



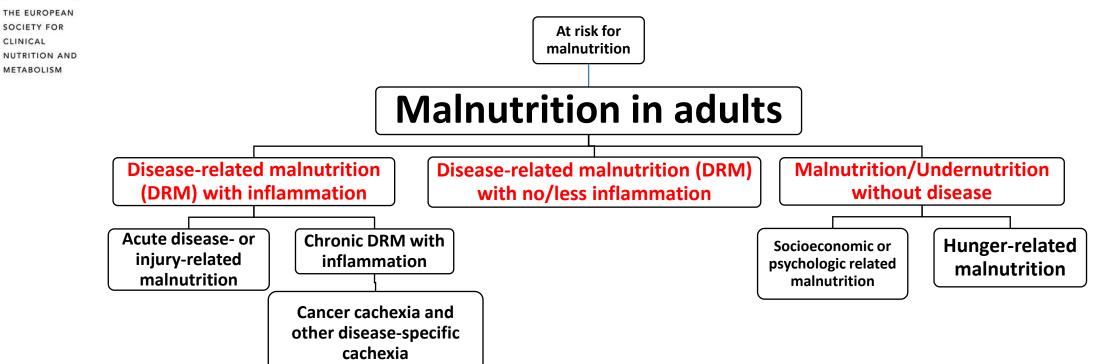
THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR

CLINICAL

METABOLISM

## The current concept of malnutrition













METABOLISM

#### "Malnutrition in adults" is clinically important

**Malnutrition in adults** 

- doubles length of stay in hospitals
- limits functionality
- increases morbidity and mortality
- generates the double cost of obesity





#### **ESPEN** Over the years many malnutrition diagnostic tools are used

- Subjective Global Assessment (SGA) 1987
- Patient-Generated (PG)-SGA 1995
- Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) 1999
- Malnutrition Universal Screening Tool (MUST) 2000
- MNA-Short Form (MNA-SF) 2001
- Nutritional Risk Screening-2002 (NRS-2002) 2002
- Cachexia (by Evans) 2008
- Protein Energy Wasting (kidney) 2008
- ESPEN 2010
- Cancer cachexia (by Fearon) 2011
- AND/ASPEN 2012
- ESPEN 2015
- Global Leadership Initiative on Malnutrition (GLIM) 2019



American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition



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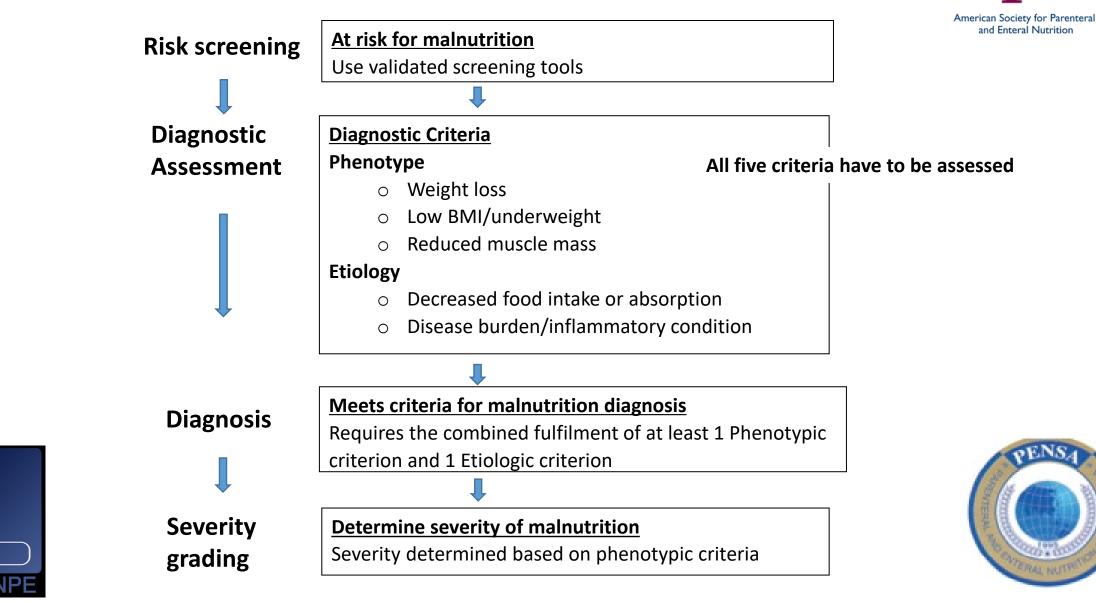
CLINICAL NUTRITION AND METABOLISM ESPEN



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METABOLISM

#### The GLIM procedure for the diagnosis of malnutrition aspen



# International Classification of Diseases – 11 is replacing ICD-10 over the next couple of years

# ICD-11 classification of malnutrition 5B54 Underweight in adults

En ICD-11 - Mortality and Morbidity × +			- 🗆 ×
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ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity	tatistics (Version · 04 / 2019)		∰ EN
Search undernutrition	[ Advanced Search ] Browse Coding Tool	Special Views Info	
<ul> <li>ICD-11 - Mortality and Morbidity Statistics</li> </ul>	Foundation URI : http://id.who.int/icd/entity/1153296343		
<ul> <li>01 Certain infectious or parasitic diseases</li> <li>02 Neoplasms</li> <li>03 Diseases of the blood or blood forming excess</li> </ul>	5B54 Underweight in adults		
<ul> <li>03 Diseases of the blood or blood-forming organs</li> <li>04 Diseases of the immune system</li> <li>05 Endocrine, nutritional or metabolic diseases</li> </ul>	Parent Undernutrition		
Endocrine diseases			Show all ancestors 😒
<ul> <li>Nutritional disorders</li> <li>Undernutrition</li> <li>5B50 Underweight in infants, children or adolescents</li> </ul>	Description Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	
5B51 Wasting in infants, children or adolescents	Postcoordination 🝞		
5B52 Acute malnutrition in infants, children or adolescents 5B53 Stunting in infants, children or adolescents	Add detail to <b>Underweight in adults</b> Has severity (use additional code, if desired .) XS5W Mild		
5B54 Underweight in adults <ul> <li>5B55 Vitamin A deficiency</li> <li>5B56 Vitamin C deficiency</li> </ul>	XS0T Moderate XS25 Severe		
<ul> <li>5B57 Vitamin D deficiency</li> <li>5B58 Vitamin E deficiency</li> <li>5B59 Vitamin K deficiency</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>5B5A Vitamin B1 deficiency</li> <li>5B5B Vitamin B2 deficiency</li> <li>5B5C Vitamin B3 deficiency</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>SBSC Vitamin B3 deficiency</li> <li>SBSD Vitamin B6 deficiency</li> <li>SBSE Folate deficiency</li> </ul>	-	Release Notes	
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ESPEN



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## **GLIM consensus of core criteria**



MNA MUST ESPEN ASPEN/ SGA Evans Fearon NRS-AND 2012 2002 -SF 2015 2008 2011 Etiology **Reduced food intake** γ V γ V Severe disease Y V V V V V IV /Inflammation Phenotype Weight loss Y V V γ γ V Low body mass index V 1/ Low lean/fat γ V V V V free/muscle mass



Cederholm et al. Clinical Nutrition 2019 Jensen et al. J Parenteral Enteral Nutrition 2019







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# The nutrition community needs an ICD-11 code for Malnutrition in adults



- Numerous health workers encounter malnutrition every day
- There is no relevant diagnosis code in the coming ICD-11 system
   BMI<18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> not relevant
- Only few patients receive the diagnosis of malnutrition
- 5-10 million older people only in Europe are estimated to be malnourished
- We don't know the true prevalence numbers regionally/globally
- We don't know what happens over time





## Proposal for ICD-11 amendment (launched 2020)

#### **Standardizing the diagnosis of malnutrition:**

#### Swedish CDC initiative supported by >40 PEN and other societies 5B72 Malnutrition in adults

When malnutrition is confirmed by the presence of a **combination of phenotypic criteria**; e.g. weight loss, low body mass index or reduced muscle mass, **and etiologic criteria**; e.g. reduced food assimilation (intake/digestion/absorption) or disease burden/inflammation.

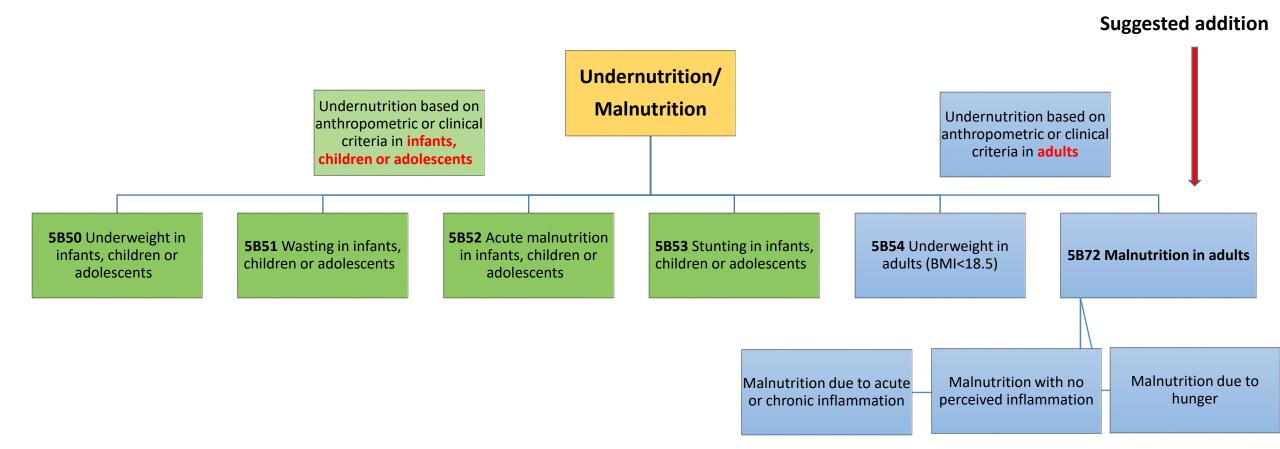
**5B72.0** Malnutrition in adults related to acute or chronic disease, injury or infection with moderate to severe **inflammation** 

**5B72.1** Malnutrition in adults related to disease with **non-discernible** or low level of **inflammation** 

**5B72.2** Malnutrition in adults related to pure **starvation/hunger** 

**Post-coordination:** XS0T Moderate XS25 Severe (for all codes)

# Suggested classification of malnutrition based on ICD-11 in its current form



ESPEN



# The global nutrition community supports an ICD-11 CC code for malnutrition in adults based on this concept



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**Swedish initiative** – SWESPEN and The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare - supported by >40 societies

- The 4 continental clinical nutrition societies (ASPEN, ESPEN, FELANPE, PENSA)
- European Federation of Associations of Dietitians (EFAD)
- European Patient Forum (EPF)
- United European Gastroenterology (UEG)
- >30 national clinical nutrition societies from the globe





## **ICD/WHO Communication – time line**

- SWESPEN and Swedish CDC meeting January 2020
- Proposal submitted to WHO/ICD December 2020
- WHO/MSAC discussion spring 2021 no decision

### Medical and Scientific Advisory Committee (MSAC) TOR and Governance

A Medical and Scientific Advisory Committee (MSAC) was launched at the Revision Conference in 2016 and will be comprised of no more than <u>12 experts selected by WHO</u>, some of whom may be drawn from the existing vertical TAGs. A primary role of the MSAC will be to advise WHO on scientific updates to ICD-11.

The advice by this committee will accelerate the decision process in relation to updates to ICD-11, make the advice less dependent of national experts, and allow inclusion of important scientific innovations in a timely fashion.

WHO

#### **Proposal History**

Creation	current version			by Magdalena Fresk	2020-11-30 07:12
State change	Submitted	⇒	MSAC	by Team 5 WHO	2021-01-11 12:10
State change	MSAC	⇒	MSAC_Voting	by MSAC Secretariat	2021-04-20 11:45
Voting	Voting Summary 20 Yes : 1 No : 0 Undecided : 4	21 MSAC	Voting 5	2021-04-20 12:00 - 2	021-05-10 12:00
State change	MSAC_Voting	₽	MSAC	by MSAC Secretariat	2021-05-31 03:25
State change	MSAC	⇒	Submitted	by Team3 WHO	2021-08-13 12:10
State change	Submitted	⊲	WHO	by Team3 WHO	2021-08-13 12:10

Current status

# **ICD/WHO Communication – time line**

- SWESPEN and Swedish CDC meeting January 2020
- Proposal submitted to WHO/ICD December 2020
- WHO/MSAC discussion spring 2021 no decision
- ICD-11 decision meeting Octobre 2021 not on the agenda
- ZOOM meeting with WHO/ICD May 2022 preliminary positive response
- ICD-11 decision meeting Octobre 2022 not on the agenda
- E-mail contact Swedish CDC WHO + repeated reminders no response
- ICD-11 decision meeting Octobre 2023 ?
- Interpretation?: Is the proposal blocked? Is this what to expect?
- Next steps?