

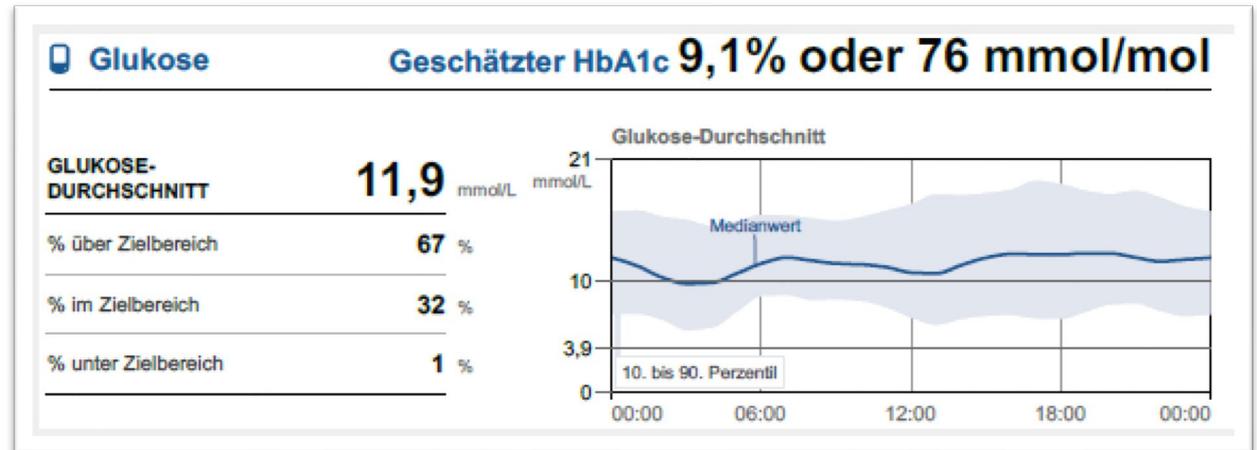
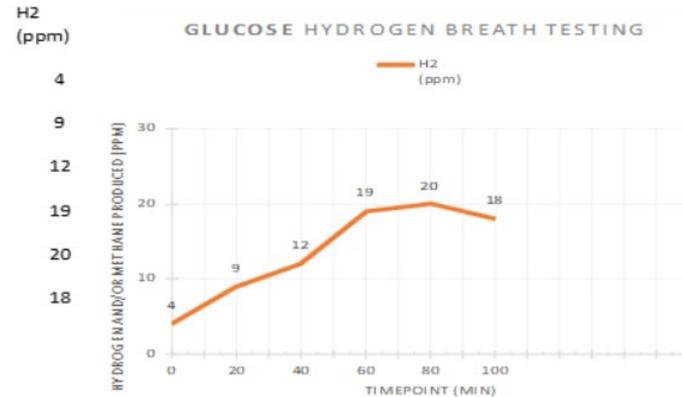
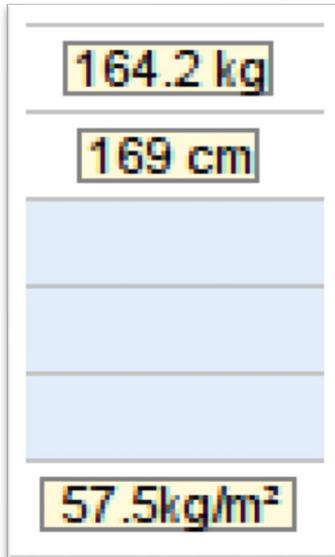
# GLIM: Evidenz und Konsequenz für die klinische Praxis?

Pascal Tribolet MSc nutr. med.

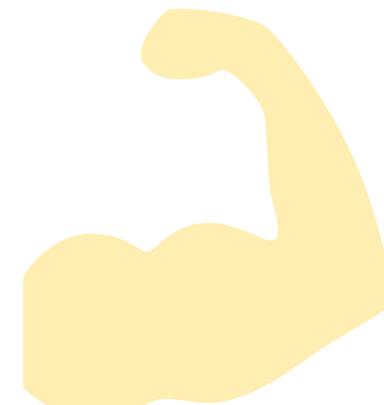
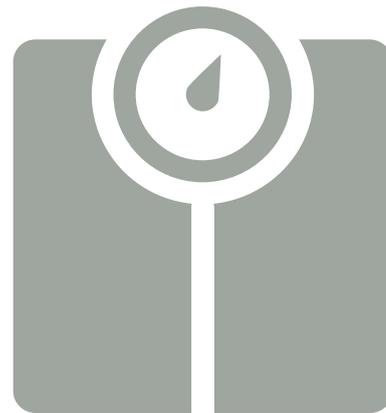
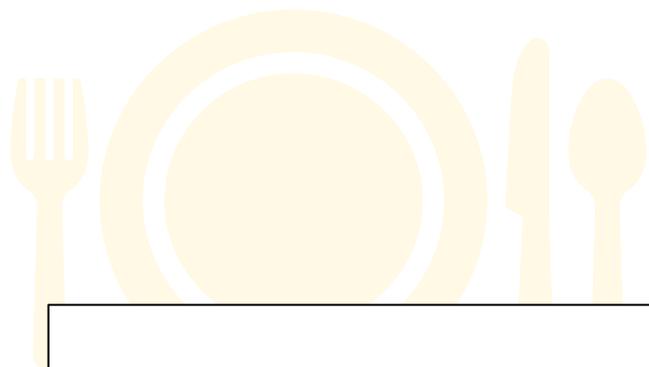
Kantonsspital Aarau, Berner Fachhochschule Gesundheit und Universität Wien (AT)

► GESKES Zertifikatskurs: Update Ernährung unter SwissDRG: Akutsomatik, STReha und TARPSY, 16.02.2023

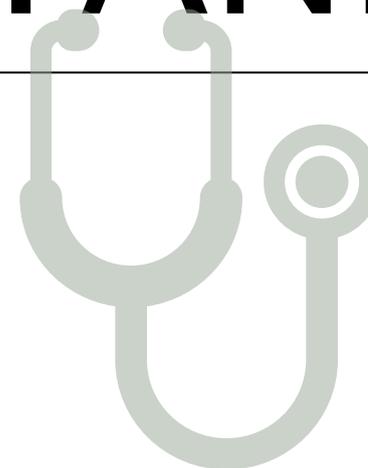
# Was haben die folgenden «Dinge» gemeinsam?



«Aber wie diagnostizieren wir die Mangelernährung?»



KEINEN “*GOLD* STANDARD”



# Global Leadership Initiative on Malnutrition (GLIM)

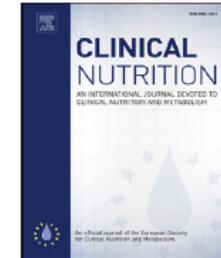
Clinical Nutrition 38 (2019) 1–9



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ESPEN Endorsed Recommendation

## GLIM criteria for the diagnosis of malnutrition – A consensus report from the global clinical nutrition community<sup>☆</sup>



T. Cederholm<sup>a, b, \*, 1</sup>, G.L. Jensen<sup>c, 1</sup>, M.I.T.D. Correia<sup>d</sup>, M.C. Gonzalez<sup>e</sup>, R. Fukushima<sup>f</sup>, T. Higashiguchi<sup>g</sup>, G. Baptista<sup>h</sup>, R. Barazzoni<sup>i</sup>, R. Blaauw<sup>j</sup>, A. Coats<sup>k, 1</sup>, A. Crivelli<sup>m</sup>, D.C. Evans<sup>n</sup>, L. Gramlich<sup>o</sup>, V. Fuchs-Tarlovsky<sup>p</sup>, H. Keller<sup>q</sup>, L. Llido<sup>r</sup>, A. Malone<sup>s, t</sup>, K.M. Mogensen<sup>u</sup>, J.E. Morley<sup>v</sup>, M. Muscaritoli<sup>w</sup>, I. Nyulasi<sup>x</sup>, M. Pirlich<sup>y</sup>, V. Pisprasert<sup>z</sup>, M.A.E. de van der Schueren<sup>aa, ab</sup>, S. Siltharm<sup>ac</sup>, P. Singer<sup>ad, ae</sup>, K. Tappenden<sup>af</sup>, N. Velasco<sup>ag</sup>, D. Waitzberg<sup>ah</sup>, P. Yamwong<sup>ai</sup>, J. Yu<sup>aj</sup>, A. Van Gossum<sup>ak, 2</sup>, C. Compher<sup>al, 2</sup>, GLIM Core Leadership Committee, GLIM Working Group<sup>3</sup>

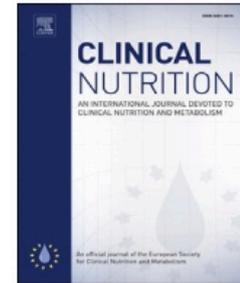
# Sind die GLIM-Kriterien ein gutes diagnostisches Tool?



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## Clinical Nutrition

journal homepage: <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/clnu>



Randomized Control Trials

## Validation of modified GLIM criteria to predict adverse clinical outcome and response to nutritional treatment: A secondary analysis of a randomized clinical trial



Nina Kaegi-Braun <sup>a, 1</sup>, Fabienne Boesiger <sup>a, 1</sup>, Pascal Tribolet <sup>b, c</sup>, Filomena Gomes <sup>d, e</sup>,  
Alexander Kutz <sup>a</sup>, Claus Hoess <sup>f</sup>, Vojtech Pavlicek <sup>f</sup>, Stefan Bilz <sup>g</sup>, Sarah Sigrist <sup>g</sup>,  
Michael Brändle <sup>g</sup>, Christoph Henzen <sup>h</sup>, Robert Thomann <sup>i</sup>, Jonas Rutishauser <sup>j</sup>,  
Drahomir Aujesky <sup>k</sup>, Nicolas Rodondi <sup>k, l</sup>, Jacques Donzé <sup>k, m</sup>, Zeno Stanga <sup>n</sup>,  
Dileep N. Lobo <sup>o, p</sup>, Tommy Cederholm <sup>q, r</sup>, Beat Mueller <sup>a, s</sup>, Philipp Schuetz <sup>a, s, \*</sup>

# Forschungsfragen

- ▶ Liefert der GLIM-Status prognostische Informationen über klinische Outcomes?
- ▶ Hat der GLIM-Status einen prädiktiven Wert in Bezug auf das Ansprechen einer Ernährungstherapie?

Population:

Hospitalisierte, medizinische  
Patient\*innen mit einem NRS  $\geq 3$   
Punkten



Frage 1:

Liefert der GLIM-  
Status prognostische  
Informationen über  
klinische Outcomes?

# EFFORT-Population

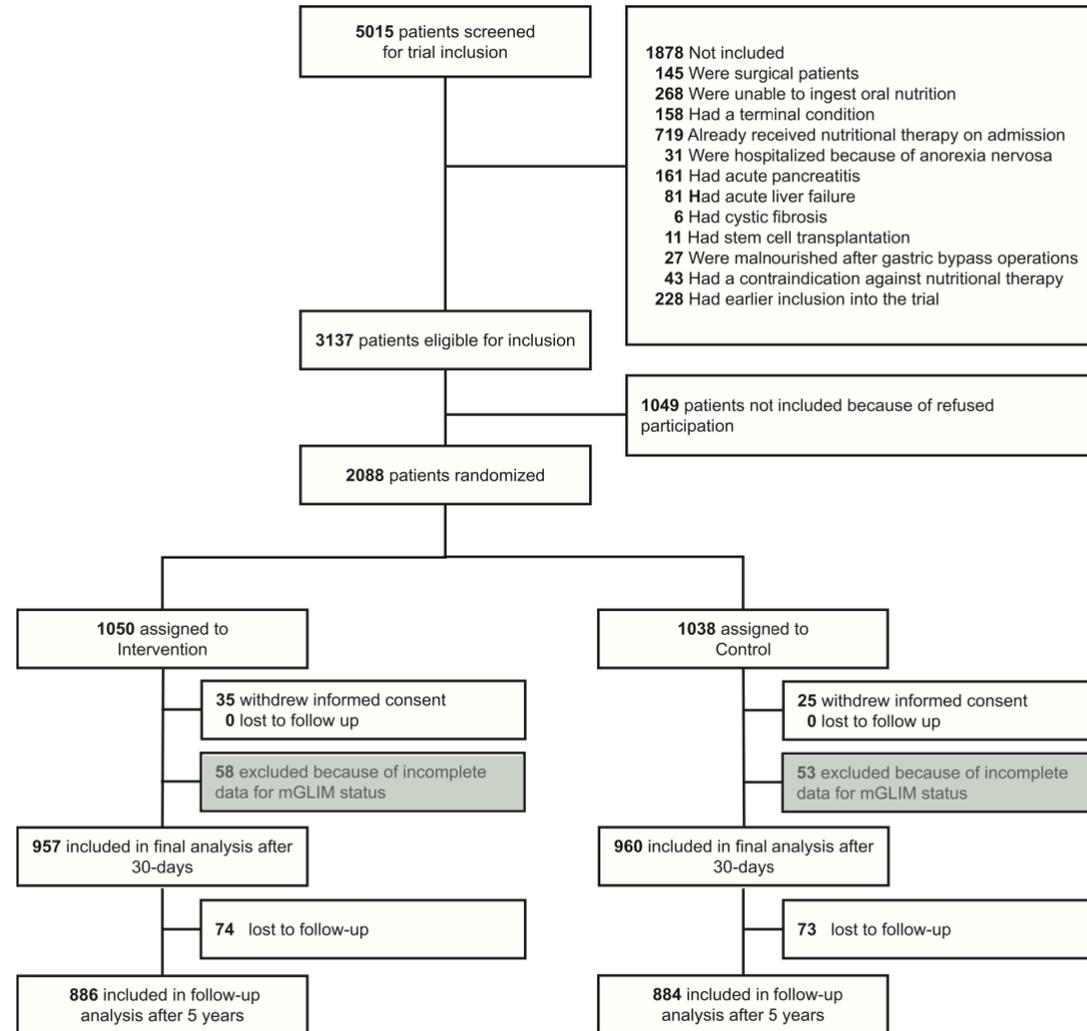
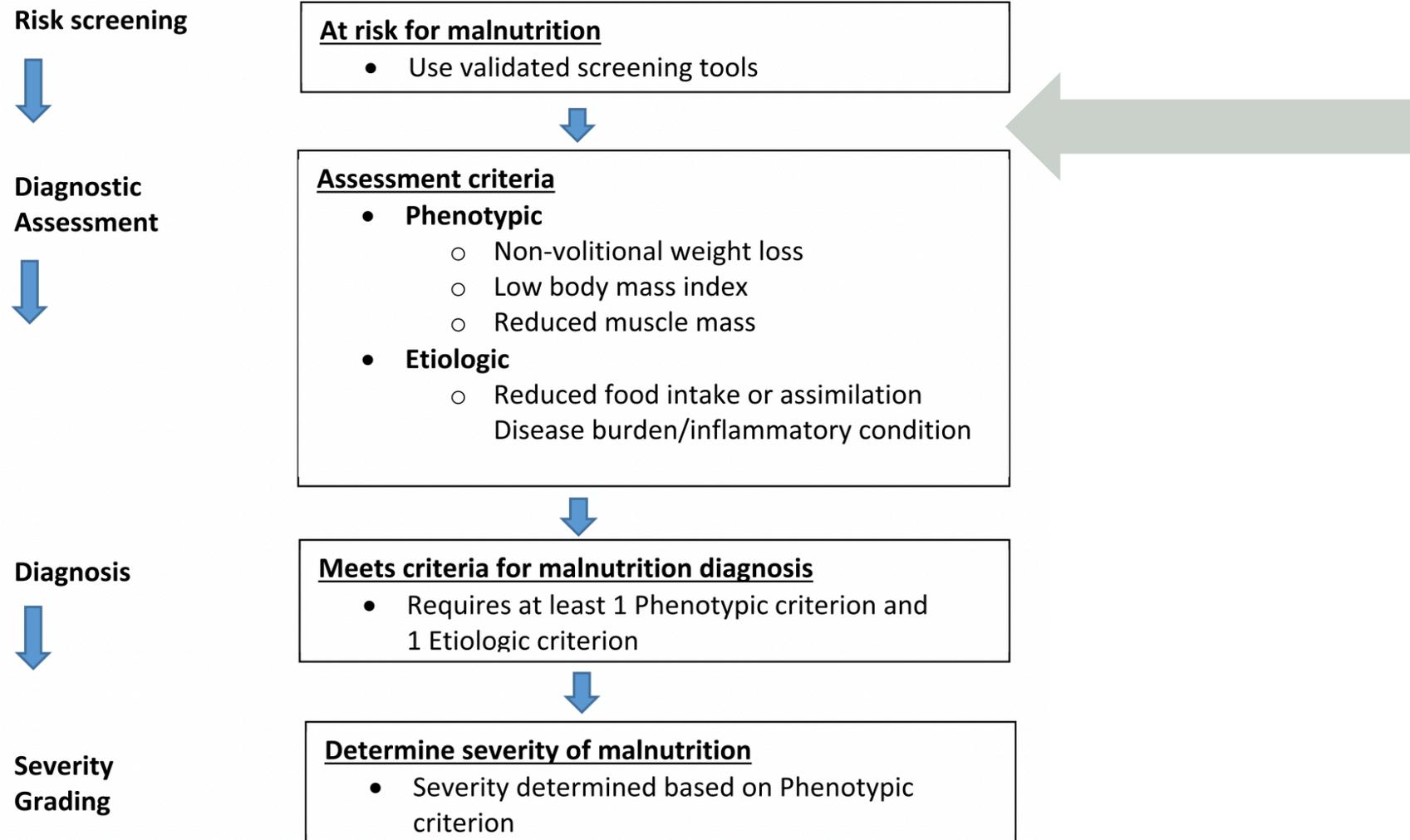


Fig. 1. Study flow diagram.

# GLIM-Ablauf



Population:  
Hospitalisierte, medizinische  
Patient\*innen mit einem NRS  $\geq 3$   
Punkten



Intervention/Kontrolle:  
GLIM positive vs. GLIM negative

Phenotypic and etiologic criteria for the diagnosis of malnutrition.				
Phenotypic Criteria <sup>a</sup>		Etiologic Criteria <sup>b</sup>		
Weight loss (%)	Low body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Reduced muscle mass <sup>c</sup>	Reduced food intake or assimilation <sup>b,c</sup>	Inflammation <sup>b,d</sup>
>5% within past 6 months, or >10% beyond 6 months	<20 if < 70 years, or <22 if >70 years Asia: <18.5 if < 70 years, or <20 if >70 years	Reduced by validated body composition measuring techniques <sup>e</sup>	≤50% of ER > 1 week, or any reduction for >2 weeks, or any chronic GI condition that adversely impacts food assimilation or absorption <sup>b,c</sup>	Acute disease/injury <sup>d,f</sup> or chronic disease-related <sup>d,f</sup>

Frage 1:  
Liefert der GLIM-  
Status prognostische  
Informationen über  
klinische Outcomes?

# GLIM-Einteilung (1/2)

Phenotypic and etiologic criteria for the diagnosis of malnutrition.

Phenotypic Criteria <sup>g</sup>		Etiologic Criteria <sup>g</sup>		
Weight loss (%)	Low body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Reduced muscle mass <sup>a</sup>	Reduced food intake or assimilation <sup>b,c</sup>	Inflammation <sup>d-f</sup>
>5% within past 6 months, or >10% beyond 6 months	<20 if < 70 years, or <22 if >70 years Asia: <18.5 if < 70 years, or <20 if >70 years	Reduced by validated body composition measuring techniques <sup>a</sup>	≤50% of ER > 1 week, or any reduction for >2 weeks, or any chronic GI condition that adversely impacts food assimilation or absorption <sup>b,c</sup>	Acute disease/injury <sup>d,f</sup> or chronic disease-related <sup>e,f</sup>
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
>5% within the last 6 months	Handgrip strength Female: <8kg Male: <16kg	≤50% within the last week or GI diagnosis	CRP >10 mg/l	

# GLIM-Einteilung (2/2)

**Table 1**  
Baseline characteristics.

	Overall	mGLIM-negative	mGLIM-positive	p value
n	1917	736	1181	
<b>Sociodemographics</b>				
Age, mean (SD) years	72.4 (14.1)	72.1 (14.4)	72.6 (13.9)	0.5
Male sex	1004 (52.4%)	382 (51.9%)	622 (52.7%)	0.74
<b>Nutritional assessment</b>				
BMI, mean (SD) kg/m <sup>2</sup>	24.7 (5.3)	26.4 (5.4)	23.6 (4.9)	<0.001
Weight at admission, mean (SD) kg	70.7 (16.6)	75.4 (16.9)	67.6 (15.7)	<0.001
Height, mean (SD) cm	167.7 (9.3)	167.8 (9.1)	167.7 (9.4)	0.82
<b>NRS 2002 total score</b>				
3	585 (30.5%)	343 (46.6%)	242 (20.5%)	<0.001
4	734 (38.3%)	266 (36.1%)	468 (39.6%)	
5	497 (25.9%)	101 (13.7%)	396 (33.5%)	
6	101 (5.3%)	26 (3.5%)	75 (6.4%)	
<b>mGLIM criteria</b>				
<b>Phenotypic criteria</b>	1358 (71.0%)	177 (24.1%)	1181 (100.0%)	<0.001
Weight loss >5% in 6 months	1135 (60.0%)	139 (19.1%)	996 (85.6%)	<0.001
BMI < 20 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (<70 years)	495 (25.8%)	82 (11.1%)	413 (34.9%)	<0.001
Low HGS, ≤8 kg (female) or ≤16 kg (male)	218 (12.4%)	22 (3.1%)	196 (16.6%)	<0.001
<b>Etiologic criteria</b>	1673 (87.2%)	492 (67.9%)	1181 (100.0%)	<0.001
Reduced food intake or gastrointestinal problem	1173 (61.2%)	320 (43.5%)	853 (72.2%)	<0.001
Inflammation, CRP ≥ 10 mg/l	1173 (61.2%)	419 (58.4%)	754 (63.9%)	<0.001
<b>Admission diagnosis</b>				
Infection	236 (12.3%)	236 (32.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0.085
Cancer	112 (5.8%)	112 (15.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0.001
Cardiovascular disease	200 (10.4%)	82 (11.1%)	118 (9.9%)	0.15
Failure to thrive	187 (9.8%)	72 (9.8%)	115 (9.7%)	0.97
Lung disease	117 (6.1%)	49 (6.7%)	68 (5.8%)	0.42
Gastrointestinal disease	159 (8.3%)	38 (5.2%)	121 (10.2%)	<0.001
Neurological disease	91 (4.7%)	54 (7.3%)	37 (3.1%)	<0.001
Renal disease	63 (3.3%)	19 (2.6%)	44 (3.7%)	0.17
Metabolic disease	60 (3.1%)	30 (4.1%)	30 (2.5%)	0.06
Other	48 (2.5%)	17 (2.3%)	31 (2.6%)	0.67
<b>Comorbidities</b>				
Hypertension	1037 (54.1%)	399 (54.2%)	638 (54.0%)	0.94
Malignant disease	642 (33.5%)	199 (27.0%)	443 (37.5%)	<0.001
Chronic kidney disease	597 (31.1%)	222 (30.2%)	375 (31.8%)	0.46
Coronary heart disease	538 (28.1%)	216 (29.3%)	322 (27.3%)	0.32
Diabetes	402 (21.0%)	164 (22.3%)	238 (20.2%)	0.27
Congestive heart failure	325 (17.0%)	135 (18.3%)	190 (16.1%)	0.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	288 (15.0%)	109 (14.8%)	179 (15.2%)	0.84
Peripheral arterial disease	177 (9.2%)	63 (8.6%)	114 (9.7%)	0.42
Cerebrovascular disease	155 (8.1%)	65 (8.8%)	90 (7.6%)	0.34
Dementia	68 (3.5%)	23 (3.1%)	45 (3.8%)	0.43

GLIM  
negative  
38%

GLIM  
positive  
62%

GLIM positive:

- tieferer BMI
- höherer NRS score
- mehr onkologische und gastrointestinale Erkrankungen

Abbreviations: GLIM, Global Leadership Initiative on Malnutrition (mGLIM-negative meaning not fulfilling modified GLIM criteria; mGLIM-positive meaning fulfilling modified GLIM criteria); BMI, body mass index; NRS, Nutritional risk screening; SD, standard deviation.

Population:  
Hospitalisierte, medizinische  
Patient\*innen mit einem NRS  $\geq 3$   
Punkten



Intervention/Kontrolle:  
GLIM Positive vs. GLIM Negative

Phenotypic and etiologic criteria for the diagnosis of malnutrition.				
Phenotypic Criteria <sup>a</sup>		Etiologic Criteria <sup>a</sup>		
Weight loss (%)	Low body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Reduced muscle mass <sup>b</sup>	Reduced food intake or assimilation <sup>b,c</sup>	Inflammation <sup>b,d</sup>
>5% within past 6 months, or >10% beyond 6 months	<20 if < 70 years, or <22 if >70 years Asia: <18.5 if < 70 years, or <20 if >70 years	Reduced by validated body composition measuring techniques <sup>e</sup>	≤50% of ER > 1 week, or any reduction for >2 weeks, or any chronic GI condition that adversely impacts food assimilation or absorption <sup>b,c</sup>	Acute disease/injury <sup>d,f</sup> or chronic disease-related <sup>d,f</sup>

Frage 1:  
Liefert der GLIM-  
Status prognostische  
Informationen über  
klinische Outcomes?

Resultat:  
> 50% höhere Chance für  
unerwünschte klinische Outcomes

# Resultate (1/4)

## Primärer Endpunkt

### Unerwünschte klinische Outcomes:

- Mortalität
- Verlegung auf die Intensivstation
- Ungeplante Rehospitalisierung
- Schwere Komplikationen
- Verschlechterung vom funktionellen Status

GLIM positive	GLIM negative
330/1181 (27.9%)	140/736 (19.0%)

OR 1.65 (95% CI 1.32-2.06; p<0.001)

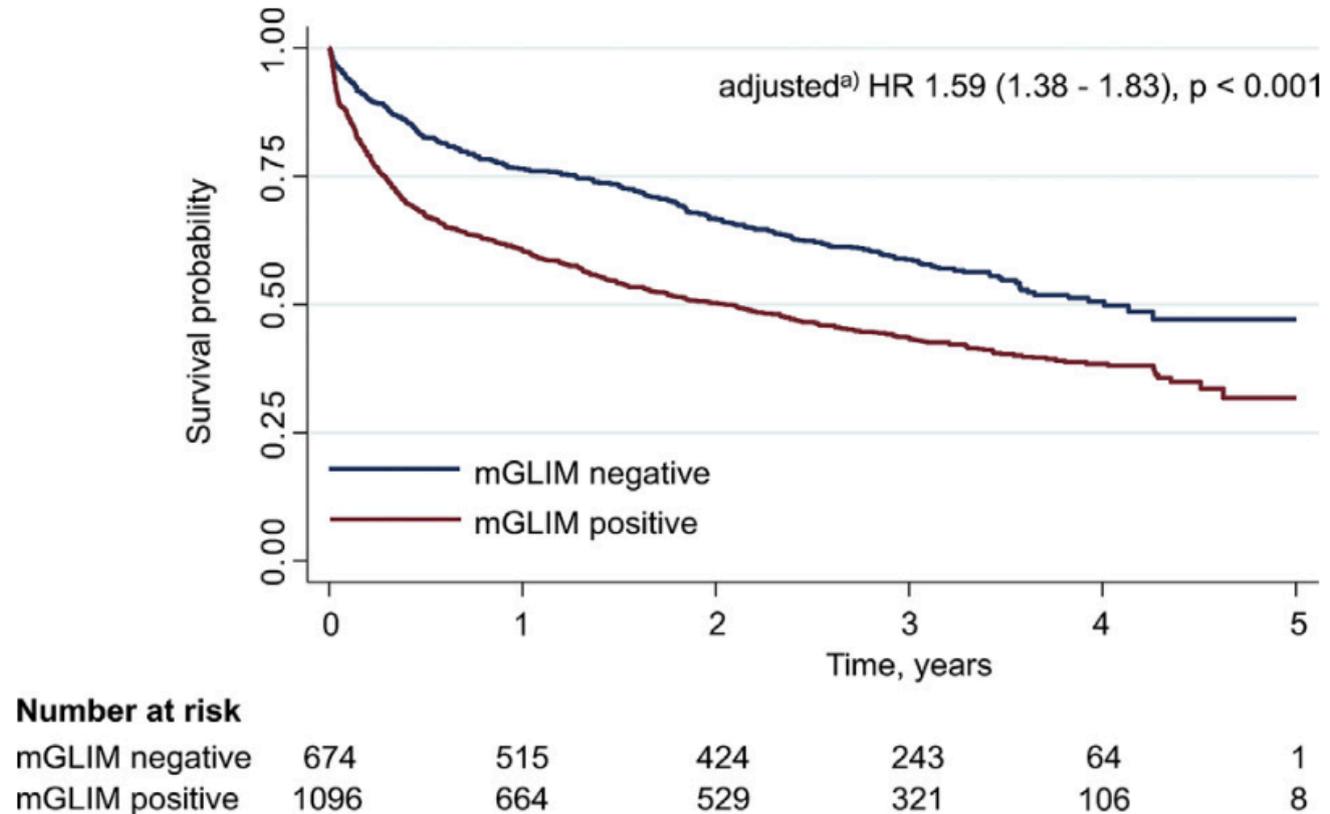
# Resultate (2/4)

## Sekundäre Endpunkte

	GLIM pos	GLIM neg	Adj. OR (95% CI)	p-value
<b>30-day all-cause mortality</b>	127/1181 (10.8)	35/736 (4.8)	2.25 (1.51-3.34)	<0.001
<b>Admission to ICU</b>	33/1181 (2.8)	11/736 (1.5)	1.95 (0.97-3.91)	0.061
<b>Non-elective hospital readmission</b>	111/1181 (9.4)	58/736 (7.9)	1.12 (0.8-1.57)	0.507
<b>Major complications</b>	90/1181 (7.6)	52/736 (7.1)	1.04 (0.72-1.49)	0.835
<b>Decline in functional status <math>\geq 10\%</math></b>	170/1181 (14.4)	59/736 (8)	1.82 (1.32-2.51)	<0.001
<b>Length of hospital stay</b>	10.45 (8.10)	9.63 (7.20)	0.77 (0.05-1.49)	0.036
<b>180-day mortality</b>	336/1181 (28.5)	107/736 (14.5)	2.23 (1.71-2.9)	<0.001
<b>Quality of life (EQ5D-VAS) 180 days</b>	67.94 (20.40)	71.06 (19.80)	-3.21 (-5.44--0.97)	0.005
<b>5-year mortality</b>	642/1096 (58.6)	292/674 (43.3)	1.81 (1.45-2.25)	<0.001

# Resultate (3/4)

## Sekundärer Endpunkt 5 Jahres Mortalität



# Resultate (4/4)

## Assoziation von individuellen GLIM-Kriterien und klinischen Outcomes

Association of individual mGLIM criteria and clinical outcome.

	Patients meeting the criterion	Patients without the criterion	Unadjusted	
	Events/total (%)	Events/total (%)	OR or coefficient (95% CI)	p-value
<b>Adverse clinical outcome within 30-days</b>				
<b>Phenotypic criteria</b>				
Weight loss > 5% in 6 months	306/1135 (27)	159/757 (21)	1.39 (1.12–1.73)	0.003
BMI < 20 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (<70 y) or BMI < 22 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (≥70 y)	130/495 (26.3)	340/1420 (23.9)	1.13 (0.89–1.43)	0.302
HGS ≤8 kg (female) or ≤16 kg (male)	63/218 (28.9)	352/1543 (22.8)	1.38 (1–1.89)	0.048
<b>Etiologic criteria</b>				
Food intake <50% or gastrointestinal problem	299/1175 (25.5)	171/739 (23.1)	1.13 (0.91–1.41)	0.254
Inflammation (CRP ≥ 10 mg/l)	362/1339 (27)	89/526 (16.9)	1.82 (1.41–2.35)	<0.001
<b>Overall</b>				
≥1 phenotypic criterion	358/1358 (26.4)	112/556 (20.1)	1.42 (1.12–1.8)	0.004
≥1 etiologic criterion	434/1673 (25.9)	34/233 (14.6)	2.05 (1.4–3)	<0.001

Population:  
Hospitalisierte, medizinische  
Patient\*innen mit einem NRS  $\geq 3$   
Punkten



Intervention/Kontrolle:  
GLIM Positive vs. GLIM Negative

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Frage 1:  
Liefert der GLIM-  
Status prognostische  
Informationen über  
klinische Outcomes?



Resultat:  
> 50% höhere Chance für  
unerwünschte klinische Outcomes

Schlussfolgerung:  
Der GLIM-Status hat eine hohe  
prognostische Bedeutung für  
kurz- und langfristige klinische  
Outcomes

# Weitere Studien

Original article

## Prevalence and prognostic implications of malnutrition as defined by GLIM criteria in elderly patients with heart failure

Susumu Hirose <sup>a</sup>, Yuya Matsue <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Kentaro Kamiya <sup>c</sup>, Nobuyuki Kagiya <sup>d,e,f</sup>, Masaru Hiki <sup>a</sup>, Taishi Dotare <sup>a</sup>, Tsutomu Sunayama <sup>a</sup>, Masaaki Konishi <sup>g</sup>, Hiroshi Saito <sup>a,h</sup>, Kazuya Saito <sup>i</sup>, Yuki Ogasahara <sup>j</sup>, Emi Maekawa <sup>k</sup>, Takeshi Kitai <sup>l</sup>, Kentaro Iwata <sup>m</sup>, Kentaro Jujo <sup>n</sup>, Hiroshi Wada <sup>o</sup>, Takatoshi Kasai <sup>a,b</sup>, Shin-ichi Momomura <sup>p</sup>, Tohru Minamino <sup>a,q</sup>



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Original article

## Weight loss and BMI criteria in GLIM's definition of malnutrition is associated with postoperative complications following abdominal resections – Results from a National Quality Registry

Eli Skeie <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Randi Julie Tangvik <sup>a,c</sup>, Linn S ave Nymo <sup>d</sup>, Stig Harthug <sup>a,b</sup>, Kristoffer Lassen <sup>e,f</sup>, Asgaut Viste <sup>a,c</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Department of Research and Development, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway

<sup>b</sup> Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

<sup>c</sup> Department of Clinical Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

<sup>d</sup> Department for Gastrointestinal Surgery, University Hospital of North Norway, Troms , Norway

<sup>e</sup> Department of Gastroenterological Surgery/HPB Section, Oslo University Hospital at Rikshospitalet, Oslo, Norway

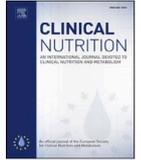
<sup>f</sup> Institute of Clinical Medicine, Arctic University of Troms , Troms , Norway



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Original article

## The GLIM criteria as an effective tool for nutrition assessment and survival prediction in older adult cancer patients

Xi Zhang <sup>a,b,c,d,1</sup>, Meng Tang <sup>a,b,c,1</sup>, Qi Zhang <sup>a,b,c</sup>, Kang-Ping Zhang <sup>a,b,c</sup>, Zeng-Qing Guo <sup>e</sup>, Hong-Xia Xu <sup>f</sup>, Kai-Tao Yuan <sup>g</sup>, Miao Yu <sup>g</sup>, Marco Braga <sup>h</sup>, Tommy Cederholm <sup>i</sup>, Wei Li <sup>j,\*\*\*</sup>, Rocco Barazzoni <sup>k,\*\*</sup>, Han-Ping Shi <sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>



Original Communication

## Comparison of the Efficacy of the Global Leadership Initiative on Malnutrition Criteria, Subjective Global Assessment, and Nutrition Risk Screening 2002 in Diagnosing Malnutrition and Predicting 5-Year Mortality in Patients Hospitalized for Acute Illnesses

Cafer Balci, MD<sup>1</sup> ; Bařak Bolayir, MD<sup>2</sup>; Mert Eřme, MD<sup>1</sup>; G neř Arik, MD<sup>3</sup>; Mehmet Emin Kuyumcu, MD<sup>1</sup>; Yusuf Yeřil, MD<sup>1</sup>; Hacer Doęan Varan, MD<sup>1</sup>;  zg r Kara, MD<sup>4</sup>; A. Evrim G ng r<sup>5</sup>; Burcu Balam Doęu, MD<sup>1</sup>; Mustafa Cankurtaran, MD<sup>1</sup>; and Meltem Halil, MD<sup>1</sup>



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Population:  
Hospitalisierte, medizinische  
Patient\*innen mit einem NRS  $\geq 3$   
Punkten



Frage 2:  
Hat der GLIM-Status  
einen prädiktiven  
Wert in Bezug auf das  
Ansprechen einer  
Ernährungstherapie?

Population:

Hospitalisierte, medizinische  
Patient\*innen mit einem NRS  $\geq 3$   
Punkten



Intervention/Kontrolle:

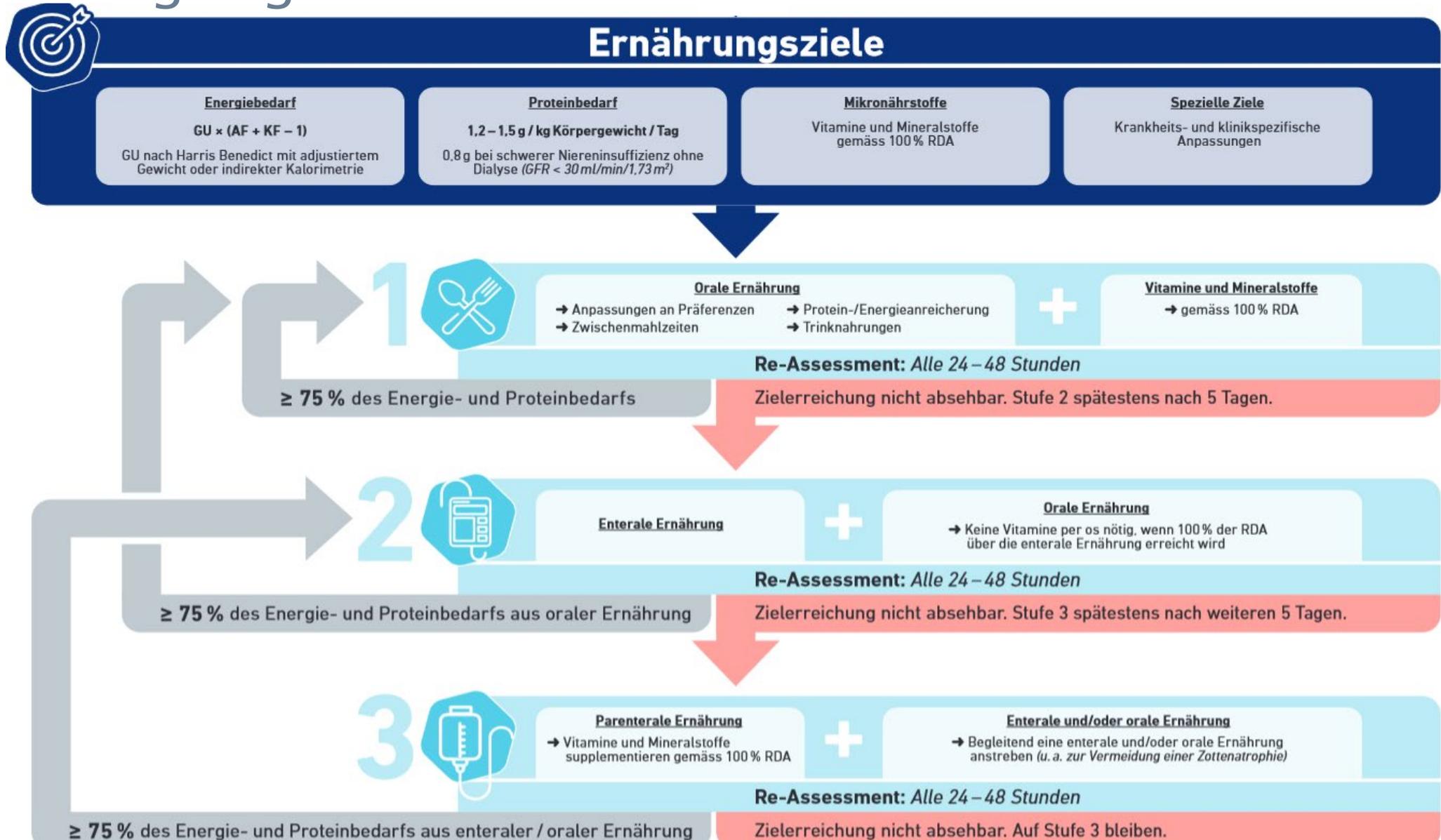
Individualisierte  
Ernährungstherapie vs. Standard  
Spitalernährung



Frage 2:

Hat der GLIM-Status  
einen prädiktiven  
Wert in Bezug auf das  
Ansprechen einer  
Ernährungstherapie?

# Ernährungsalgorithmus



Population:

Hospitalisierte, medizinische Patient\*innen mit einem NRS  $\geq 3$  Punkten



Intervention/Kontrolle:

Individualisierte Ernährungstherapie vs. Standard Spitalernährung



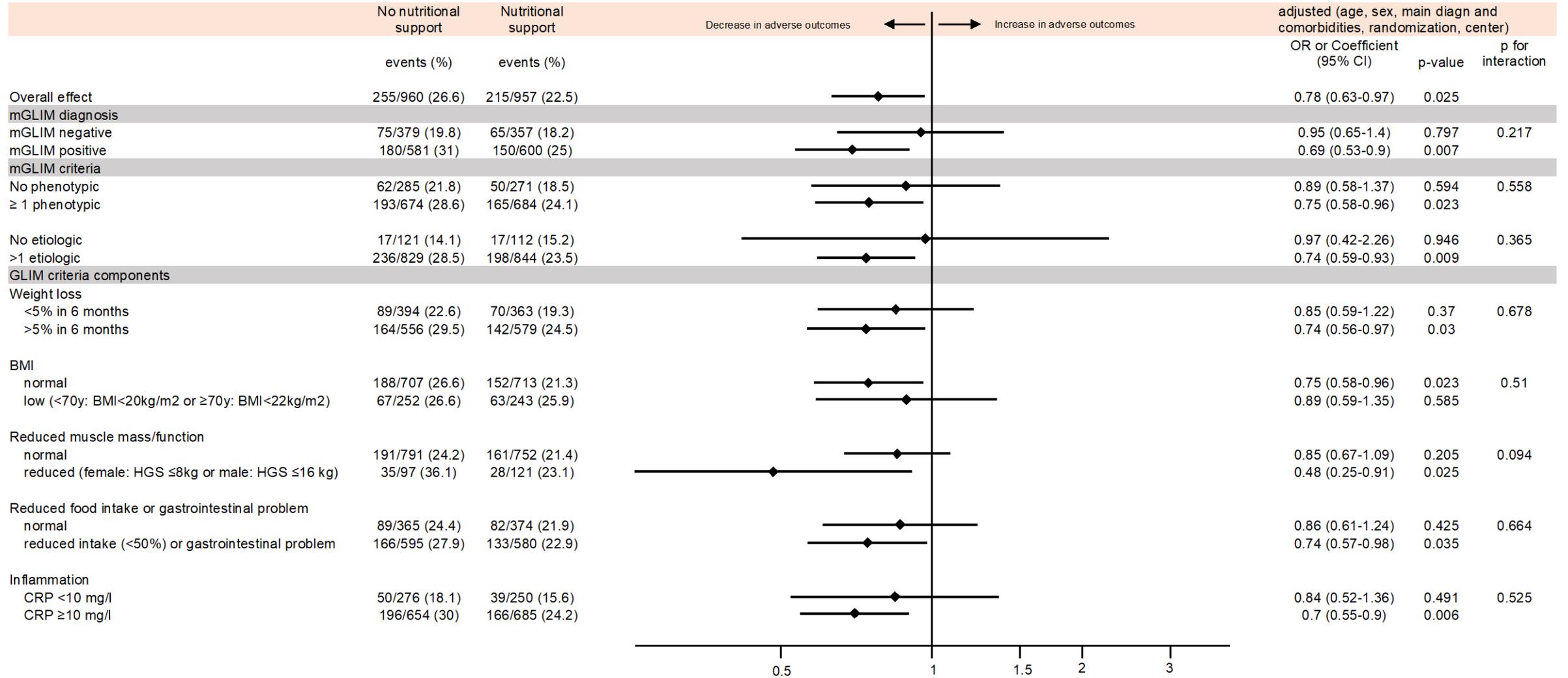
Frage 2:

Hat der GLIM-Status einen prädiktiven Wert in Bezug auf das Ansprechen einer Ernährungstherapie?

Resultat:

Keine signifikanten Unterschiede beim Ansprechen auf eine Ernährungstherapie zwischen GLIM Positiven und GLIM Negativen

# Resultate



Population:

Hospitalisierte, medizinische Patient\*innen mit einem NRS  $\geq 3$  Punkten



Intervention/Kontrolle:

Individualisierte Ernährungstherapie vs. Standard Spitalernährung



Frage 2:

Hat der GLIM-Status einen prädiktiven Wert in Bezug auf das Ansprechen einer Ernährungstherapie?



Resultat:

Keine signifikanten Unterschiede beim Ansprechen auf eine Ernährungstherapie zwischen GLIM Positiven und GLIM Negativen

Schlussfolgerung:

Der prädiktive Wert von GLIM bleibt unklar. Weitere Forschung ist notwendig

# Weitere Studien

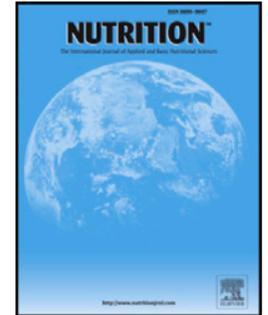


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## Nutrition

journal homepage: [www.nutritionjournal.com](http://www.nutritionjournal.com)



Applied nutritional investigation

## Nutritional support therapy after GLIM criteria may neglect the benefit of reducing infection complications compared with NRS2002: Reanalysis of a cohort study

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**Population:**  
Hospitalisierte, medizinische Patient\*innen mit einem NRS  $\geq 3$  Punkten



**Intervention/Kontrolle:**  
GLIM Positive vs. GLIM Negative

Phenotypic and etiologic criteria for the diagnosis of malnutrition			
Phenotypic Criteria <sup>a</sup>	Biologic Criteria <sup>b</sup>		
Weight loss (%)	Low body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Reduced muscle mass <sup>c</sup>	Biologic Criteria <sup>b</sup>
<5% within past 6 months, or >10% beyond 6 months	<20 if <70 years, or <22 if >70 years	Reduced by validated body composition measuring techniques <sup>d</sup>	Reduced food intake or assimilation <sup>e,f</sup>
	Acute	<18.5 if <70 years, or <20 if >70 years	Inflammation <sup>g,h</sup>
			Acute disease/injury <sup>i,j</sup>
			or chronic disease-related <sup>k</sup>

**Frage 1:**  
Liefert der GLIM-Status prognostische Informationen über klinische Outcomes?

**Resultate:**  
> 50% höhere Chance für unerwünschte klinische Outcomes

**Schlussfolgerung:**  
Der GLIM-Status hat eine hohe prognostische Bedeutung für kurz- und langfristige klinische Outcomes



**Population:**  
Hospitalisierte, medizinische Patient\*innen mit einem NRS  $\geq 3$  Punkten



**Intervention/Kontrolle:**  
Individualisierte Ernährungstherapie vs. Standard Spitalernährung



**Frage 2:**  
Hat der GLIM-Status einen prädiktiven Wert in Bezug auf das Ansprechen einer Ernährungstherapie?

**Resultate:**  
Keine signifikanten Unterschiede beim Ansprechen auf eine Ernährungstherapie zwischen GLIM Positiven und GLIM Negativen

**Schlussfolgerung:**  
Der prädiktive Wert von GLIM bleibt unklar. Weitere Forschung ist notwendig



Sind die GLIM-Kriterien das optimale Diagnose-Tool für die Mangelernährung?

# Einige weitere offene Fragen

- ▶ Welche Rolle spielt der BMI?
- ▶ Assessment der Muskelmasse und -funktion?
- ▶ Messung der Nahrungsaufnahme?
- ▶ Bedeutung der Inflammation?
- ▶ Gibt es weitere relevante Biomarker?
- ▶ ....

# Schlussfolgerung



Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

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► GESKES Zertifikatskurs: Update Ernährung unter SwissDRG: Akutsomatik, STReha und TARPSY, 16.02.2023