Summary of the Education and Outreach Plan of the Academy/A.S.P.E.N.
Regarding the Consensus Statement on Characteristics for the
Identification and Documentation of Adult Malnutrition (Under-nutrition)

Developed by: Academy/A.S.P.E.N. Adult Malnutrition Education and Outreach
Workgroup

Purpose
The following information is provided to facilitate awareness and implementation of a
standardized approach to the recognition and documentation of adult malnutrition
across health care settings. Information contained in the consensus statement is briefly
summarized, expected outcomes are identified, and links to relevant resources are
provided. Benchmarking health care outcomes observed is encouraged.

A plan for revision of this approach is offered as validation of the characteristics ensues. A
study to validate these standardized adult characteristics of malnutrition is currently
underway by the Academy/A.S.P.E.N. Adult Malnutrition Feasibility and Validity Testing
Workgroup utilizing the Dietetic Practice Based Research Network (DBRN) and ANDHII
(Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Health Informatics Infrastructure). This study will
help determine if the current recommended characteristics are valid. If you are
interested in participating in the validity testing of the standardized adult characteristics
of malnutrition, please contact Lindsey Field, MS, RDN, LD at lfield@eatright.org.

Scope/Impact of the Problem
Adult undernutrition is a major contributor to increased morbidity and mortality,
decreased function and quality of life, increased frequency and length of hospital stays,
and higher health care costs.

A uniform set of diagnostic characteristics to evaluate nutritional status had not been
established until 2012. Consequently, estimates of the prevalence/incidence of adult
malnutrition in the United States vary widely, and consistent data about treatment
outcomes for malnutrition are lacking. Despite the variability in diagnostic criteria and
data for nutritional status, it is evident that the prevalence/incidence of adult
malnutrition tends to increase as the acuity of the care setting increases.
**Academy/A.S.P.E.N. Consensus Statement**

- **Purpose:**
  - Provision and widespread adoption of a standard set of diagnostic characteristics to be used to identify and document adult malnutrition in routine clinical practice
  - Revision of the ICD-9/ICD-10 nomenclature used to document malnutrition (undernutrition) to recognize and acknowledge the impact of inflammation on nutritional status and intervention outcomes

- **Types of Adult Malnutrition:**
  - Starvation-related malnutrition (no inflammation)
  - Chronic disease–related malnutrition (mild to moderate inflammation)
  - Acute disease– or injury-related malnutrition (marked inflammatory response)

- **Attributes of the Diagnostic Characteristics:**
  - The characteristics to support a diagnosis of malnutrition consist of basic parameters of nutritional status (not disease severity) that change readily as nutritional status improves or deteriorates. These characteristics are few in number and can be readily measured in all health care settings.
  - The diagnostic characteristics are predominantly evidence-based. However, expert opinion was employed to reach consensus when sufficient evidence was lacking. The characteristics are a “work in progress” and are expected to change over time as validation studies are conducted.

- **List of Diagnostic Characteristics:** *(documentation of two or more is necessary):*
  - Inadequate energy intake (consumption of energy requirements during a specified time period)
  - Weight loss (percentage of weight loss for a specified time period compared to a baseline weight)
  - Loss of muscle mass
  - Loss of subcutaneous fat
  - Fluid accumulation
  - Reduced hand-grip strength

Expected Practice Outcomes
- Use of the co-published adult malnutrition diagnostic characteristics will become routine in all clinical settings, which will enable:
  - Standardization of the identification and documentation of adult malnutrition
  - Timely implementation of appropriate nutrition intervention(s) based on the clinician’s assessment and subsequent monitoring
  - Benchmarking of health care outcomes observed when adult malnutrition is appropriately recognized and addressed, versus outcomes observed when adult malnutrition is undiagnosed, or underdiagnosed and untreated or inadequately treated

Future Directions
- Revision of the characteristics based on validation studies
- Approach NCHS/ICD-9/ICD-10 Coordination Committee with a revised coding nomenclature
- Develop characteristics to diagnose pediatric malnutrition (undernutrition)
- Provide annual updates of the status of the above activities

Additional Resources/Links:
- Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Malnutrition Resource Center and Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Website (must be an Academy member to access the latter link)
- A.S.P.E.N. Malnutrition Toolkit