











## How can we utilize ESPEN nutritionDay data to advocate for better nutritional care throughout Europe?

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#### Disclosures



Unrestricted grants for analysis from Abbott, Baxter, Fresenius-Kabi To Medical University Vienna

Speaker fee Fresenius Kabi, Baxter, Baxter, SSPC, Cosmed



#### healthcare institutions

nDay is performed in hospitals and nursing homes



**⊥**-day audit

Data collection takes place every year in November on one scheduled day (nDay) worldwide + OUTCOME

09 NOV nDay

2023

#### free and easy

All documents are downloadable for nDay website No special knowledge is needed for the implementation of the project

#### **Unit report**

with unit data compared to a worldwide reference for benchmarking and monitoring over time



nDay key elements

#### **Anonymity**

Name and details of the participating centers and units are encoded.

#### No language barrier

questionnaires are available +35 languages thus enabling inclusion of minority groups of patients



#### **Patient centered**

Patients are directly involved in responding to one questionnaire







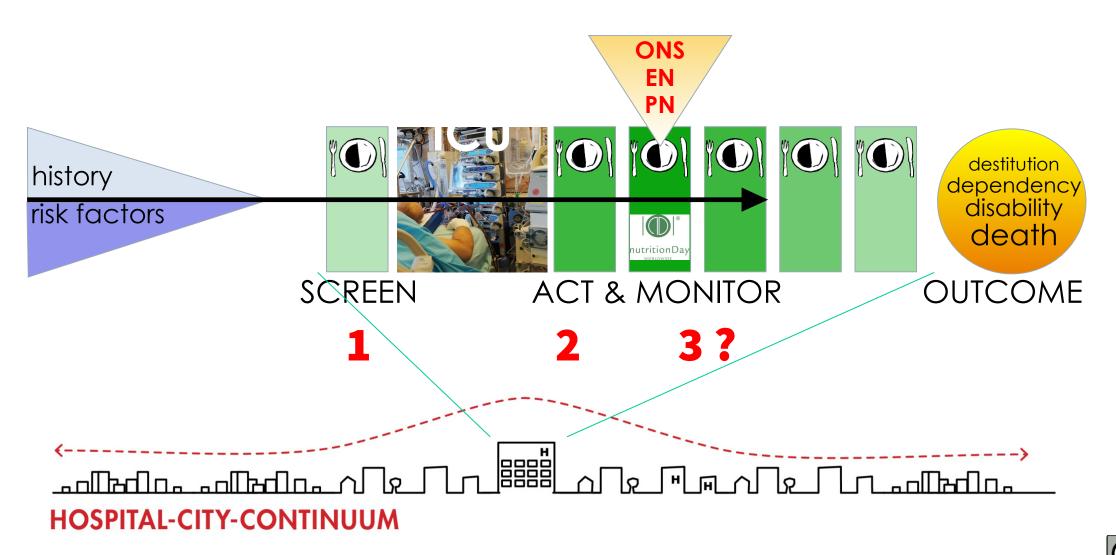


Caregiver feedback On patient's nutritional status, disease and outcome Unit structure/process



#### Where are gaps in nutrition care?





worldwide participation



中心的编码

○是 ○否

3. 再次住院编码

工作单元的编码

患者姓名拼音的首字母

63 countries-35 languages

>15 000 units:

>300 000 patients

hospital wards ... oncology

intensive care nursing homes



患者表格

表格 3a

工作单元的编码

出生年份

nutritionDay

关于你的患者 表格 2a

者同意后继续填写!

身高 (厘米)

日期

患者姓名拼音的首字册

中心的编码

12 你 3 除前一周的符合分况怎么样:

工作单元的编码





## nDay in European hospitals: demographics



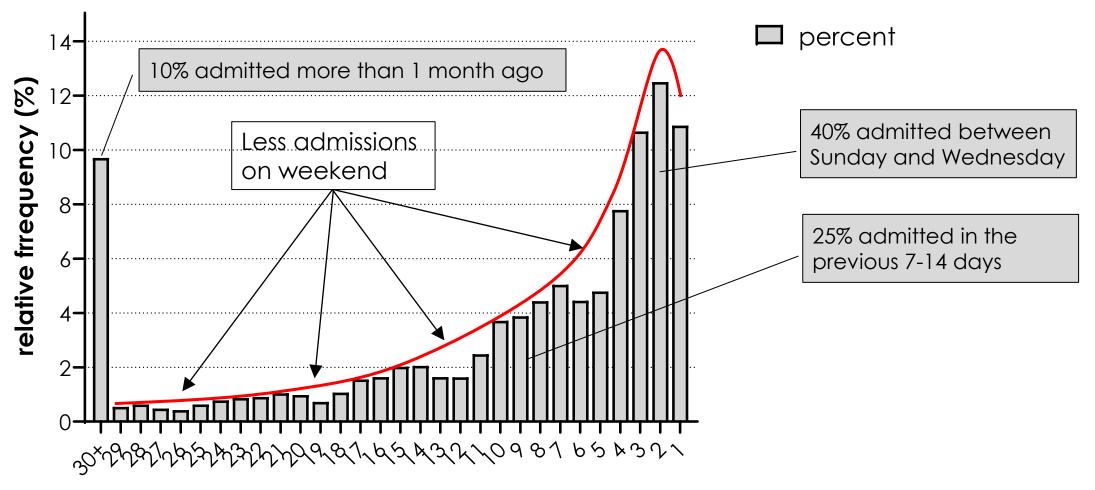
	Cohort 1 2006-2015	Cohort 2 2016-2021
median [Q1;Q3] or n(%)	n: 103971	n: 22393
Age (a)	68 [54;79]	71 [51; 81]
Sex (F/M/?) (%)	51/49 %	51.4/47.7/0.9 %
ICU stay n(%)	9.9%	9.8%
LOS before nutritionDay (days)	6 [3;14]	7 [3;15]
PANDORA score		
Predicted hospital mortality (%)	3.3% SD 4.8%	3.7% SD 5.0%
Observed hospital <b>mortality</b> n(%)	3.8%	3.1%



# LOS before nutritionDay: cohort 2006-2015 ≈ 60 % are already for > 1 week in hospital

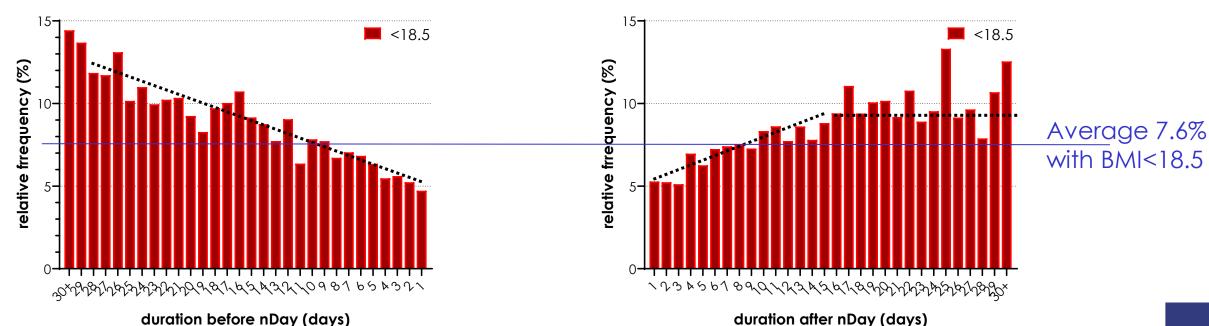
duration before nDay





# **Longer** LOS before & after nutritionDay\* associated with **higher** proportion with **low BMI**:





<u>Comment:</u> patients already longer in hospital at nutritionDay report more frequently weight loss.

After nutritionDay weight loss appears to be associated with a later discharge, but the increase is low after 2 week

\* After nutritionDay category >4 weeks includes also patients that remained in hospital at day 30 after nutritionDay



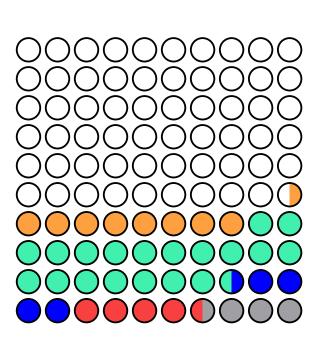
## Usual mobility (before admission) & outcome



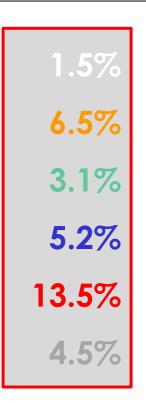
Usual mobility

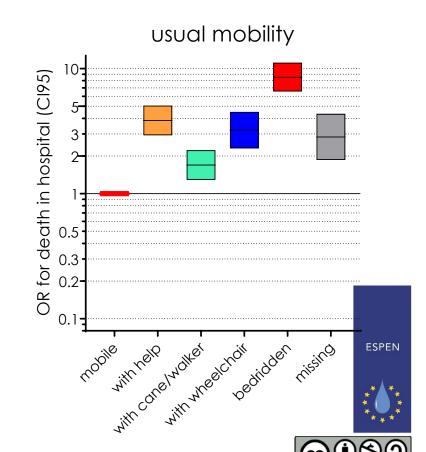
mortality in hospital (D30)

Logistic regression adj. Age & sex





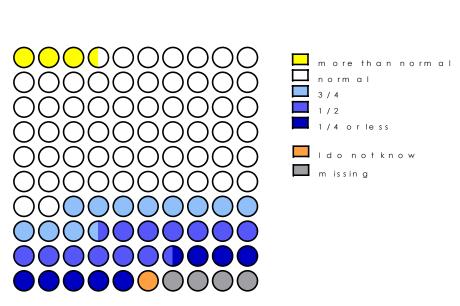


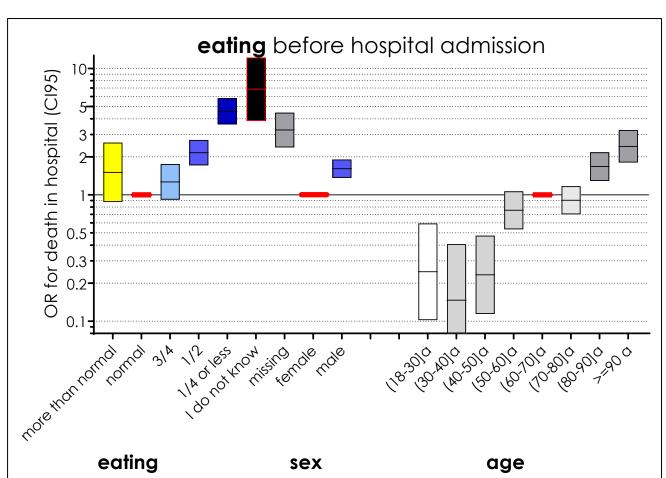




## Eating before admission in Europe





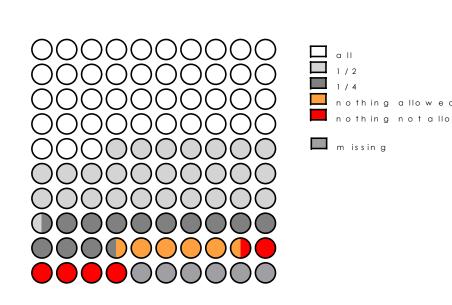


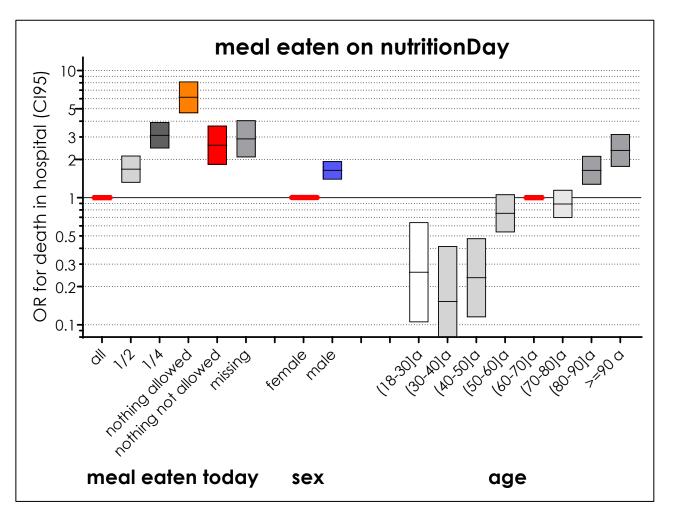
85% admitted from home



## Eating on nutritionDay in European hospitals











Variable	Groups	Score
Age	<40	0
	40–50	6
	50–60	8
	60–70	10
	70–80	11
	80–90	14
	> = 90	17
Body Mass Index (BMI)	<18.5	9
	18.5–25	6
	25–30	2
	30–35	0
	35–40	0
	>40	3
Can you walk?	Walk without assistance	0
	Only with assistance	6
	I stay in bed	11
What did you eat today?	All	0
	Half	3
	Quarter	9
	Nothing, Allowed	12
	Nothing, Not allowed	7
Main patient group admitted	Internal	7
	Surgery	0
	Geriatrics	5
	Neurology	3
	Others	6
Diseased Organ	Cancer	9
Fluid status	Dehydrated	7
	Normal	0
	Overload	10
PANDORA score	sum	

<sup>\*</sup> The relationship between the PANDORA score and hospital mortality within 30 days is given by the equation: logit =  $-6.72 + 0.1058 \times PANDORA$  score. The probability of death is given by the equation: Probability of death =  $e^{logit} / (1 + e^{logit})$ .



#### **PANDORA** score:

short term risk for hospitalized patients:

7 clinical items

(3 nutrition & mobility factors)!



Hiesmayr M et al. (2015) The Patient-And Nutrition-Derived Outcome Risk Assessment Score PANDORA): doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0127316

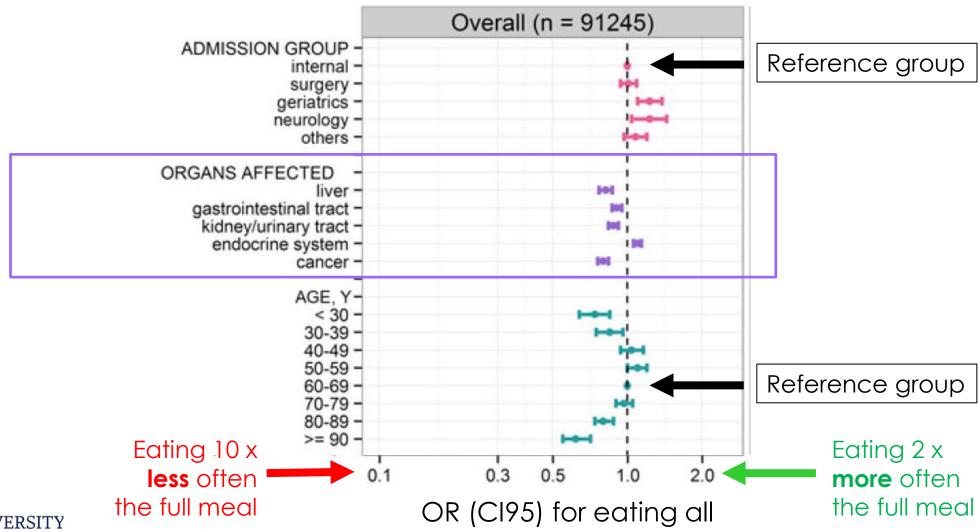




## Who does not eat all? Young & old, cancer ...

Schindler et al. American Journal of ClinicalNutrition (2016)





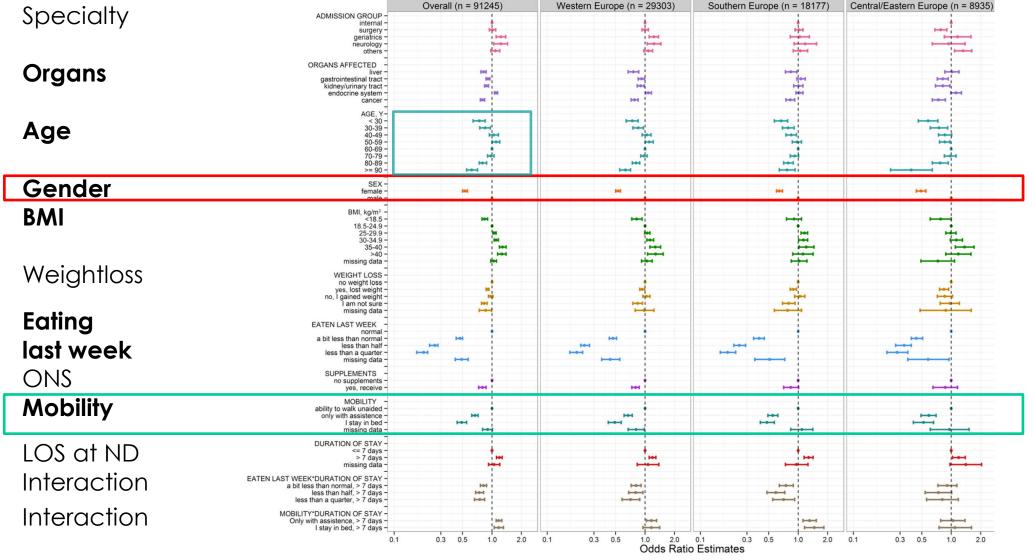


### Who does not eat all? Women, past eating, mobility

nutrition Day

WORLDWIDE

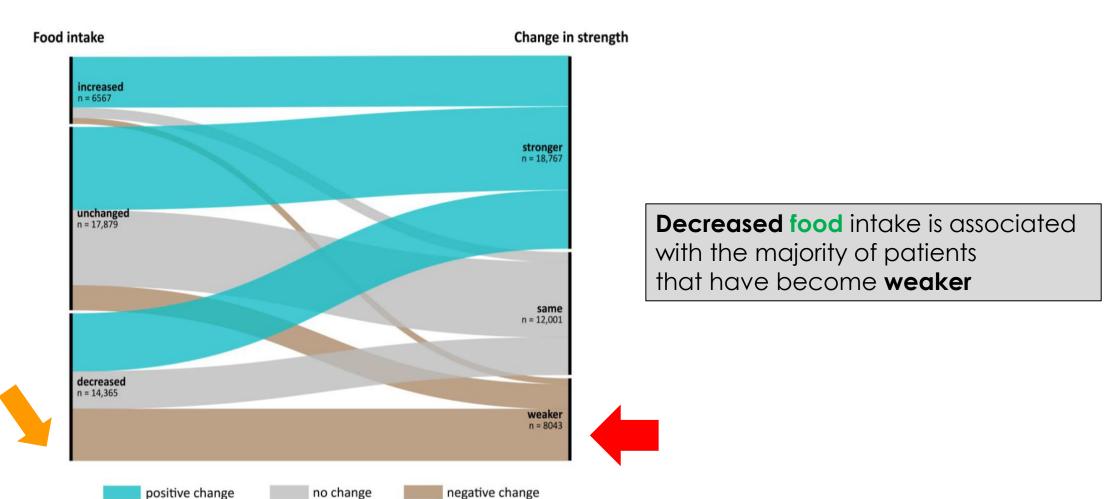
Schindler et al. American Journal of ClinicalNutrition (2016)





## Food intake change & change in strength





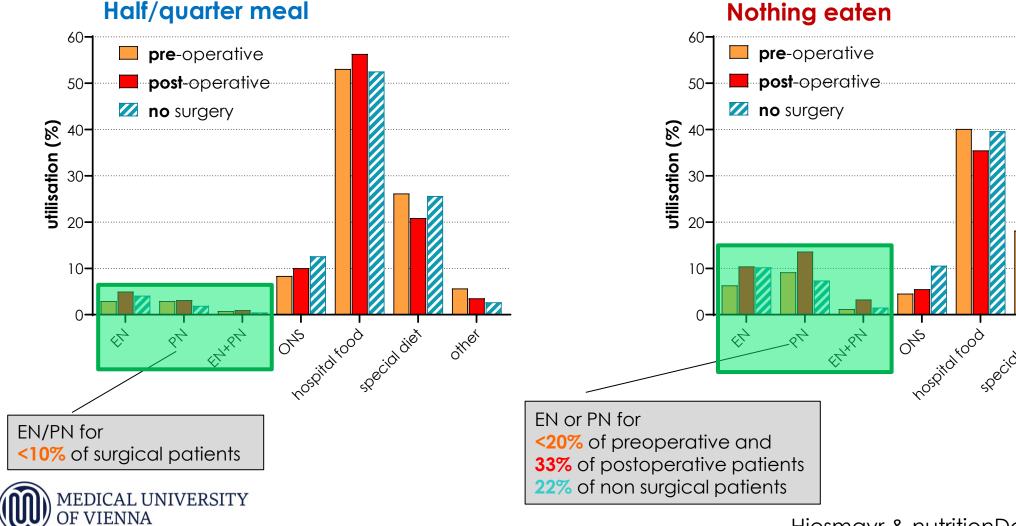


Nutrients **2023**, 15, 1527. https://doi.org/10.3390/nu15061527



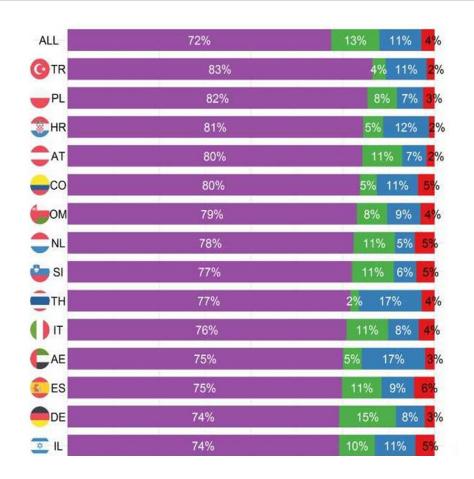
## Nutrition therapy for less & no eater: cohort 1

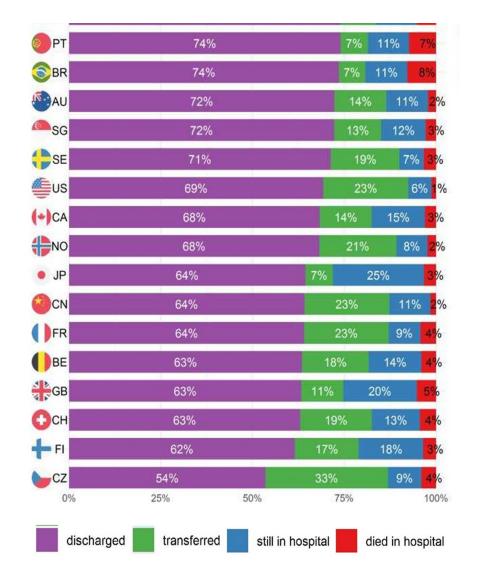




## Countries & nutritionDay outcome











#### nDay in Primary Care

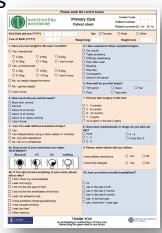


#### To be filled in by the patient in the waiting room



#### Malnutrition Risk factors

- Sex/age/weight/height
- Weight loss
- Mobility
- Food intake yesterday
- Food habits
- GI symptoms
- Recent surgery
- Medications
- Hospitalization



#### To be completed by the doctor at the end of the visit



#### Caregiver indicates on

- Reason for visiting the doctor
- Last visit on...
- Diagnosis/comorbidities
- Nutrition therapy (Today/planned)
- OUTCOME (after 6 months)

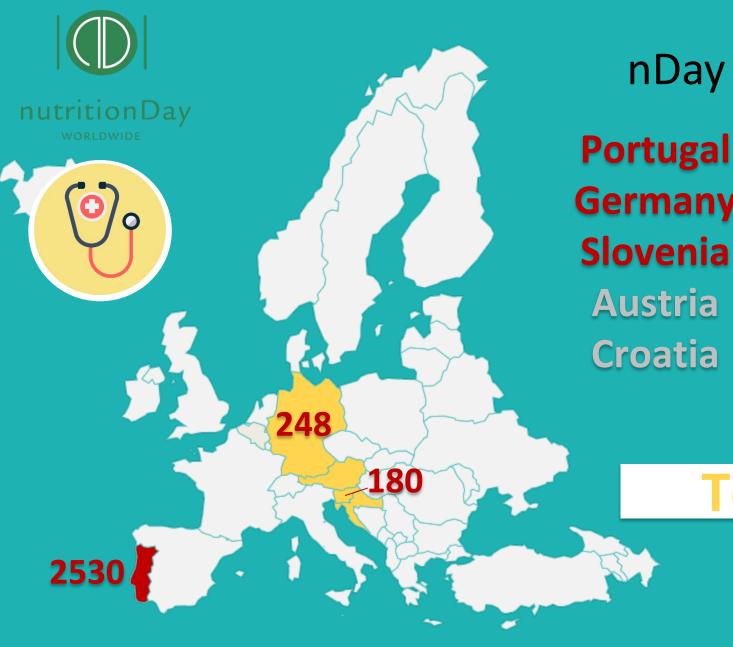












nDay in Primary Care PILOT

**Portugal 236** units 2530 patients (85.5%)

**Germany** 6 centers 248 patients (8.3%)

11 centers 180 patients (6%)

1 centers 0 patients

5 centers 0 patients

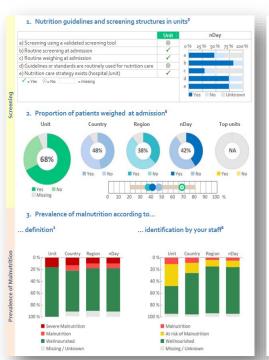
**Total 2958 patients** 

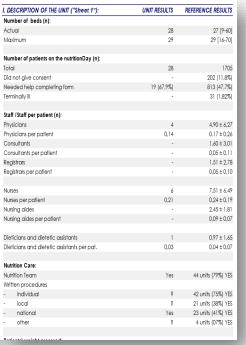


## nDay unit Reports





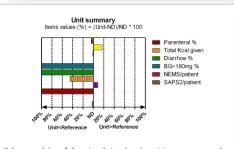












. Unit summary' shows 8 dimensions that are key elements to compare your unit with reference ICUs. Reference ICUs have fulfilled data quality criteria, especially an excellent patient follow-up for outcome 2 month after nutritionDay ICU. The middle of the graph represents the reference ICUs. Deviation to the right indicates a higher value from your ICU and deviation to the left lower values than the reference. All bars are relative deviation from the reference. Very large deviations can be real or may originate from missing or wrong data entry.

can be real or may originate from missing or wrong data entry.

SAPS2/patient determines the "admission" severity of illness during the first 24 hours in the ICU.

SOFA/patient determines how many organ failures were present at nutritionDay ICU and give a measure of the actual severity of your patients.

NEMS/patient is a measure of the nursing workload and as displayed shows how

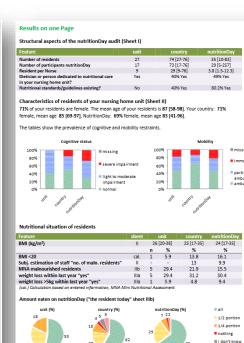
adapted your nursing resources are for their workload and as usphayed shows now adapted your nursing resources are for their workload. Of course you will prefer to be in the middle. Blood allucose > 180 mg is considered as a very rough process indicator for your

Blood glucose > 180 mg is considered as a very rough process indicator for your treatment of hyperglycemia. Check your proportion of patients treated with insulin in the report. You may consider moving towards the left.

Diarrhea is a patient oriented measure that is related to suffering, nutrition care and nursing workload. You would prefer to be at the left.

Total Kcal given indicates whether your energy supply is near the usual or not. Please note that the usual is 20% below the planned. Try to be on the right. Parenteral and enteral indicate the proportion of patients that are on either type of artificial nutrition. Two bas on one side indicate general deviation from the usual nutrition care. These indicators need to be seen also together severity and length of stay in the ICU.

Outcome reported refers to the completeness and thus quality of your data. We suggest that you should aim slightly at the right.





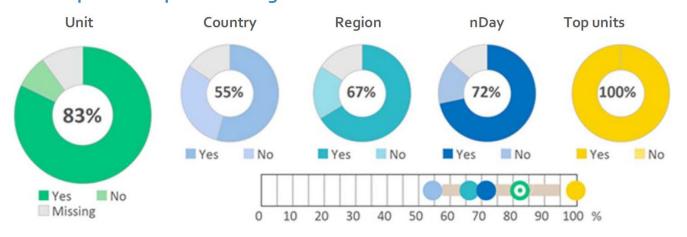


missing =

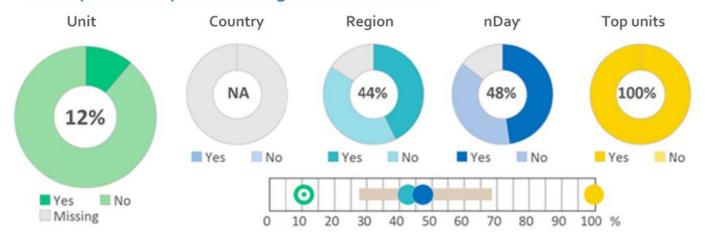
# Unit graphical quality report: **Process** Benchmarking



#### 2. Proportion of patients weighed at admission<sup>5</sup>



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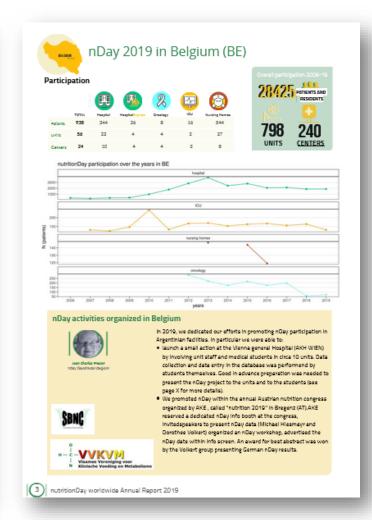


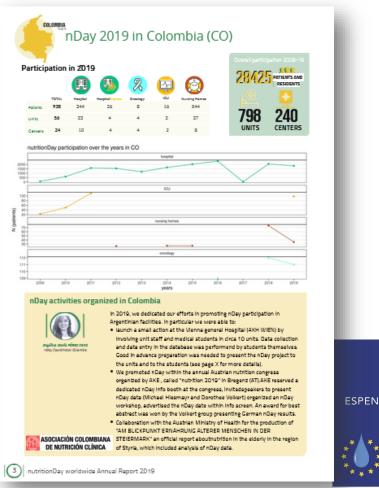
## nDay annual Report COUNTRY (1)



Countries are included ONLY if they have obtained a national report (min 6 units participating)







## Conclusion: nutritionDay advocacy



- Patient bring some characteristics/risk factors into the hospital that are associated with several outcome
- Risk profile changes with length of stay
- Risk factors interact and evolve in hospital:
   mobility & eating
- Not eating is not always recognized and not systematically triggering nutrition care
- nutritionDay
  - Creates knowledge & awareness
  - Objective benchmarking
  - Largest reference database for nutrition risk factors & care





#### Join on Nov 9th 2023 the international audit on nutrition care in healthcare institutions



Join the worldwide 1-day audit on nutritional care Together for a better nutritional care







Benchmark and monitor the nutrition care in your hospital or nursing home and your patients' nutrition risk profile. FREE unit report with a comparison to the worldwide reference in the same specialty! Participation free of costs





## nutritionDay Core Team





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