Association between diet quality and protein-energy malnutrition in community-dwelling older adults

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Protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) is a major problem in older adults worldwide. Whether poor diet quality is an indicator for the long-term development of PEM is currently unknown. The aim of this study is to determine whether poor diet quality is...

Ethische beoordeling	Niet van toepassing
Status	Anders
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON27705

Bron
NTR

Aandoening

Malnutrition; Undernutrition; Protein-energy malnutrition; Ondervoeding

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Intramural Research Program of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Aging (NIA)

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences, Department of Health Sciences
Overige ondersteuning: European Framework Programme 'Horizon 2020'

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

4-year incidence of protein-energy malnutrition

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) is a major problem in older adults worldwide. It is currently unknown whether poor diet quality is a risk factor for the long-term development of PEM. Therefore, this study aims to determine whether poor diet quality is associated with the incidence of PEM in community-dwelling older adults.

Data will be used of U.S. community-dwelling older adults aged 70-79 years of the Health ABC Study, who are free of PEM at baseline. By using Cox regression analyses, the associations of three indicators of diet quality, including the Healthy Eating Index, energy intake and protein intake, with 4-year incidence of PEM will be examined.

Doel van het onderzoek

Protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) is a major problem in older adults worldwide. Whether poor diet quality is an indicator for the long-term development of PEM is currently unknown. The aim of this study is to determine whether poor diet quality is associated with the incidence of PEM in community-dwelling older adults.

Onderzoeksopzet

Protein-energy malnutrition was defined as: a BMI <20 kg/m2 and/or involuntary weight loss ¡Ý5% in the preceding year. Protein-energy malnutrition was assessed annually, from baseline through the fourth follow-up examination.

Diet quality, energy intake and protein intake were determined at baseline using an interviewer-administered food frequency questionnaire.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

N/A

Contactpersonen

Publiek

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences, Department of Health Sciences

Linda Hengeveld
Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Wetenschappelijk

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences, Department of Health Sciences

Linda Hengeveld
Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

Participants were included if they were at least 70 years of age and provided written informed consent. Both men and women were included.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

Participants were excluded if they reported to use special equipment to get around; reported difficulties walking a quarter of a mile, climbing up ten steps without resting, or performing basic activities of daily living; had cancer in the past three years; planned to leave the geographic area in the next three years; were enrolled in lifestyle intervention trials.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Anders
Blindering:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Anders
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-09-2016
Aantal proefpersonen:	0
Type:	Onbekend

Ethische beoordeling

Niet van toepassing

Soort:	Niet van toepassing

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL6000
NTR-old	NTR6399
Ander register	National Institutes of Health National Institute on Aging / Health ABC : AP16-1303

Resultaten