

Evidence gap identifier	NS1
Brief title	Diagnostic accuracy of nutritional screening tools in hospitalised adults
Report	<u>Nutrition screening and use of oral nutrition support for adults in the acute care setting</u>
Date identified	20/06/2018
Identified by	CICER
Supported by	Systematic review
Population	Adults at risk of undernutrition
Intervention	Externally validated nutritional screening tool(s)
Comparator	Reference standard such as assessment by the Global Leadership Initiative on Malnutrition (GLIM)) criteria for the diagnosis of malnutrition
Outcome(s)	Sensitivity; specificity; positive predictive values; negative predictive values; likelihood ratios; correlations coefficients; area under the receiver operator curve; kappa
Setting	Hospital
Study design	Cohort, cross-sectional, and case-control
Further information	There were a large number of validated nutritional screening tools (NSTs), which appear able to identify patients at risk of undernutrition. However, it was not clear if any were superior or if they can be considered equivalent, as few studies included direct comparison. Future research is needed to directly compare NSTs in the same sample. These should be reported following a standardised approach e.g., the Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies (STARD) guidelines, and should consider adopting the the Global Leadership Initiative on Malnutrition (GLIM)) criteria for the diagnosis of malnutrition as the gold standard comparator.