

M15 Impact of malnutrition using GLIM criteria on mortality in nursing home residents

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Abstract title	Impact of malnutrition using GLIM criteria on mortality in nursing home residents
Abstract body	<p>Introduction Recently GLIM criteria were proposed as a consensus for the diagnosis of malnutrition. Hereby three phenotypic (non-volitional weight loss, low body mass index, reduced muscle mass) and two etiologic criteria (reduced food intake/assimilation, disease burden/inflammatory condition) were stated. Diagnosis requires minimum one phenotypic and one etiologic criterium.</p> <p>Aim This study aims to assess the correlation between malnutrition using the GLIM criteria and mortality.</p> <p>Methods A longitudinal cohort study following nursing home residents aged ≥ 80 years was performed in 52 nursing homes in Belgium in 2007. Anthropometric data, body composition (BIA) and nutritional status (mini-nutritional assessment-short form, MNA-SF) were noted. Patients with inflammatory conditions were excluded. Mortality was noted during nine years. This study is a post-hoc analysis investigating the effect of malnutrition according GLIM criteria on mortality.</p> <p>Results In the post-hoc analysis 321 patients were included, of which 91 were males. Mean age at the start of the study was 84.3 ± 7.3 years . Mean BMI was 27.9 ± 5.3 kg/m². 15 patients met the GLIM criteria (4.7%). Diagnosis of malnutrition through positive GLIM criteria was significantly correlated to mortality with an odds ratio of 1.98 (range 1.11-3.53). Also positive score on the phenotypic criteria, age and BMI were significantly correlated with mortality.</p> <p>Conclusion Malnutrition is a known risk factor for mortality. This study suggests the GLIM criteria are a useful measure to evaluate the risk of mortality in older persons.</p>