TRACE ELEMENTSⁱ

Trace element	Recommended daily allowance	Role	Signs/symptoms of deficiency
Copper	1.5 – 3 mg/day	Component of proteins and enzymes	 Pancytopaenia Skeletal abnormalities Myocardial disease Depigmentation of hair Neurologic abnormalities
Chromium	20 – 50 mcg/day	Maintaining normal glucose metabolism Acts as a cofactor for insulin	 Glucose intolerance (may be refractory to insulin) Hyperlipidaemia Elevated plasma free fatty acids Weight loss Peripheral neuropathy
Zinc	Men: 15 mg/day Women 12 mg/day	Component of enzymes involved in most major metabolic pathways.	 Eye and skin lesions Growth retardation Alopecia Diarrhoea
Selenium	Men: 70mcg/day Women: 55mcg/day	Antioxidant Regulation of thyroid hormone action	 Cardiomyopapthy Skeletal muscle myopathy Macrocytic anaemia Abnormalities in skin and nails
Manganese	2-5 mg	Component of certain enzymes	Not well documented

VITAMINSⁱⁱ

	Required daily supplementation	Role	Conditions where higher supplementation may be needed
Vitamin A	3500 IU	Needed for vision, healthy skin and mucous membranes, bone and tooth growth, immune system health	Fat malabsorptionSBSChronic alcohol
Vitamin D	200 IU	Needed for proper absorption of calcium; stored in bones	
Vitamin E	10 mg	Antioxidant; protects cell walls	• SBS • Critically ill • SIRS
Vitamin K		Needed for proper blood clotting	 SBS in the absence of a colon Primary biliary sclerosis During pregnancy Reduced BMD
Vitamin B1	3 mg	Part of an enzyme needed for energy metabolism; important to nerve function	 Alcohol dependence Dialysis HIV/AIDS Malnutrition Malabsorption Hypermetabolism
Vitamin B2	4-5 mg	Part of an enzyme needed for energy metabolism; important for normal vision and skin health	• Nil
Vitamin B3	40-47 mg	Part of an enzyme needed for energy metabolism; important for nervous	Malabsorption

	Required daily supplementation	Role	Conditions where higher supplementation may be needed
		system, digestive system, and skin health	 Large effluent losses via dialysis Alcohol
Vitamin B5	16-17 mg	component of coenzyme A (CoA),which plays a critical role in the utilization of fats and carbohydrates in energy production, as well as in the manufacture of adrenal hormones and red blood cells.	• Nil
Vitamin B6	3 mg	Part of an enzyme needed for protein metabolism; helps make red blood cells	 Pregnancy Autoimmune disorders Coeliac disease IBD Malabsorption Alcohol Renal impairment
Vitamin B12	5-6 mg	Part of an enzyme needed for making new cells; important to nerve function	 Gastric resection Older age Atrophic gastritis Pernicious anaemia Chronic pancreatitis Cystic fibrosis Bacterial overgrowth Ilial resection
Folate	400 mcg	Part of an enzyme needed for making DNA and new cells, especially red blood cells	PregnancyMalabsorptionAlcohol
Vitamin C	110-150 mg	Antioxidant; part of an enzyme needed for protein metabolism; important for immune system health; aids in iron absorption	 Oxidative stress 3rd trimester of pregnancy Malabsorption Haemodialysis Burns Trauma Critically ill
Biotin	60 mcg	Part of an enzyme needed for energy metabolism	• Nil
Carnitine		plays a critical role in energy production. It transports long-chain fatty acids into the mitochondria so they can be oxidized ("burned") to produce energy.	 Liver disease, +/- SBS or ECF CKD Malnutrition
Choline		needed for neurotransmitter synthesis (acetylcholine), cell-membrane signaling (phospholipids), lipid transport (lipoproteins), and methyl- group metabolism (homocysteine reduction).	 Pregnancy Possibly on PNALD/IFALD

ⁱⁱ Osland EJ, Ali A, NguyenT, Davis M, Gillanders L. Australasian society for parenteral and enteral nutrition (AuSPEN) adult vitamin guidelines for parenteral nutrition Asia Pac J Clin Nutr 2016;25(3):636-650.

ⁱ Jin J, Mulesa L, Rouillet MC. Trace Elements in Parenteral Nutrition: Considerations for the Prescribing Clinician Nutrients 2017, 9, 440; doi:10.3390/nu9050440.