

Good nutrition practice in Oncology

Monitoring/Follow up of nutritional status and management



Improve your patient's nutritional status

gnp good ® nutrition practice by Fresenius Kabi

by setting up an adequate and patient-tailored nutrition intervention considering patient's weight development, current nutrition intake and reasons for eating less

A. Nutrition intervention: Stepping up from dietary counselling to clinical nutrition*

based on the patient's self-estimation of current nutrition intake in %:

Intake in % of requirements	Nutrition intervention
<25%	Supplemental or complete enteral and/or parenteral nutrition
25-50%	Supplemental or complete tube feeding (e.g. high energy, high protein tube feeds)
50-75%	Supplementation with sip feeds (e.g. high energy, high protein oral nutritional supplements)
75-100%	Energy and protein rich food, consider oral nutritional supplements
100%	Normal nutrition, adapted to the patient's needs (e.g. texture modification)

B. Assessment of the patient's reasons for eating less Less appetite Feeling of fullness Swallowing disorders Fatigue Nausea & vomiting Alterations in taste & smell Constipation Mucositis & stomatitis Others Diarrhoea Pain Obstructions Dryness of mouth

^{*} adapted from Dutch guidelines on screening and treatment of malnutrition, Dutch Malnutrition Steering Group (www.fightmalnutrition.eu)

Monitoring/Follow up



Age Patient name Height (m) σ σ ω Ø Ŋ 4 ന N Weight change (+ or - in kg) Monitoring: Monitoring: + 10 kg + 3 kg + 9 kg 8 <u>¥</u> + 6 kg 5 \$. 4 kg + 2 kg + | Kg 5 Kg 6 kg - 7 kg 8 8 - 9 kg - 10 kg Weight Date Initial



	Date Current weight (kg)	Oedemata/ascites:				
Monitoring 7	Special events (e.g. vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea)					
	Current oral food intake compared to usual meals before the disease (in %): 25 % 25-50 % 50-75 % 75-100% Maintainance or worsening of side effects expected: Yes No Adaptation of nutrition therapy**, if necessary:	100%				
Monitoring 8	Date Current weight (kg) Special events (e.g. vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea)	Oedemata/ascites:				
	Current oral food intake compared to usual meals before the disease (in %): 25 % 25-50 % 50-75 % 75-100% Maintainance or worsening of side effects expected: Yes No Adaptation of nutrition therapy**, if necessary:	100%				
6	Date Current weight (kg) Special events (e.g. vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea)	Oedemata/ascites:				
Monitoring	Current oral food intake compared to usual meals before the disease (in %): 425 % 25-50 % 50-75 % 75-100% Maintainance or worsening of side effects expected: Yes No Adaptation of nutrition therapy**, if necessary:	100%				

^{**} considering weight development, current intake of requirements (**A**) and the patient's reasons for eating less (**B**)

*** Please consider that weight gain due to severe oedemata/ascites may hide the real degree of malnutrition, which needs to be tackled.

Initial d	efined nu	itrition :	therapy:
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	Date Current weight (kg) Special events (e.g. vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea)	Oedemata/ascites: Yes*** No
Monitoring 1	Current oral food intake compared to usual meals before the disease (in %): 25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100% Maintainance or worsening of side effects expected: Yes No Adaptation of nutrition therapy**, if necessary:	100%
Monitoring 2	Date Current weight (kg) Special events (e.g. vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea)	Oedemata/ascites:
	Current oral food intake compared to usual meals before the disease (in %): 25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100% Maintainance or worsening of side effects expected: Yes No Adaptation of nutrition therapy**, if necessary:	100%
8	Date Current weight (kg) Special events (e.g. vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea)	Oedemata/ascites:
Monitoring	Current oral food intake compared to usual meals before the disease (in %):	100%
	Please cross where applicable, according to the current intake and in comparison to the labeled better than last time same as last time worth than last time	ast monitoring:

^{**} considering weight development, current intake of requirements (A) and the patient's reasons for eating less (B)

^{***} Please consider that weight gain due to severe oedemata/ascites may hide the real degree of malnutrition, which needs to be tackled.

better than last time



Monitoring 4	Date Current weight (kg) Special events (e.g. vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea)	Oedemata/ascites: Yes*** No
	Current oral food intake compared to usual meals before the disease (in %): 25 % 25-50 % 50-75 % 75-100% Maintainance or worsening of side effects expected: Yes No Adaptation of nutrition therapy**, if necessary:	100%
Monitoring 5	Date Current weight (kg) Special events (e.g. vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea)	Oedemata/ascites:
	Current oral food intake compared to usual meals before the disease (in %): 25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100% Maintainance or worsening of side effects expected: Yes No Adaptation of nutrition therapy**, if necessary:	100%
9	Date Current weight (kg) Special events (e.g. vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea)	Oedemata/ascites:
Monitoring 6	Current oral food intake compared to usual meals before the disease (in %): 25 % 25-50 % 50-75 % 75-100% Maintainance or worsening of side effects expected: Yes No Adaptation of nutrition therapy**, if necessary:	100%
	Please cross where applicable, according to the current intake and in comparison to the la	ast monitoring:

** considering weight development, current intake of requirements (A) and the patient's reasons for eating less (B)

same as last time

worth than last time

^{***} Please consider that weight gain due to severe oedemata/ascites may hide the real degree of malnutrition, which needs to be tackled.

