



MNI 2020 Grant Award

Fernando Mateus – MNI President

LIVING HEALTHIER LIVES DURING CANCER TREATMENT WITH OPTIMAL NUTRITIONAL CARE

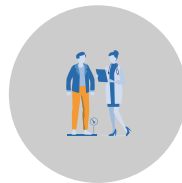
LIVING HEALTHIER LIVES DURING CANCER TREATMENT WITH OPTIMAL NUTRITIONAL CARE

Cancer patients are at higher risk of malnutrition

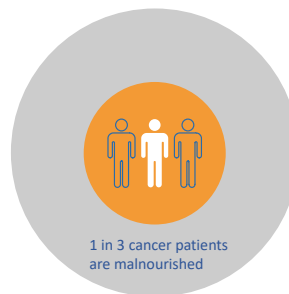
Malnutrition leads to poor health outcomes

See findings of systematic literature review on cancer and malnutrition on MNI website

www.medicalnutritionindustry.com



Increased mortality



1 in 3 cancer patients are malnourished



Muscle loss



Poor outcomes

2017 MNI GRANT
Awarding € 30,000
to planned national initiatives or research projects for Optimal Nutritional Care

2018 MNI GRANT
10th Edition
Awarding €30,000 to planned national initiatives or research projects for Optimal Nutritional Care

MNI Award of €30,000 to planned national initiatives or research projects for Optimal Nutritional Care

MNI GRANT SINCE 2008
2021 MNI GRANT CRITERIA AVAILABLE ON
WWW.MEDICALNUTRITIONINDUSTRY.COM

The winner is

MNI GRANT 2020

Spanish Society for Enteral and Parenteral Nutrition (SENPE) – Spain
Thirty Thousand Euros

Date 21st Sept 2020

€ 30,000

Fernando Mateus
MNI President

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mi Better care through better nutrition
Medical Nutrition International Industry

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Description of the initiative

- Background:** There is controversy over what is the best way to screen and diagnose disease related malnutrition (DRE). Various approaches based on biochemical parameters, clinical or body composition have been published. The recent publication of the GLIM Criteria (Global Leadership Initiative on Malnutrition) proposes short and easy-to-use criteria for the diagnosis of malnutrition. Moreover it recommends validation and feedback studies of such criteria.
- Rationale:** This project is focused on discerning if there is concordance among different screening and diagnostic validated strategies used in clinical practice and new GLIM Criteria. It will exhibit if they are equivalent and therefore, can be used indistinctly to effectively diagnose DRE, as well as reducing the prevalence of non-diagnosed malnutrition. An effective diagnosis will lead to a better and more individualized treatment.
- Objectives:** To estimate the nutritional diagnostic concordance degree among the criteria proposed by the Global Leadership Initiative Malnutrition (GLIM), the Global Subjective Assessment (GSA), the International Classification of Diseases 10th edition (ICD-10) based on a complete nutritional assessment (NA), that includes SGA, anthropometric and biochemical parameters. Secondly it aims to estimate which anthropometric, biochemical impedance (BIA) and functional parameters reflect best the muscular mass.

Planned activities & deliverables

- A cross-sectional observational study will be performed during next 12 months in 1000 adult patients recently admitted to Clinical Nutrition Unit in La Paz University Hospital of Madrid, Spain.
- A database containing clinical, anthropometric, BIA, functional and biochemical parameters categorized by percentile and cut-off values as well as the diagnosis made, according to GLIM, VSI and NA criteria will be statistically analyzed. Afterwards, the findings will be published.
- In the next 12-24 months the degree of concordance among such diagnostic strategies will be identified and best anthropometric, BIA and biochemical parameters will be proposed.

Resources & enablers

- A multidisciplinary clinical nutrition team, from La Paz University Hospital will evaluate and diagnose the above-mentioned patients, according to their usual clinical practice.
- It will require 20,000 € which will be spent on 2 years professional services, and 1,000 € on anthropometric validated devices.
- Counting with skilled and trained professionals, and their wide understanding and experience diagnosing malnutrition would enable this project to be successful.

Results/outcomes & expected impact

- If concordance is identified, GLIM Criteria, along with best measures and parameters, would be implemented in daily hospital practice, representing an easy, concise, no time-consuming methodology to diagnose everyday malnutrition in hospitals.
- Before a new method can be implemented in daily clinical practice, it is necessary to assess its reliability diagnosing malnutrition. Discerning whether there is existing agreement among new GLIM criteria and the malnutrition screening and diagnostic methodologies commonly used, is fundamental in order to contribute to a better nutritional care.
- This project is innovative because GLIM criteria have been published recently. Consequently, there is not enough feedback studies of their reliability and concordance with other clinical practice strategies.
- The publication of the findings would likely influence national nutrition policy, prompting to review and update the existing national clinical practice guidelines. Furthermore it would be transferable to other countries, as the malnutrition diagnostic methodologies evaluated in this project are international, allowing different countries to have a clearer understanding of the concordance among the different validated methodologies.