

effectiveness and efficiency of treatment for malnutrition after screening in primary care

Published: 18-08-2009

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To determine the effectiveness and efficiency of treatment for malnutrition in people aged 60 years and older after screening in primary care.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON33317

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Malnutrition in primary care

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym

malnutrition

Health condition

ondervoeding

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Vrije Universiteit

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van Volksgezondheid Welzijn en Sport

Intervention

Keyword: Effectiveness, Malnutrition, Nutritional intervention, Primary Care

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Primary outcomes are weight and utility.

Secondary outcome

Secondary outcomes are arm circumference, fatfree mass, hand grip strength, quality of life, physical functioning, physical activity, suppletion of vitamin D and calcium and kneeheight.

Study description

Background summary

Malnutrition is an extensive problem in Dutch health care; it lead to high costs of care and higher mortality. Often, malnutrition is not early recognized and treated. In primary care and home care is less attention for screening and treatment of malnutrition.

Study objective

To determine the effectiveness and efficiency of treatment for malnutrition in people aged 60 years and older after screening in primary care.

Study design

Randomized Controlled Trial

Intervention

The intervention group will have a nutritional intervention and will be compared to the control group. Both groups will be prescribed a vitamin D and calcium supplement.

Study burden and risks

not applicable

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Undernourished

Aged 60 years and older

Exclusion criteria

Not living independently
MMSE < 24
Treatment by dietitian
Cannot stand
Eating disorder (anorexia nervosa or boulimia nervosa)
Palliative patients
BMI > 28
Not speaking Dutch

Study design

Design

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

Primary purpose: Treatment

Recruitment

NL
Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated): 22-10-2009
Enrollment: 200
Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO
Date: 18-08-2009
Application type: First submission
Review commission: METC Amsterdam UMC

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
CCMO	NL27424.029.09