

Screening and treatment of malnourished hospital patients.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON22638

Source

Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title

N/A

Health condition

Disease related malnutrition in hospital patients.

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: VU university medical center.

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: This project was financially supported by the Dutch Insurance Council and the Society of University Hospitals of the Netherlands; (grant number 01141).

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

1. Costs;
2. Length of hospital stay;

3. Percentage of malnourished patients who are diagnosed correctly.

Secondary outcome

1. Care complexity;
2. Quality of life;
3. Body composition.

Study description

Background summary

Patients and outcome measures.

The intervention group consisted of a group of 297 patients on two mixed medical - surgical wards, receiving screening on malnutrition at admission and standardized nutritional care. The control (comparable group of 291 patients) received usual clinical care. Outcome measures were weight change, use of supplemental drinks, tube feeding, parenteral nutrition and in-between meals, number of consultations by the dietician and length of hospital stay.

Results:

The recognition of malnutrition improved from 50% to 80%. The standardized nutritional care protocol added approximately 600 kcal and 12 grams of protein to the daily intake of the malnourished. Early screening and treatment of malnourished patients reduced the length of hospital stay in malnourished patients with low handgrip strength (frail patients). To shorten the mean length of hospital stay with one day in the total malnourished group, a mean investment of EUR 76 (63 USD) in nutritional screening and treatment was needed. In the total group and in the sub-group of malnourished patients with low handgrip strength the incremental costs were comparably low.

Conclusion:

Application of the SNAQ screening and early, standardized nutritional care improves the recognition of malnourished patients and gives the opportunity to start treatment at an early stage of hospitalization. The additional costs of early nutritional care were low, especially in a sub-group of frail malnourished patients.

Study objective

1. The recognition of malnourished inpatients will improve by using the SNAQ malnutrition screening tool at admission;
2. Early recognition and treatment of malnutrition is effective and cost effective.

Study design

N/A

Intervention

Early screening and treatment of malnourished hospital patients.

The intervention group consisted of a group of 297 patients on two mixed medical - surgical wards, receiving screening on malnutrition at admission and standardized nutritional care.

The control (comparable group of 291 patients) received usual clinical care.

Contacts

Public

VU University Medical Center,
P.O. Box 7057
Hinke Kruizenga
Amsterdam 1007 MB
The Netherlands

Scientific

VU University Medical Center,
P.O. Box 7057
Hinke Kruizenga
Amsterdam 1007 MB
The Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. Hospital patients;
2. Internal and surgical ward.

Exclusion criteria

Under the age of 18 years.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Factorial
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-03-2002
Enrollment:	600
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	05-09-2005
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL173
NTR-old	NTR210
Other	: N/A
ISRCTN	ISRCTN92834544

Study results

Summary results

1. Kruizenga HM, Seidell JC, De Vet HCW, Wierdsma NJ, Van Bokhorst - de van der Schueren MAE. Development and validation of a hospital screening tool: the Short Nutritional assessment Questionnaire (SNAQ) Clinical Nutrition 2005, 24 (1) 75-82.

2. HM. Kruizenga, MW Van Tulder, JC Seidell, A Thijs, HJ Ader, MAE Van Bokhorst-de van der Schueren. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of early screening and treatment of malnourished patients. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition.

3. HM. Kruizenga, P. e Jonge, J.C. Seidell, F. Neelemaat, AA. van Bodegraven, NJ. Wierdsma, M.A.E. van Bokhorst – de van der Schueren. Are malnourished patients complex patients? Eur. J of Internal Medicine, submitted.