PREVALENCE OF LOW MUSCLE MASS AND MALNUTRITION IN HOSPITAL PATIENTS WITH OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY: A MATTER OF METHODS

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BACKGROUND

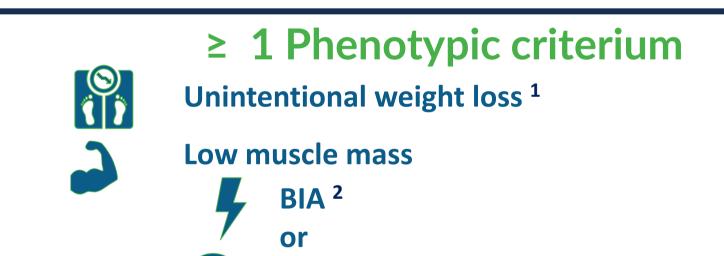
- Malnutrition worsens outcomes, also in overweight/obese patients.
- O GLIM-criteria require assessment of low muscle mass.
- Methods to define low muscle mass: BIA vs corrected calf
 circumference (CC) → both may be inaccurate in overweight/obese
 populations.

OBJECTIVES

○ To compare prevalence of malnutrition in overweight/obese hospital patients using GLIM with either BIA (GLIM-BIA) or CC (GLIM-CC) for low muscle mass assessment.

METHODS

- Design: Multicenter cross-sectional study
- o Population: Adults (≥18 y) with overweight/obesity (BMI ≥25 kg/m²)
- Malnutrition diagnosis: GLIM.





Corrected calf circumference ³

≥ 1 Etiologic criterium



Reduced intake/ assimilation ⁴

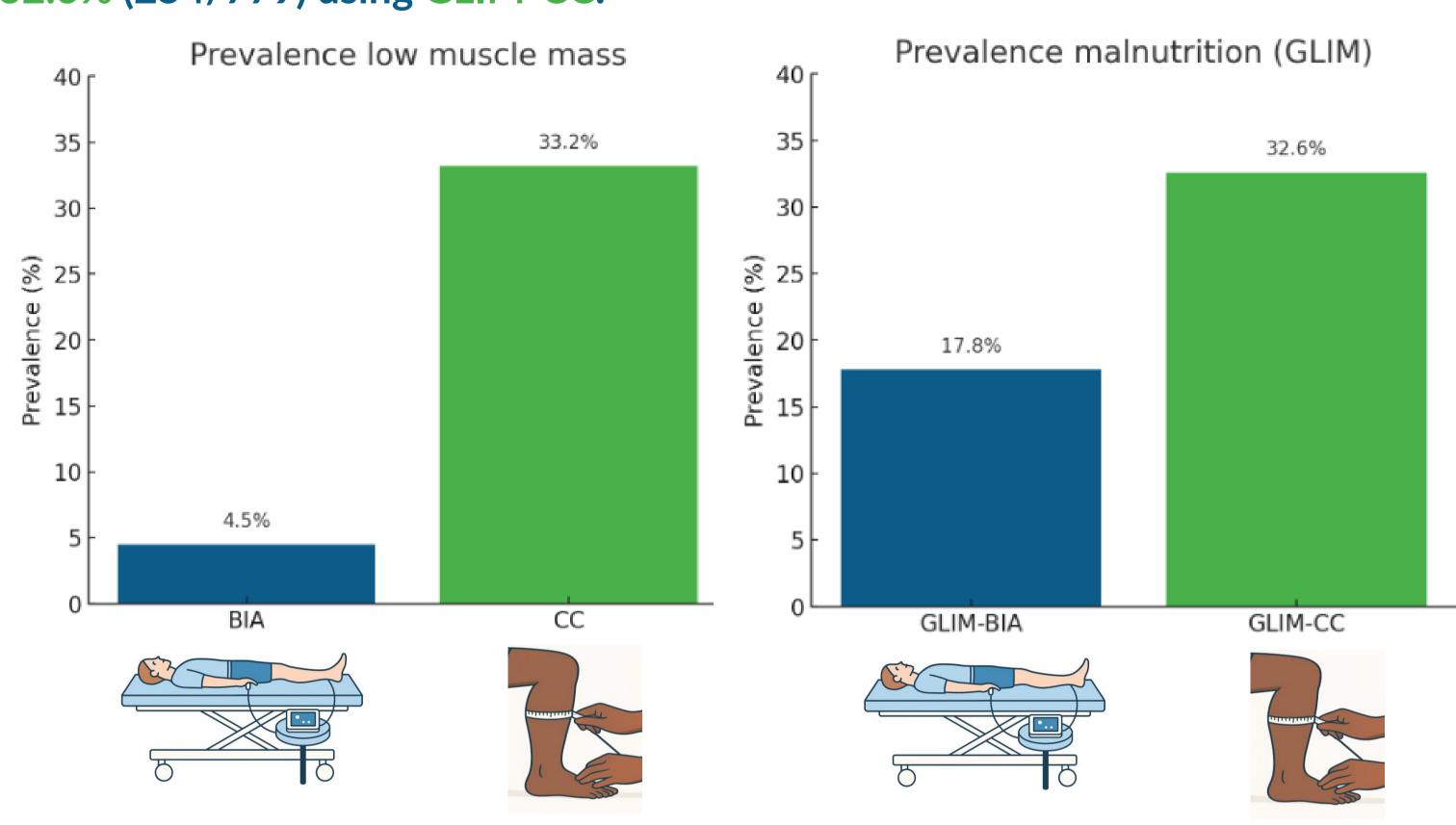


Inflammation (CRP)⁵

Analysis: Descriptive statistics

RESULTS

803 patients were included (64.1 ± 15.6 years, 45.7% female, BMI: 30.8 ± 5.2 kg/m²). Malnutrition prevalence was 17.8% (138/777) using GLIM-BIA and 32.6% (254/779) using GLIM-CC.



Phenotypic criteria	N	N (%)
Unintentional weight loss ¹	771	153 (19.1%)
 Low muscle mass BIA² CC³ 	596 692	27 (4.5%) 230 (33.2%)



Etiologic criteria	N	N (%)
Reduced food intake or assimilation ⁴	793	396 (49.9%)
Inflammation ⁵	490	369 (75.3%)

 $^{^1}$ >5% weight loss within the past 6 months or >10% over the past year; 2 BIA: Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis - Fat free mass index: males <17 kg/m², females <15 kg/m²; 3 CC: Calf Circumference - males: <33 cm, females: <32 cm - CC minus 3 cm for BMI 25−30 kg/m² and minus 7 cm for BMI ≥30 kg/m²; 4 Intake <50% of energy needs for >1 week, or any reduction for >2 weeks, or chronic GI condition affecting assimilation; 5 CRP ≥10 mg/L (≤3 days for inpatients, ≤10 days for outpatients)

CONCLUSIONS



Prevalence of malnutrition strongly depends on chosen method.



Applicability of both BIA and CC in overweight/obese patients is questionable.



A gold standard for assessing muscle mass in this population is urgently needed.















