Chorana	0	20	0	20		Not estimable					
Subtotal (95% CI)		216		206	4.0%	1.04 [0.56, 1.93]					
Total events	17		16								
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>z</sup> = 0.	$00$ ; $Chi^2 = 2$ .	80, df = 7	(P = 0.90)	));	0%						
est for overall effect: Z:	= 0.12 (P = 0)	0.91)									
	•										
1.7.2 Non-trauma patie	nts										
3ottschlich	2	17	1	14	0.3%	1.65 [0.17, 16.33]	1990			<del>  -</del>	
Cerra	1	11	1	9	0.2%	0.82 [0.06, 11.33]	1991	←	<del></del>		
Bower	24	153	12	143	3.6%	1.87 [0.97, 3.60]	1995			<del></del>	
Rodrigo	2	16	1	14	0.3%	1.75 [0.18, 17.29]	1997	_		<del>                                     </del>	
Baffle	5	25	3	24	0.9%	1.60 [0.43, 5.97]	1997			<del>                                     </del>	_
Atkinson	95	197	85	193	33.7%	1.09 [0.88, 1.36]	1998		-	<del>-</del>	
∃alban	17	89	28	87	5.7%	0.59 [0.35, 1.00]	2000		-	-	
Capparos	27	130	30	105	7.6%	0.73 [0.46, 1.14]	2001		-	+	
Conejero	14	43	9	33	3.1%	1.19 [0.59, 2.41]	2002			<del>  •                                     </del>	
Dent	20	87	8	83	2.7%	2.39 [1.11, 5.11]	2003			l — —	-
(ieft	114	302	106	295	35.3%	1.05 [0.85, 1.30]	2005		-	<del>-</del>	
Pearce	0	15	3	16	0.2%	0.15 [0.01, 2.71]	2006	<del></del>		<del>                                     </del>	
Vibbenmeyer	2	12	0	11	0.2%	4.62 [0.25, 86.72]	2006	-		<del>                                     </del>	
Beale	7	27	7	28	1.9%	1.04 [0.42, 2.56]	2008			<del>                                     </del>	
amsirisaengthong	1	10	1	10	0.2%	1.00 [0.07, 13.87]	2017	$\leftarrow$			
Subtotal (95% CI)		1134		1065	96.0%	1.06 [0.88, 1.29]				<b>◆</b>	
Total events	331		295								
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.	02; Chi² = 18	8.26, df = 1	14 (P = 0	.20); l²	= 23%						
est for overall effect: Z	= 0.64 (P = 0	1.52)	-								
Total (95% CI)		1350		1271	100.0%	1.06 [0.93, 1.20]					
	240	1330	244	1211	100.070	1.00 [0.83, 1.20]				<b>T</b>	
otal events	348	105 46 0	311	50V 12	- 00/						
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0. Test for overall effect: Z :			22 (P = U	.5Z); I*	= 0%			0.1 0.2	0.5	1 2	5
	= 11 85 (P = 1	1.40)						_		Favours Control	

Figure 2b. Mortality in trauma patients (with trauma/non-trauma sub-analyses; excluding Tsuei)

	Diets with Ar	_	stand			Risk Ratio			Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	Year		M-H, Random, 95% CI
1.8.1 Trauma patients									
Moore	1	51	2	47	0.3%	0.46 [0.04, 4.92]		←	•
Brown	0	19	0	18		Not estimable	1995		
Kudsk	1	17	1	18	0.2%	1.06 [0.07, 15.62]	1996	←	*
Mendez	1	22	1	21	0.2%	0.95 [0.06, 14.30]		←	+
Engel	7	18	5	18	1.8%	1.40 [0.54, 3.60]			-
Weimann	2	16	4	13	0.7%	0.41 [0.09, 1.88]	1998	•	· ·
Chuntrasakul	1	18	1	18	0.2%	1.00 [0.07, 14.79]	2003	•	
Kuhls	3	22	2	22	0.5%	1.50 [0.28, 8.12]	2007		-
Khorana	0	20	0	20		Not estimable	2009		
Subtotal (95% CI)		203		195	3.9%	1.00 [0.53, 1.88]			
Total events	16		16						
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0	0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 2.	47, df = 6	(P = 0.8)	7); <b> 2</b> = 1	0%				
Fest for overall effect: Z	= 0.00 (P = 1	.00)							
1.8.2 Non-trauma patie	ents								
Gottschlich	2	17	1	14	0.3%	1.65 [0.17, 16.33]	1990		
Cerra	1	11	1	9	0.2%	0.82 [0.06, 11.33]	1991	•	*
Bower	24	153	12	143	3.6%	1.87 [0.97, 3.60]	1995		<del>  • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •</del>
3affle	5	25	3	24	0.9%	1.60 [0.43, 5.97]	1997		
Rodrigo	2	16	1	14	0.3%	1.75 [0.18, 17.29]			-
Atkinson	95	197	85	193	33.8%	1.09 [0.88, 1.36]	1998		<del></del>
Galban	17	89	28	87	5.7%	0.59 [0.35, 1.00]	2000		<del></del>
Capparos	27	130	30	105	7.6%	0.73 [0.46, 1.14]			<del></del>
Conejero	14	43	9	33	3.2%	1.19 [0.59, 2.41]			<del></del>
Dent	20	87	8	83	2.7%	2.39 [1.11, 5.11]			
<ieft< td=""><td>114</td><td>302</td><td>106</td><td>295</td><td>35.3%</td><td>1.05 [0.85, 1.30]</td><td></td><td></td><td><del></del></td></ieft<>	114	302	106	295	35.3%	1.05 [0.85, 1.30]			<del></del>
Pearce	0	15	3	16	0.2%	0.15 [0.01, 2.71]		←	-
/Vibbenmeyer	2	12	Ö	11	0.2%	4.62 [0.25, 86.72]			-
Beale	7	27	7	28	1.9%	1.04 [0.42, 2.56]			
amsirisaengthong	1	10	1	10	0.2%	1.00 [0.07, 13.87]		•	
Subtotal (95% CI)	•	1134		1065	96.1%	1.06 [0.88, 1.29]			•
Total events	331		295			. ,			Ī
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0		3.26. df= 1		.20): P	= 23%				
Test for overall effect: Z									
Total (95% CI)		1337		1260	100.0%	1.05 [0.93, 1.19]			•
Total events	347		311						Ī
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0		173 df= 1		48\+ ₽	= 0%			_	
Test for overall effect: Z			21 (1 – 6	+0), 1	- 0 70			0.1	0.2 0.5 1 2 5
reation overall ellett. Z	- 0.03 (F - 0	.41)							Favours Arginine Favours standard

Figure 3a. Infectious complications (with quality sub-analyses)

	Diets wih Arg	inine	standa	rd		Risk Ratio		Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	<b>Events</b>	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	Year	M-H, Random, 95% CI
1.2.1 High Quality Stu	dies (8+)							
Bower	86	153	90	143	15.1%	0.89 [0.74, 1.08]	1995	<del></del>
Kudsk	5	16	11	17	3.1%	0.48 [0.22, 1.08]	1996	
Capparos	64	130	37	105	10.8%	1.40 [1.02, 1.91]	2001	-
Conejero	11	43	17	33	4.9%	0.50 [0.27, 0.91]	2002	
Dent	57	87	52	83	13.7%	1.05 [0.83, 1.31]	2003	+
Kieft 2005	130	302	123	295	15.1%	1.03 [0.86, 1.24]	2005	+
Tsuei	8	13	6	11	4.0%	1.13 [0.57, 2.25]	2005	-
Wibbenmeyer	9	12	7	11	5.6%	1.18 [0.68, 2.05]	2006	<del></del>
Subtotal (95% CI)		756		698	72.3%	0.99 [0.83, 1.17]		<b>T</b>
Total events	370		343					
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =			7 (P = 0.0	4);  2 =	52%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.16 (P = 0	87)						
1.2.2 Low Quality Stu	dies (<8)							
Moore	9	51	10	47	3.1%	0.83 [0.37, 1.86]	1994	· ·
Brown	3	19	10	18	1.8%	0.28 [0.09, 0.87]	1995	<del></del>
Engel	6	18	5	18	2.2%	1.20 [0.45, 3.23]	1997	-
Rodrigo	5	16	3	14	1.5%	1.46 [0.42, 5.03]	1997	-
Mendez	19	22	12	21	8.3%	1.51 [1.01, 2.27]	1997	-
Galban	39	89	44	87	10.8%	0.87 [0.63, 1.19]	2000	<del>-</del>
Subtotal (95% CI)		215		205	27.7%	0.97 [0.65, 1.45]		•
Total events	81		84					
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.12; Chi2 = 10	91, df =	5 (P = 0.0	5);  2 =	54%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.14 (P = 0)	89)						
Total (95% CI)		971		903	100.0%	0.99 [0.85, 1.15]		<b>↓</b>
Total events	451		427					
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =		16. df =	The same of the sa	02);  2	= 48%			
Test for overall effect:				-71				0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5
Test for subgroup diffe			4 (5 0					Favours Arginine Favours standa

Figure 3b. Infectious complications (with quality sub-analyses; excluding Tsuei)

	•		-					
	Diets wih Ar	ginine	standa	ard		Risk Ratio		Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	Year	M-H, Random, 95% CI
1.9.1 High Quality Stu	idies (8+)							
Bower	86	153	90	143	15.4%	0.89 [0.74, 1.08]	1995	- <del></del>
Kudsk	5	16	11	17	3.4%	0.48 [0.22, 1.08]	1996	<del></del>
Capparos	64	130	37	105	11.3%	1.40 [1.02, 1.91]	2001	<b>-</b>
Conejero	11	43	17	33	5.2%	0.50 [0.27, 0.91]	2002	
Dent	57	87	52	83	14.1%	1.05 [0.83, 1.31]	2003	+
Kieft 2005	130	302	123	295	15.4%	1.03 [0.86, 1.24]	2005	+
Wibbenmeyer	9	12	7	11	6.0%	1.18 [0.68, 2.05]	2006	<del></del>
Subtotal (95% CI)		743		687	70.7%	0.98 [0.81, 1.17]		•
Total events	362		337					
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.03; Chi2 = 14	.60, df =	6 (P = 0.0	)2);  2 =	59%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.26 (P = 0)	.80)						1
1.9.2 Low Quality Stu	dies (<8)							
Moore	9	51	10	47	3.4%	0.83 [0.37, 1.86]	1994	<del></del>
Brown	3	19	10	18	1.9%	0.28 [0.09, 0.87]	1995	<del></del>
Engel	6	18	5	18	2.4%	1.20 [0.45, 3.23]	1997	<del></del>
Rodrigo	5	16	3	14	1.6%	1.46 [0.42, 5.03]	1997	<del></del>
Mendez	19	22	12	21	8.8%	1.51 [1.01, 2.27]	1997	<del>  •  </del>
Galban	39	89	44	87	11.3%	0.87 [0.63, 1.19]	2000	<del>-</del>
Subtotal (95% CI)		215		205	29.3%	0.97 [0.65, 1.45]		•
Total events	81		84					
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.12; Chi2 = 10	.91, df =	5(P = 0.0	)5);  2 =	54%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.14 (P = 0)	.89)						
Total (95% CI)		958		892	100.0%	0.98 [0.83, 1.15]		<b>+</b>
Total events	443		421					
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.04; Chi2 = 25	.04, df =	12 (P = 0	.01);  2	= 52%			0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.24 (P = 0)	.81)						0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 Favours Arginine Favours standa
Test for subgroup diffe	erences: Chi <sup>2</sup> =	0.00, df =	1 (P = 0	98), 12	= 0%			r avours Arginine Favours standa

Figure 4a. Infectious complications (with trauma/non-trauma sub-analyses)

	Diets wih Arg	inine	standa	ard		Risk Ratio		Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	<b>Events</b>	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	Year	M-H, Random, 95% CI
1.10.1 Trauma Patier	nts							
Moore	9	51	10	47	3.1%	0.83 [0.37, 1.86]	1994	
Brown	3	19	10	18	1.8%	0.28 [0.09, 0.87]	1995	<del></del>
Kudsk	5	16	11	17	3.1%	0.48 [0.22, 1.08]	1996	<del></del>
Mendez	19	22	12	21	8.3%	1.51 [1.01, 2.27]	1997	<b></b>
Engel	6	18	5	18	2.2%	1.20 [0.45, 3.23]	1997	<del>-  -</del>
Tsuei	8	13	6	11	4.0%	1.13 [0.57, 2.25]	2005	<del></del>
Subtotal (95% CI)		139		132	22.5%	0.86 [0.52, 1.42]		-
Total events	50		54					1
Heterogeneity: Tau2 =	0.24; Chi2 = 13.	74, df =	5 (P = 0.0)	2);  2 =	64%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.59 (P = 0.	55)						
1.10.2 Non-trauma Pa	atients							
Bower	86	153	90	143	15.1%	0.89 [0.74, 1.08]	1995	
Rodrigo	5	16	3	14	1.5%	1.46 [0.42, 5.03]	1997	<del></del>
Galban	39	89	44	87	10.8%	0.87 [0.63, 1.19]	2000	
Capparos	64	130	37	105	10.8%	1.40 [1.02, 1.91]	2001	-
Conejero	11	43	17	33	4.9%	0.50 [0.27, 0.91]	2002	
Dent	57	87	52	83	13.7%	1.05 [0.83, 1.31]	2003	+
Kieft 2005	130	302	123	295	15.1%	1.03 [0.86, 1.24]	2005	+
Wibbenmeyer	9	12	7	11	5.6%	1.18 [0.68, 2.05]	2006	<del></del>
Subtotal (95% CI)		832		771	77.5%	1.00 [0.86, 1.16]		<b>*</b>
Total events	401		373					ı
Heterogeneity: Tau2 =	0.02; Chi2 = 12.	64, df =	7 (P = 0.0	(8); I2 =	45%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.05 (P = 0.05)	96)						
Total (95% CI)		971		903	100.0%	0.99 [0.85, 1.15]		<b>+</b>
Total events	451		427					
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =		16. df =		.02);  2	= 48%			
Test for overall effect:			,	-//	5.TH.T.			0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5
Test for subgroup diffe	The state of the s		1 (P = 0	58) 12	- 0%			Favours Arginine Favours standa

Figure 4b. Infectious complications (with trauma/non-trauma sub-analyses; excluding Tsuei)

	Diets wih Arg	inine	standa	ird		Risk Ratio		Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	Year	M-H, Random, 95% CI
1.11.1 Trauma Patier	nts							
Moore	9	51	10	47	3.4%	0.83 [0.37, 1.86]	1994	<del></del>
Brown	3	19	10	18	1.9%	0.28 [0.09, 0.87]	1995	<del></del>
Kudsk	5	16	11	17	3.4%	0.48 [0.22, 1.08]	1996	-
Mendez	19	22	12	21	8.8%	1.51 [1.01, 2.27]	1997	· ·
Engel Subtotal (95% CI)	6	18 126	5	18 121	2.4% 19.8%	1.20 [0.45, 3.23] 0.79 [0.41, 1.50]	1997	
Total events	42		48					
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =		79. df =		08): J²	= 71%			1
Test for overall effect:				//				
1.11.2 Non-trauma Pa	ationte							
		450	00	440	4E 40/	0.00 (0.74 4.00)	4005	
Bower	86	153	90	143	15.4%	0.89 [0.74, 1.08]		
Rodrigo	5	16	3	14	1.6%	1.46 [0.42, 5.03]		
Galban	39	89	44 37	405	11.3%	0.87 [0.63, 1.19]		
Capparos	64	130		105	11.3%	1.40 [1.02, 1.91]		
Conejero	11	43	17	33	5.2%	0.50 [0.27, 0.91]		
Dent	57	87	52	83	14.1%	1.05 [0.83, 1.31]		1
Kieft 2005	130	302	123	295	15.4%	1.03 [0.86, 1.24]		
Wibbenmeyer Subtotal (95% CI)	9	12 832	7	11 771	6.0% 80.2%	1.18 [0.68, 2.05] 1.00 [0.86, 1.16]	2006	<del>_</del>
Total events	401	-	373		001270			Ĭ
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.02: Chi2 = 12	64. df =	7 (P = 0.0	(8):  2 =	45%			- 1
Test for overall effect:								
Total (95% CI)		958		892	100.0%	0.98 [0.83, 1.15]		•
Total events	443	17.4	421			,,		I
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	The second secon	04 df -	_	01)- 12	= 52%			
Test for overall effect:			12 (1 -0	01), 1	- 32 /0			0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5
			1/D = 0	40) 12	- 00/			Favours Arginine Favours stand
Test for subgroup diffe	erences: Chi* = (	J.49, at =	1 (P=0	48), 1	= 0%			

Figure 5a. Hospital LOS

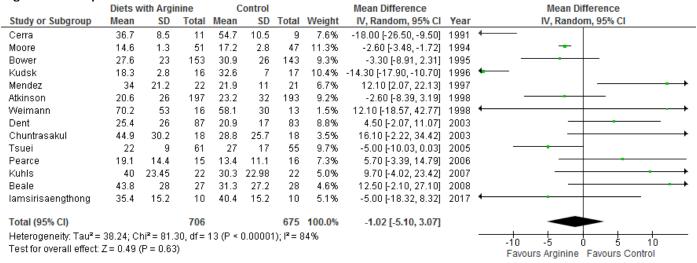


Figure 5b. Hospital LOS (excluding Tsuei)

	Diets with Arginine			(	Control			Mean Difference		Mean Difference		
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	Year	IV, Random, 95% CI		
Cerra	36.7	8.5	11	54.7	10.5	9	8.5%	-18.00 [-26.50, -9.50]	1991	←		
Moore	14.6	1.3	51	17.2	2.8	47	11.9%	-2.60 [-3.48, -1.72]	1994	<del></del>		
Bower	27.6	23	153	30.9	26	143	10.1%	-3.30 [-8.91, 2.31]	1995	<del></del>		
Kudsk	18.3	2.8	16	32.6	7	17	11.2%	-14.30 [-17.90, -10.70]	1996	<del></del>		
Mendez	34	21.2	22	21.9	11	21	7.6%	12.10 [2.07, 22.13]	1997	-		
Weimann	70.2	53	16	58.1	30	13	1.9%	12.10 [-18.57, 42.77]	1998	+		
Atkinson	20.6	26	197	23.2	32	193	10.0%	-2.60 [-8.39, 3.19]	1998	<del></del>		
Chuntrasakul	44.9	30.2	18	28.8	25.7	18	4.1%	16.10 [-2.22, 34.42]	2003			
Dent	25.4	26	87	20.9	17	83	9.6%	4.50 [-2.07, 11.07]	2003	<del></del>		
Pearce	19.1	14.4	15	13.4	11.1	16	8.1%	5.70 [-3.39, 14.79]	2006	<del>-   •</del>		
Kuhls	40	23.45	22	30.3	22.98	22	5.7%	9.70 [-4.02, 23.42]	2007	-		
Beale	43.8	28	27	31.3	27.2	28	5.4%	12.50 [-2.10, 27.10]	2008	<del>-</del>		
lamsirisaengthong	35.4	15.2	10	40.4	15.2	10	5.9%	-5.00 [-18.32, 8.32]	2017	-		
Total (95% CI)			645			620	100.0%	-0.40 [-4.95, 4.15]				
Heterogeneity: Tau² =				12 (P <	0.0000	1);	35%			-10 -5 0 5 10		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.17	(P = 0.86)	i)							Favours Arginine Favours Control		

Figure 6a. ICU LOS

	Diets v	vith Argin	nine	0	control			Mean Difference		Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	Year	IV, Random, 95% CI
Moore	5.3	0.8	51	8.6	3.1	47	14.6%	-3.30 [-4.21, -2.39]	1994	-
Kudsk	5.8	1.8	16	9.5	2.3	17	13.8%	-3.70 [-5.10, -2.30]	1996	-
Rodrigo	8	7.3	16	10	2.7	14	8.5%	-2.00 [-5.85, 1.85]	1997	
Mendez	18.9	20.7	22	11.1	6.7	21	2.8%	7.80 [-1.31, 16.91]	1997	+
Engel	19	7.4	18	20.5	5.3	18	7.9%	-1.50 [-5.70, 2.70]	1997	
Atkinson	10.5	13.1	197	12.2	23.2	193	8.7%	-1.70 [-5.45, 2.05]	1998	
Weimann	31.4	23.1	16	47.4	32.8	13	0.6%	-16.00 [-37.12, 5.12]	1998	<b>←</b>
Galban	18.2	12.6	89	16.6	12.9	89	8.7%	1.60 [-2.15, 5.35]	2000	+-
Dent	14.8	19.6	87	12	10.9	83	6.9%	2.80 [-1.94, 7.54]	2003	<del></del>
Chuntrasakul	3.4	5.8	18	7.8	13.6	18	4.4%	-4.40 [-11.23, 2.43]	2003	
Tsuei	13	6	61	16	10	55	10.2%	-3.00 [-6.04, 0.04]	2005	
Pearce	11	9.5	15	4	3.6	16	6.4%	7.00 [1.88, 12.12]	2006	
Kuhls	27.8	17.82	22	22.4	17.35	22	2.3%	5.40 [-4.99, 15.79]	2007	<del></del>
Beale	16.6	14.8	27	13.4	11.5	28	4.2%	3.20 [-3.82, 10.22]	2008	<del></del>

Figure 6b. ICU LOS (excluding Tsuei)

U		J										
	Diets with Arginine			(	control			Mean Difference		Mean Difference		
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	Year	IV, Random, 95% CI		
Moore	5.3	0.8	51	8.6	3.1	47	15.5%	-3.30 [-4.21, -2.39]	1994	-		
Kudsk	5.8	1.8	16	9.5	2.3	17	14.8%	-3.70 [-5.10, -2.30]	1996	-		
Mendez	18.9	20.7	22	11.1	6.7	21	3.3%	7.80 [-1.31, 16.91]	1997	+		
Engel	19	7.4	18	20.5	5.3	18	8.8%	-1.50 [-5.70, 2.70]	1997	<del></del>		
Rodrigo	8	7.3	16	10	2.7	14	9.5%	-2.00 [-5.85, 1.85]	1997			
Atkinson	10.5	13.1	197	12.2	23.2	193	9.7%	-1.70 [-5.45, 2.05]	1998	<del></del>		
Weimann	31.4	23.1	16	47.4	32.8	13	0.7%	-16.00 [-37.12, 5.12]	1998	+		
Galban	18.2	12.6	89	16.6	12.9	89	9.7%	1.60 [-2.15, 5.35]	2000	<del> </del>		
Chuntrasakul	3.4	5.8	18	7.8	13.6	18	5.1%	-4.40 [-11.23, 2.43]	2003	<del></del>		
Dent	14.8	19.6	87	12	10.9	83	7.9%	2.80 [-1.94, 7.54]	2003	<del> </del>		
Pearce	11	9.5	15	4	3.6	16	7.3%	7.00 [1.88, 12.12]	2006	<del></del>		
Kuhls	27.8	17.82	22	22.4	17.35	22	2.7%	5.40 [-4.99, 15.79]	2007	<del></del>		
Beale	16.6	14.8	27	13.4	11.5	28	4.9%	3.20 [-3.82, 10.22]	2008	<del></del>		
Total (95% CI)			594			579	100.0%	-0.44 [-2.31, 1.42]		•		
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	5.60; Chi <sup>2</sup>	= 40.21.	df = 12	(P < 0.0	0001); F	= 70%	,					
Test for overall effect:										-10 -5 0 5 10 Favours Arginine Favours Control		

Figure 7a. Ventilated days

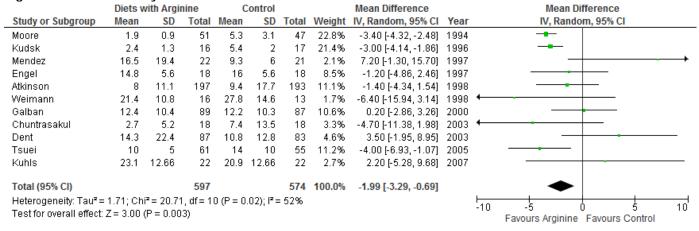


Figure 7b. Ventilated days (excluding Tsuei)

_	Diets with Arginine			_ (	Control			Mean Difference		Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	Year	IV, Random, 95% CI
Moore	1.9	0.9	51	5.3	3.1	47	24.6%	-3.40 [-4.32, -2.48]	1994	-
Kudsk	2.4	1.3	16	5.4	2	17	23.3%	-3.00 [-4.14, -1.86]	1996	
Engel	14.8	5.6	18	16	5.6	18	9.8%	-1.20 [-4.86, 2.46]	1997	<del></del>
Mendez	16.5	19.4	22	9.3	6	21	2.6%	7.20 [-1.30, 15.70]	1997	<del>                                     </del>
Weimann	21.4	10.8	16	27.8	14.6	13	2.1%	-6.40 [-15.94, 3.14]	1998	<del></del>
Atkinson	8	11.1	197	9.4	17.7	193	12.7%	-1.40 [-4.34, 1.54]	1998	<del></del>
Galban	12.4	10.4	89	12.2	10.3	87	12.2%	0.20 [-2.86, 3.26]	2000	<del></del>
Dent	14.3	22.4	87	10.8	12.8	83	5.5%	3.50 [-1.95, 8.95]	2003	<del>-  </del>
Chuntrasakul	2.7	5.2	18	7.4	13.5	18	3.9%	-4.70 [-11.38, 1.98]	2003	<del>-</del>
Kuhls	23.1	12.66	22	20.9	12.66	22	3.2%	2.20 [-5.28, 9.68]	2007	
Total (95% CI)			536			519	100.0%	-1.68 [-3.11, -0.25]		•
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	: 1.94; Ch	$i^2 = 20.09$	5, df = 9	(P = 0.0	02); l² =	55%				-10 -5 0 5 10
Test for overall effect:	Z = 2.30	(P = 0.02)	?)							Favours Arginine Favours Control

Table 2. Excluded Articles

#	Reason excluded	Citation
1	Cancer pts	Daly JM, Reynolds J, Thom A, Kinsley L, Dietrick-Gallagher M, Shou J, Ruggieri B. Immune and metabolic effects of arginine in the surgical patient. Ann Surg. 1988 Oct;208(4):512-23.
2	Same as Cerra 1990 study	Cerra FB, Lehmann S, Konstantinides N, Dzik J, Fish J, Konstantinides F, LiCari JJ, Holman RT. Improvement in immune function in ICU patients by enteral nutrition supplemented with arginine, RNA, and menhaden oil is independent of nitrogen balance. Nutrition. 1991 May-Jun;7(3):193-9.
3	Cancer pts	Daly JM, Lieberman MD, Goldfine J, Shou J, Weintraub F, Rosato EF, Lavin P. Enteral nutrition with supplemental arginine, RNA, and omega-3 fatty acids in patients after operation: immunologic, metabolic, and clinical outcome. Surgery. 1992 Jul;112(1):56-67. Comment in: Surgery. 1993 Sep;114(3):631-2.
4	Cancer pts	Daly JM, Weintraub FN, Shou J, Rosato EF, Lucia M. Enteral nutrition during multimodality therapy in upper gastrointestinal cancer patients. Ann Surg. 1995 Apr;221(4):327-38.
5	Cancer pts	Kemen M, Senkal M, Homann HH, Mumme A, Dauphin AK, Baier J, Windeler J, Neumann H, Zumtobel V. Early postoperative enteral nutrition with arginine-omega-3 fatty acids and ribonucleic acid-supplemented diet versus placebo in cancer patients: an immunologic evaluation of Impact. Crit Care Med. 1995 Apr;23(4):652-9.
6	Elective surgery pts	Schilling J, Vranjes N, Fierz W, Joller H, Gyurech D, Ludwig E, Marathias K, Geroulanos S. Clinical outcome and immunology of postoperative arginine, omega-3 fatty acids, and nucleotide-enriched enteral feeding: a randomized prospective comparison with standard enteral and low calorie/low fat i.v. solutions. Nutrition. 1996 Jun;12(6):423-9.
7	Cancer pts	Gianotti L, Braga M, Vignali A, Balzano G, Zerbi A, Bisagni P, Di Carlo V. Effect of route of delivery and formulation of postoperative nutritional support in patients undergoing major operations for malignant neoplasms. Arch Surg. 1997 Nov;132(11):1222-9; discussion 1229-30.
8	Elective surgery pts	Heslin MJ, Latkany L, Leung D, Brooks AD, Hochwald SN, Pisters PW, Shike M,Brennan MF. A prospective, randomized trial of early enteral feeding after resection of upper gastrointestinal malignancy. Ann Surg. 1997 Oct;226(4):567-77.
9	Compared Impact to Replete EN formulas; not immune to non- immune	Saffle JR, Wiebke G, Jennings K et al. Randomized trial of immune-enhancing enteral nutrition in burn patients. Journal of Trauma-Injury Infection & Critical Care 1997;42:793-802.
10	Cancer pts	Senkal M, Mumme A, Eickhoff U, Geier B, Späth G, Wulfert D, Joosten U, Frei A, Kemen M. Early postoperative enteral immunonutrition: clinical outcome and cost-comparison analysis in surgical patients. Crit Care Med. 1997 Sep;25(9):1489-96.
11	Cancer pts	Braga M, Gianotti L, Vignali A, Cestari A, Bisagni P, Di Carlo V. Artificial nutrition after major abdominal surgery: impact of route of administration and composition of the diet. Crit Care Med. 1998 Jan;26(1):24-30.
12	Cancer pts	McCarter MD, Gentilini OD, Gomez ME, Daly JM. Preoperative oral supplement with immunonutrients in cancer patients. JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr. 1998 Jul-Aug;22(4):206-11.

13	Systematic review	Beale RJ, Bryg DJ, Bihari DJ. Immunonutrition in the critically ill: A systematic review of clinical outcome. Critical Care Medicine 1999;27:2799-805.
14	Cancer pts	Braga M, Gianotti L, Radaelli G, Vignali A, Mari G, Gentilini O, Di Carlo V. Perioperative immunonutrition in patients undergoing cancer surgery: results of a randomized double-blind phase 3 trial. Arch Surg. 1999 Apr;134(4):428-33. Comment in: Surgery. 2002 Nov;132(5):815-6.
15	Cancer pts	Di Carlo V, Gianotti L, Balzano G, Zerbi A, Braga M. Complications of pancreatic surgery and the role of perioperative nutrition. Dig Surg. 1999;16(4):320-6.
16	Meta-analysis	Heys SD, Walker LG, Smith I, Eremin O. Enteral nutritional supplementation with key nutrients in patients with critical illness and cancer: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled clinical trials. Annals of Surgery 1999;229:467-77.
17	Cancer pts	Senkal M, Zumtobel V, Bauer KH, Marpe B, Wolfram G, Frei A, Eickhoff U, Kemen M. Outcome and cost-effectiveness of perioperative enteral immunonutrition in patients undergoing elective upper gastrointestinal tract surgery: a prospective randomized study. Arch Surg. 1999 Dec;134(12):1309-16.
18	Elective surgery pts	Snyderman CH, Kachman K, Molseed L, Wagner R, D'Amico F, Bumpous J, Rueger R. Reduced postoperative infections with an immune-enhancing nutritional supplement. Laryngoscope. 1999 Jun;109(6):915-21.
19	Elective surgery pts	Gianotti L, Braga M, Gentilini O, Balzano G, Zerbi A, Di Carlo V. Artificial nutrition after pancreaticoduodenectomy. Pancreas. 2000 Nov;21(4):344-51.
20	Elective surgery pts	Riso S, Aluffi P, Brugnani M, Farinetti F, Pia F, D'Andrea F. Postoperative enteral immunonutrition in head and neck cancer patients. Clin Nutr. 2000 Dec;19(6):407-12.
21	Excluded as unclear if randomized	Hallay J, Kovacs G, Szatmari K, Bako A, Szentkereszty Z, Lakos G, Sipka S, Sapy P. Early jejunal nutrition and changes in the immunological parameters of patients with acute pancreatitis. Hepatogastroenterology 2001;48(41):1488-92.
22	Systematic review	Heyland DK, Novak F, Drover JW, Jain M, Su X, Suchner U. Should immunonutrition become routine in critically III patients? A systematic review of the evidence. Journal of the American Medical Association 2001;286:944-53.
23	Elective surgery pts	Jiang ZM, Gu ZY, Chen FL, Wang XR, Li ZJ, Xu Y, Li R. Zhongguo Yi Xue Ke Xue Yuan Xue Bao. [The role of immune enhanced enteral nutrition on plasma amino acid, gut permeability and clinical outcome (a randomized, double blind, controlled, multi-center clinical trail with 120 cases)] [Article in Chinese] 2001 Oct;23(5):515-8.
24	No clinical outcomes	Preiser JC, Berre PJ, Van Gossum A, Cynober L, Vray B, Carpentier Y, Vincent JL. Metabolic effects of arginine addition to the enteral feeding of critically ill patients. JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr. 2001 Jul-Aug;25(4):182-7.
25	Elective surgery pts	Tepaske R, te Velthuis H, Oudemans-van Straaten HM et al. Effect of preoperative oral immune-enhancing nutritional supplement on patients at high risk of infection after cardiac surgery: a randomised placebo-controlled trial. Lancet 2001;358:696-701.
26	Elective surgery pts	van Bokhorst-De Van Der Schueren MA, Quak JJ, von Blomberg-van der Flier BM, Kuik DJ, Langendoen SI, Snow GB, Green CJ, van Leeuwen PA. Effect of perioperative nutrition, with and without arginine supplementation, on nutritional status, immune function, postoperative morbidity, and survival in severely malnourished head and neck cancer patients. Am J Clin Nutr. 2001 Feb;73(2):323-32.
27	Cancer pts, Same as Braga 2002, Gianotti 2003	Braga M, Gianotti L, Nespoli L, Radaelli G, Di Carlo V. Nutritional approach in malnourished surgical patients: a prospective randomized study. Arch Surg. 2002 Feb;137(2):174-80.

28	Cancer pts, Same as Braga 2002, Gianotti 2003	Braga M, Gianotti L, Vignali A, Carlo VD. Preoperative oral arginine and n-3 fatty acid supplementation improves the immunometabolic host response and outcome after colorectal resection for cancer. Surgery. 2002 Nov;132(5):805-14.
29	Elective surgery pts	de Luis DA, Aller R, Izaola O, Cuellar L, Terroba MC. Postsurgery enteral nutrition in head and neck cancer patients. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2002 Nov;56(11):1126-9.
30	Cancer pts, Same as Braga 2002, Gianotti 2003	Gianotti L, Braga M, Nespoli L, Radaelli G, Beneduce A, Di Carlo V. A randomized controlled trial of preoperative oral supplementation with a specialized diet in patients with gastrointestinal cancer. Gastroenterology. 2002 Jun;122(7):1763-70.
31	Elective surgery pts	de Luis DA, Izaola O, Cuellar L, Terroba MC, Arranz M, Fernandez N, Aller R. Effect of c-reactive protein and interleukins blood levels in postsurgery arginine-enhanced enteral nutrition in head and neck cancer patients. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2003 Jan;57(1):96-9.
32	Systematic review	Montejo JC, Zarazaga A, López-Martínez J, Urrútia G, Roqué M, Blesa AL, Celaya S, Conejero R, Galbán C, García de Lorenzo A, Grau T, Mesejo A, Ortiz-Leyba C, Planas M, Ordóñez J, Jiménez FJ; Immunonutrition in the intensive care unit. A systematic review and consensus statement. Spanish Society of Intensive Care Medicine and Coronary Units. Clin Nutr. 2003 Jun;22(3):221-33.
33	Elective surgery pts	de Luis DA, Izaola O, Cuellar L, Terroba MC, Aller R. Randomized clinical trial with an enteral arginine-enhanced formula in early postsurgical head and neck cancer patients. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2004 Nov;58(11):1505-8.
34	Pediatrics	Briassoulis G, Filippou O, Kanariou M, Hatzis T. Comparitive effects of early randomized immune or non-immune-enhancing enteral nutrition on cytokine production in children with septic shock. Intensive Care Med. 2005 Jun;31(6):851-8.
35	Elective surgery pts	de Luis DA, Izaola O, Aller R, Cuellar L, Terroba MC. A randomized clinical trial with oral Immunonutrition (omega3-enhanced formula vs. arginine-enhanced formula) in ambulatory head and neck cancer patients. Ann Nutr Metab. 2005 Mar-Apr;49(2):95-9.
36	Elective surgery pts	de Luis DA, Arranz M, Aller R, Izaola O, Cuellar L, Terroba MC. Immunoenhanced enteral nutrition, effect on inflammatory markers in head and neck cancer patients. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2005 Jan;59(1):145-7.
37	Cancer pts	Farreras N, Artigas V, Cardona D, Rius X, Trias M, González JA. Effect of early postoperative enteral immunonutrition on wound healing in patients undergoing surgery for gastric cancer. Clin Nutr. 2005 Feb;24(1):55-65.
38	Cancer pts	Lobo DN, Williams RN, Welch NT, Aloysius MM, Nunes QM, Padmanabhan J, Crowe JR, Iftikhar SY, Parsons SL, Neal KR, Allison SP, Rowlands BJ. Early postoperative jejunostomy feeding with an immune modulating diet in patients undergoing resectional surgery for upper gastrointestinal cancer: a prospective, randomized, controlled, double-blind study. Clin Nutr. 2006 Oct;25(5):716-26. Epub 2006 Jun 13.
39	Not ICU pts	Sakurai Y, Oh-Oka Y, Kato S, Suzuki S, Hayakawa M, Masui T, Yoshida I, Tonomura S, Mitsutaka S, Nakamura Y, Uyama I, Komori Y, Ochiai M. Effects of long-term continuous use of immune-enhancing enteral formula on nutritional and immunologic status in non-surgical patients. Nutrition. 2006 Jul-Aug;22(7-8):713-21.
40	Elective surgery pts	Waitzberg DL, Saito H, Plank LD, Jamieson GG, Jagannath P, Hwang TL, Mijares JM, Bihari D. Postsurgical infections are reduced with specialized nutrition support. World J Surg. 2006 Aug;30(8):1592-604.
41	Cancer pts	Xu J, Zhong Y, Jing D, Wu Z. Preoperative enteral immunonutrition improves postoperative outcome in patients with gastrointestinal cancer. World J Surg. 2006 Jul;30(7):1284-9.

42	Cancer pts	de Luis DA, Izaola O, Cuellar L, Terroba MC, Martin T, Aller R. Clinical and biochemical outcomes after a randomized trial with a high dose of enteral arginine formula in postsurgical head and neck cancer patients. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2007 Feb;61(2):200-4. Epub 2006 Aug 23.
43	Surgery pts	Finco C, Magnanini P, Sarzo G, Vecchiato M, Luongo B, Savastano S, Bortoliero M, Barison P, Merigliano S. Prospective randomized study on perioperative enteral immunonutrition in laparoscopic colorectal surgery. Surg Endosc. 2007 Jul;21(7):1175-9. Epub 2007 Mar 14.
44	Cancer pts	Giger U, Büchler M, Farhadi J, Berger D, Hüsler J, Schneider H, Krähenbühl S, Krähenbühl L. Preoperative immunonutrition suppresses perioperative inflammatory response in patients with major abdominal surgery-a randomized controlled pilot study. Ann Surg Oncol. 2007 Oct;14(10):2798-806. Epub 2007 Jul 15.
45	Elective surgery pts	Helminen H, Raitanen M, Kellosalo. Immunonutrition in elective gastrointestinal surgery patients. J. Scand J Surg. 2007;96(1):46-50.
46	Elective surgery pts	Lu B, Cai Y, Feng GH, Luo ZY, Zhu W, Ni J, Zhang XP. [Prospective study of early application of immune-enhanced enteral nutrition and recombined human growth hormone on patients with gastric neoplasms after total gastrectomy]. Zhonghua Wei Chang Wai Ke Za Zhi. 2007 Nov;10(6):550-4. Chinese.
47	Cancer pts	Sakurai Y, Masui T, Yoshida I, Tonomura S, Shoji M, Nakamura Y, Isogaki J, Uyama I, Komori Y, Ochiai M. Randomized clinical trial of the effects of perioperative use of immune-enhancing enteral formula on metabolic and immunological status in patients undergoing esophagectomy. World J Surg. 2007 Nov;31(11):2150-7; discussion 2158-9.
48	Surgery pts	Slotwinski R, Olszewski WL, Slodkowski M, Lech G, Zaleska M, Wojcik Z, Slotwinska SM, Gulak G, Krajewski A, Krasnodebski WI. Anti-inflammatory response to early enteral immunonutrition in malnourished patients after pancreaticoduodenectomy. Centr Eur J Immunol. 2007 32(3):138-146
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