Screening for Nutritional Deficiency in the Hospital

Nutritional Risk Screening (NRS 2002)

from Kondrup J et al., Clinical Nutrition 2003; 22: 415-421

Recommended by the European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism (ESPEN)

Prescreening

•Is the body mass index <20.5 kg/m²?

- •Has the patient lost weight in the previous 3 months?
- •Was nutritional intake reduced in the previous week?
- •Is the patient very ill? (e.g. in intensive care)
- \Rightarrow If any of these questions is answered **Yes**, continue with the main screening.
- \Rightarrow If all questions are answered **No**, the patient will be screened again weekly.
- ⇒ If major surgery, for example, is planned for the patient, a preventive nutritional plan should be instituted to prevent the associated risk.

Main Screening

Nutritional disorder	Points		Illness severity	Points
None	0		None	0
Mild	1		Mild	1
Weight loss >5%/3 mo. <u>or</u> nutritional intake <50– 75% of required nutritional intake in the previous week		_	e.g. femoral neck fracture, chronic dise especially if complications are present: cirrhosis, chronic obstructive lung disea	liver
Moderate	2		chronic hemodialysis, diabetes, cancer	
Weight loss >5%/2 mo. <u>or</u> BMI 18.5–2 and reduced general condition (GC) or	r nutritional	+	Moderate	2
intake 25–50% of required nutritional i previous week	ntake in the		e.g. major abdominal surgery, stroke, se pneumonia, hematologic cancers	evere
Severe	3		Severe	3
Weight loss >5%/1 mo. (>15%/3 mo.) kg/m ² and reduced general condition o intake 0–25% of required nutritional int previous week	r nutritional		e.g. head injury, bone marrow transplan patients in intensive care (APACHE-II >	

I point, if age ≥70 years

≥3 points	Nutritional risk present, preparation of a nutritional plan
<3 points	Screening repeated weekly. If major surgery, for example, is planned for the patient, a preventive nutritional plan should be instituted to prevent the associated risk.

🛛 Yes	🗆 No
🛛 Yes	🗆 No
🛛 Yes	🛛 No
🛛 Yes	🛛 No