# Cheatography

# Malnutrition Cheat Sheet by Michellephillips02 via cheatography.com/214485/cs/46706/

### Handbook p176

2022. An evidence-based guide for the identification and nutritional management of malnutrition and frailty in Australian and New Zealand community

GLIM criteria to diagnose malnutrition

2009. DA best practice guidelines on management of malnutrition

### Screening

MST 3-5 = referral to APD. Acute and
outpatient hospital settings
MNA-SF. 0-11 points = at risk. Older adults (≥65 years), especially in hospitals, community and aged care
MUST. All adults in hospital, community and residential care settings
Low risk of malnutrition: MST 0-1, MUST 0
Moderate risk of malnutrition: MST 1, MUST 1.
High risk of malnutrition: MST 3-5. MUST

Hig 2+.

Usually by nurse/Nut assistant

poor handgrip strength	oedema
thin calf	bones prominent
sunken eyes	inability to sit up
Complications	
Muscle wasting & weakness (↑ falls risk)	<ul><li>immune function</li><li>more infections</li></ul>
Delayed wound healing	Cognitive impairment
Gastrointestinal dysfunction	↓ bone health
Hormone imbalances	Hair thinnning
Cold intolerance	Fatigue



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## HPHE

## ONS/EN

Refer: OT - eating assistance tools. Speechie - signs of dysphagia

### Diagnosis

SGA (acute, aged care, post-op)

PG-SGA (oncology)

### Diagnosis (GLIM Criteria) Woight >5% 6/12 OR >10% >6/12

vveight loss (%)	>5% 6/12 <i>OR</i> >10% >6/12
BMI	<20 (<70 years), <22 (>70 years). <b>Asia</b> <18.5 (<70 years), <20 (>70 years)
Reduced muscle mass	Physical findings SGA - signs of muscle wasting
Reduced food intake	<50% of ER >1/52 <i>OR</i> any reduction for >2/52, <i>OR</i> chronic GI condition impacting intake or absorbtion
Inflam- mation	Acute disease/injurt or chronic disease-related

Moderate	5-10% weight loss 6/12, OR
(stage 1)	10-20% beyond 6/12. BMI <20
	(<70 years), <22 (>70 years)
Severe	>10% within 6/12, OR 20%
(stage 2)	beyong 6/12. BMI <18.5 (<70
	years), <20 if >70 years)

# Refeeding risk GI profile: liver function tests Endocrine function: BGL, Fasted BG Inflammatory response: BGL, CRP Nutritional anaemia: Hb, Hct, s. Iron Stress: Alb, WC

Not published yet. Last updated 11th July, 2025. Page 1 of 2.

8	2	17	1.6

Strategies	
Education	eating order,
Food	food fortification (e.g. enriched milk), mid-meal snacks, smaller portions more freque- ntly, finger foods, meal delivery services, encourage social eating, favourite foods, HE swaps
HE additives Enriched mi	cream, peanut butter, oil, mayo, cheese, honey, jam, sour cream ilk = 1L full cream, 1 cup milk

NEMO repletion Key Nuts: Vit D, total energy, total P,

### calcium

ONS	
ONS Type	Uses
Fruit based supple- ments	good for patients tired of milky drinks
Puddings	Pts on thickened fluids or texture modified diets (different texture to milk)
Powders	fortifying meals, mid-meals and desserts without increasing volume of food
Pressure injury specific	contains nutrients reputed to aid wound healing
1.0-1.5- cal/mL	Standard milk-based supple- ments
2-2.5c- al/ml	patients on fluid restrictions or small appetites

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## Malnutrition Cheat Sheet by Michellephillipso2 via cheatography.com/214485/cs/46706/

### Example PESS

- P Inadequate protein-energy intake (NI-5.2), Inadequate fluid (NI-3.2), Malnutrition (NC-4.1.2.1), Inadequate oral intake, chronic disease related malnutrition
- E Reduced appetite, inability to selffeed, chewing difficulty, cognitive impairment, nausea S/E of \_\_\_\_ medication, dislike of texture-modified diet, food refusal, low mood, poor eating environment
- SS Meeting \_\_% of E/P requirements, SGA score of \_\_\_, recent \_\_\_% weight loss \_\_1/12

### Consider

Liaising with family/partners	Medication S/E (eg. N/V/D)
mobility/pain – tremors	ability to self feed/open packets
likes/dislikes – hospital menu	texture-mod/fluid restrictions
refeeding risk	dysphagia/choking fear
mood (e.g. grief)	social network
access to support	financial situation
changes to taste/smell/nausea in dementia	

Monitoring	
Weight weekly	BMI monthly
Rescreen monthly	Recheck likes/dislikes



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