

## MINI NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT (MNA®)

Guigoz Y., Vellas B. & Garry P.J. (1994)

Mini Nutritional Assessment: a practical assessment tool for grading the nutritional state of elderly patients. *Nutrition, Facts and research in gerontology, supplement no.2.*

Instrument de mesure	Mini Nutritional Assessment
Abréviation	MNA®
Auteur	Vellas B.J., Guigoz P.J. & Garry, P.J.
Thème	Dénutrition
Objectif	Dépistage du risque de dénutrition
Population	Personnes âgées
Relevé	Dispensateur de soins
Nombre d'items	18
Présence du patient requise	Oui
Localisation de l'instrument de mesure	Guigoz Y., Vellas B. & Garry P.J. (1994) Mini Nutritional Assessment: a practical assessment tool for grading the nutritional state of elderly patients. <i>Nutrition, Facts and research in gerontology, supplement no.2.</i> <a href="http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna_forms.html">http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna_forms.html</a>

### OBJECTIF

L'objectif du Mini Nutritional Assessement (MNA®) est d'évaluer le risque de dénutrition et d'identifier les personnes qui auraient intérêt à subir une intervention précoce (Christensson, L., Unosson, M., & Ek, A. C., 2002; de Groot, L. C. P. G. & Beck, A. M., 1998; Vellas, B. et al., 1999; Guigoz, Y., Lauque, S., & Vellas, B. J., 2002).

## GROUPE-CIBLE

Le MNA® a été développé pour les personnes âgées (Christensson, L., Unosson, M., & Ek, A. C., 2002; Vellas, B. et al., 1999) pour des settings différents (Vellas, B. et al., 1999) comme les soins à domicile (pour les personnes âgées qui vivent de manière indépendante, pour le médecin généraliste), les settings psycho-gériatriques (exemple : pour les patients souffrant de la maladie d'Alzheimer), les hôpitaux et autres institutions (Maisons de Repos et de Soins, dans le contexte de soins chroniques) (Guigoz, Y., Lauque, S., & Vellas, B. J., 2002).

## DESCRIPTION

Le MNA® se compose de 18 questions, qui sont subdivisées en 4 domaines :

- *Les paramètres anthropométriques* : poids, taille, Indice de Masse Corporelle (IMC), contours du mollet et de la partie supérieure du bras, perte de poids
- *L'évaluation globale* concernant le style de vie, la médication, l'état physique et mental
- *L'évaluation alimentaire* : nombre de repas par jour, problèmes alimentaires
- *L'évaluation subjective* : une question en ce qui concerne la *perception de soi* ainsi qu'une question concernant *l'état de santé* (Christensson, L., Unosson, M., & Ek, A. C., 2002; Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001; Vellas, B. et al., 1999; Guigoz, Y., Lauque, S., & Vellas, B. J., 2002; Guigoz, Y. & Vellas, B., 1999; Guigoz, Y., Vellas, B. & Garry, P. J., 1996).

Le score maximal est 30 points. Un score inférieur à 17 points renvoie à un état de malnutrition. Un score entre 17 et 23.5 indique qu'il existe un risque de dénutrition. Enfin, un score supérieur ou égal à 24 montre que la personne a un bon état alimentaire (Christensson, L., Unosson, M., & Ek, A. C., 2002; de Groot, L. C. P. G. & Beck, A. M., 1998; Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001; Guigoz, Y., Lauque, S., & Vellas, B. J., 2002; Guigoz, Y., Lauque, S., & Vellas, B. J., 2002).

## VARIANTES

### 1. Mini Nutritional Assessment -Short Form (MNA®-SF)

Le MNA®-SF se déroule en deux étapes. La première étape comporte 6 items qui découlent de la version complète du MNA (18 items) (Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001;

Guigoz, Y., Lauque, S., & Vellas, B. J., 2002; Baath, C., Hall-Lord, M., Idvall, E., Wiberg-Hedman, K., & Larsson, B. W., 2008).

Le score maximal est 14. Des scores supérieurs à 12 reflètent un état alimentaire satisfaisant. Les patients catégorisés sous le dénominateur « risque de dénutrition » (score inférieur à 11) doivent compléter la version entière du MNA, ce qui constitue la seconde étape (Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001; Guigoz, Y., Lauque, S., & Vellas, B. J., 2002). Cette variante a également été validée pour l'évaluation pré-opérative de l'état alimentaire chez des patients âgés dans le secteur chirurgical (Cohendy, R., Rubenstein, L. Z., & Eledjam, J. J., 2001).

## 2. modified-MNA (m-MNA)

Une autre variante du MNA® est le m-MNA®. Ce dernier semble approprié pour des personnes âgées souffrant d'un dysfonctionnement cognitif et de maladies diverses. Cette variante se compose de 7 items (perte de poids, mobilité, BMI, nombre de repas complets, consommation de boissons, façon de se nourrir, état de santé).

Il y a de nouvelles valeurs seuils : un score entre 12.5 et 15 représente un bon état alimentaire, un score entre 9 et 12 indique qu'il existe un risque de dénutrition, un score inférieur à 9 montre un état de dénutrition (Hengstermann, S., Nieczaj, R., Steinhagen-Thiessen, E., & Schulz, R. J., 2008).

## FIABILITÉ

La cohérence interne du MNA® était élevée ( $\alpha= 0.68 - 0.865$ ) (Bleda, M. J., Bolíbar, I., Pares, R., & Salva, A., 2002; Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001; Wikby, K. & Christensson, L., 2008). Ceci était également valable pour le m-MNA® ( $\alpha= 0.60$ ) (Hengstermann, S., Nieczaj, R., Steinhagen-Thiessen, E., & Schulz, R. J., 2008; Bleda, M. J., Bolíbar, I., Pares, R., & Salva, A., 2002) et pour le MNA-SF ( $\alpha =0.843$ ) (Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001).

Les valeurs exprimant l'équivalence sont divergentes. En ce qui concerne le MNA®, des valeurs kappa très basses à élevées ont été rapportées ( $\kappa=0.04$  en 0.80) et ce, sous la forme de la fiabilité inter-juge (Wikby, K. & Christensson, L., 2008). Dans une étude de Baath et al. (2008), une bonne fiabilité inter-juge a été rapportée pour le MNA-SF ( $\kappa= 0.531-1.000$ ) par rapport au score total du MNA®-SF. Enfin, la

*stabilité du MNA®* a aussi été examinée : une valeur kappa élevée (0.78) a été constatée. Le coefficient de corrélation intraclasse s'élève à 0.89 pour le score total du MNA® (Bleda, M. J., Bolibar, I., Pares, R., & Salva, A., 2002).

## VALIDITÉ

La validation du MNA® s'est déroulée, en première instance, chez 600 personnes âgées (Guigoz, Y., Vellas, B., & Garry, P. J., 1996). La *validité concourante* a pu être démontrée. Une *sensibilité* élevée, un facteur important en ce qui concerne les instruments de dépistage comme ceux pour la dénutrition, a été démontrée (72 et 100%). Cependant, un nombre limité de résultats de recherche ont rapporté des intervalles de sensibilité entre 27 et 57%. Le fait de repousser les valeurs seuils a permis d'augmenter la spécificité (Ferreira, L. S., Nascimento, L. F. C., & Marucci, M. F. N., 2008; Christensson, L., Unosson, M., & Ek, A. C., 2002; Murphy, M. C., Brooks, C. N., & Lumbers, M. L, 2000). La *spécificité* se situait entre 60 et 100%. Quelques études ont montré une spécificité inférieure à 47% (le fait de repousser les valeurs seuils et l'étude d'autres populations semblaient expliquer ces résultats) (Murphy, M. C., Brooks, C. N., & Lumbers, M. L, 2000; Ferreira, L. S., Nascimento, L. F. C., & Marucci, M. F. N., 2008; Christensson, L., Unosson, M., & Ek, A. C., 2002; de Groot, L. C. P. G. & Beck, A. M., 1998).

Des études ont décrit de bonnes corrélations entre le MNA® et la sérum albumine d'une part, et le MNA® -SF d'autre part ( $r= 0.699$  en  $0.811$ ) (Charlton, K. E., Kolbe-Alexander, T. L., & Nel, J. H. 2007; Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001). Des spécificités basses ont indiqué que beaucoup de patients sont catégorisés comme dénutris et ce, de manière injustifiée.

Les résultats de la *valeur prédictive positive* étaient divergents, allant de 16.3% à 77%. De même, les résultats de la *valeur prédictive négative* variaient fortement (de 47% à 98%) (Charlton, K. E., Kolbe-Alexander, T. L., & Nel, J. H. 2007; Harris, D. G., Davies, C., Ward, H., & Haboubi, N. Y. 2008; Ferreira, L.S., Nascimento L.F.C. & Marucci, M.F.N, 2008).

Le taux de mortalité était significativement plus élevé chez les résidents considérés dénutris (*predictive validity*) (Christensson, L., Unosson, M., & Ek, A. C., 2002; Persson, M. D., Brismar, K. E., Katzarski, K. S., Nordenstrom, J., & Cederholm, T. E., 2002).

La *validité discriminante* a été décrite par rapport au score de fonctionnement cognitif ( $r = -0.31$ ) (Charlton, K. E., Kolbe-Alexander, T. L., & Nel, J. H., 2007). Une « analyse en composante principale » a été effectuée, ce qui a permis de démontrer la validité du construit.

En ce qui concerne le MNA®- SF, les pourcentages de la sensibilité se situaient entre 85.6 et 100%. La spécificité se trouvait entre 69.5% et 100%. (Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001; Murphy, M. C., Brooks, C. N., & Lumbers, M. L. 2000; Charlton, K. E., Kolbe-Alexander, T. L., & Nel, J. H. 2007; Wikby, K. & Christensson, L., 2008; Ranhoff, A. H., Gjoen, A. U., & Mowe, M. 2005; Cohendy, R., Rubenstein, L.Z, Eledjam, J.J. 2001.)

L'étude de Ranhoff et al. (2005) était une exception à ce niveau (spécificité de 38%). Des corrélations fortes ont été constatées pour le MNA® –SF (par rapport au MNA® et au SGA), notamment entre 0.77 et 0.969 (Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001; Charlton, K. E., Kolbe-Alexander, T. L., & Nel, J. H., 2007; Persson, M. D., Brismar, K. E., Katzarski, K. S., Nordenstrom, J., & Cederholm, T. E., 2002).

Des valeurs plus basses ( $r = 0.22$  et  $0.32$ ) ont également été rapportées (Charlton, K. E., Kolbe-Alexander, T. L., & Nel, J. H. 2007). Ces résultats suggèrent que le MNA®-SF est un instrument valide.

Afin de développer le m-MNA®, le MNA® (18 items) a été réduit à 7 items avec de nouvelles valeurs seuils par le biais d'une analyse factorielle (Hengstermann, S., Nieczaj, R., Steinhagen-Thiessen, E., & Schulz, R. J., 2008). Enfin, la *validité concourante* du m-MNA® a montré de bons résultats ( $r=0.910$ ;  $P=0.001$ ) (Hengstermann, S., Nieczaj, R., Steinhagen-Thiessen, E., & Schulz, R. J., 2008).

## FACILITÉ D'UTILISATION

Le temps nécessaire afin de compléter le MNA® était évalué à 10-15 minutes (Bauer, J. M., Kaiser, M. J., Anthony, P., Guigoz, Y., & Sieber, C. C., 2008; Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001; Vellas, B. et al., 1999; Charlton, K. E., Kolbe-Alexander, T. L., & Nel, J. H., 2007). Murphy et al. (2000) indiquaient que le temps de passation était de 30 minutes (principalement dû au fait de devoir remplir les données anthropométriques). Les temps de passation du MNA®-SF et du m-MNA® étaient estimés à seulement 3 minutes.

La formation à l'utilisation du MNA®-SF semblait moins prenante que celle du MNA® (Hengstermann, S., Nieczaj, R., Steinhagen-Thiessen, E., & Schulz, R. J., 2008; Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001).

Le tableau ci-après fournit les réponses des experts concernant la convivialité de l'instrument susmentionné. Les résultats proviennent ayant fourni d'un certain nombre d'experts ayant une réponse précise (en nombres absolus). Les commentaires individuels sont disponibles en annexe 3.

<b>Précision</b>	<b>Précis</b>	<b>Plus ou moins</b>	<b>Pas précis</b>
<i>Définition</i>	8	1	2
<i>Manuel d'instruction</i>	8	1	2
<b>Simplicité d'utilisation</b>	Oui		Non
<i>Formation préalable nécessaire</i>	4		6
<i>Consultation des définitions non nécessaires</i>	9		2
<i>Présence du patient requise</i>	10		1
<i>Participation active du patient</i>	11		0
<b>Simplicité des questions</b>	Oui	+/-	Non
	4	4	3
			0
<i>Atteinte à la vie privée</i>	Oui		Non
	3		8
<b>Durée de passation</b>	< 1 min	1 - 3 min	>3 min-5min
<i>Durée</i>	0	1	5
			5
<b>Conclusion</b>	Simple	Pas simple	Non applicable
<i>Facilité du calcul du score total</i>	9	2	0
<i>Discrimination des patients</i>	9	1	0

TABLEAU 3: CONVIVIALITE DE L'INSTRUMENT MNA RAPPORTEE PAR LES EXPERTS (N=11).

## REMARQUES

Le MNA® ne semblait pas être un instrument approprié pour des patients qui n'étaient pas capables de réaliser une auto-évaluation de manière fiable (patients confus, démence avancée, aphasie et apraxie suite à un accident vasculaire cérébral, ou patients souffrant de maladies graves ou aigües comme une pneumonie). Une version adaptée du MNA® et du m-MNA® a pu être utilisée chez des patients ayant un dysfonctionnement cognitif et souffrant de diverses maladies.

## OÙ TROUVER L'INSTRUMENT DE MESURE

Guigoz, Y., Vellas, B., & Garry, P. J. (1994). Mini Nutritional Assessment: a practical assessment tool for grading the nutritional state of elderly patients. *Nutrition, Facts and research in gerontology, supplement no.2.* [http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna\\_forms.html](http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna_forms.html)

## RÉFÉRENCES

- Baath, C., Hall-Lord, M., Idvall, E., Wiberg-Hedman, K., & Larsson, B. W. (2008). Interrater Reliability Using Modified Norton Scale, Pressure Ulcer Card, Short Form-Mini Nutritional Assessment By Registered And Enrolled Nurses In Clinical Practice. *Journal Of Clinical Nursing*, 17, 618-626.
- Bauer, J. M., Vogl, T., Wicklein, S., Trogner, J., Muhlberg, W., & Sieber, C. C. (2005). Comparison Of The Mini Nutritional Assessment, Subjective Global Assessment, And Nutritional Risk Screening (Nrs 2002) For Nutritional Screening And Assessment In Geriatric Hospital Patients. *Z.Gerontol.Geriatr.*, 38, 322-327.
- Bleda, M. J., Bolibar, I., Pares, R., & Salva, A. (2002). Reliability of the mini nutritional assessment (MNA) in institutionalized elderly people. *J.Nutr.Health Aging*, 6, 134-137.
- Charlton, K. E., Kolbe-Alexander, T. L., & Nel, J. H. (2007). The Mna, But Not The Determine, Screening Tool Is A Valid Indicator Of Nutritional Status In Elderly Africans. *Nutrition*, 23, 533-542.
- Christensson, L., Unosson, M., & Ek, A. C. (2002). Evaluation Of Nutritional Assessment Techniques In Elderly People Newly Admitted To Municipal Care. *Eur.J.Clin.Nutr.*, 56, 810-818.
- Cohendy, R., Rubenstein, L. Z., & Eledjam, J. J. (2001). The Mini Nutritional Assessment-short form for pre-operative nutritional evaluation of elderly patients. *Aging*, 13, 293-297.

De Groot, L. C. P. G. & Beck, A. M. (1998). Evaluating The Determine Your Nutritional Health Checklist And The Mini Nutritional Assessment.. European Journal Of Clinical Nutrition, 52, 877.

Ferreira, L. S., Nascimento, L. F. C., & Marucci, M. F. N. (2008). Use of the mini nutritional assessment tool in elderly people from long-term care institutions of southeast of Brazil. *The Journal of Nutrition, Health and Aging*, 12, 213-217.

Guigoz, Y., Vellas, B., & Garry, P. J. (1994). Mini Nutritional Assessment: a practical assessment tool for grading the nutritional state of elderly patients. *Nutrition, Facts and research in gerontology, supplement no.2*.

Harris, D. G., Davies, C., Ward, H., & Haboubi, N. Y. (2008). An Observational Study Of Screening For Malnutrition In Elderly People Living In Sheltered Accommodation. *J.Hum.Nutr.Diet.*, 21, 3-9.

Hengstermann, S., Nieczaj, R., Steinhagen-Thiessen, E., & Schulz, R. J. (2008). Which are the most efficient items of mini nutritional assessment in multimorbid patients? *J.Nutr.Health Aging*, 12, 117-122.

Murphy, M. C., Brooks, C. N., & Lumbers, M. L. (2000). The Use Of The Mini-Nutritional Assessment (MNA) Tool In Elderly Orthopaedic Patients. *Eur J Clin Nutr.*, 54, 555-562.

Persson, M. D., Brismar, K. E., Katzarski, K. S., Nordenstrom, J., & Cederholm, T. E. (2002). Nutritional Status Using Mini Nutritional Assessment And Subjective Global Assessment Predict Mortality In Geriatric Patients. *J.Am.Geriatr.Soc.*, 50, 1996-2002.

Ranhoff, A. H., Gjoen, A. U., & Mowe, M. (2005). Screening for malnutrition in elderly acute medical patients: the usefulness of MNA-SF. *J.Nutr.Health Aging*, 9, 221-225.

Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J., & Guigoz, Y. V. B. (1999). Comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) and the MNA: an overview of CGA, nutritional assessment, and development of a shortened version of the MNA. *Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA): Research and Practice in the Elderly*, ed B Vellas, PJ Garry & Y Guigoz, Nestlé Workshop Series Clinical &Performance Programme. Basel Nestlé, 1, 101-116.

Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B. (2001). Screening For Undernutrition In Geriatric Practice: Developing The Short-Form Mini-Nutritional Assessment (Mna-Sf). *J.Gerontol.A Biol.Sci.Med.Sci.*, 56, M366-M372.

Vellas, B., Guigoz, Y., Baumgartner, M., Garry, P. J., Lauque, S., & Albareda, J. L. (2000). Relationships Between Nutritional Markers And The Mini-Nutritional Assessment In 155 Older Persons. *J.Am.Geriatr.Soc.*, 48, 1300-1309.

Wikby, K. & Christensson, L. (2008). The Two-Step Mini Nutritional Assessment Procedure In Community Resident Homes. *Journal Of Clinical Nursing*, 17, 1211-1218.

### The Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA®)

Guigoz Y., Vellas B. & Garry P.J. (1994)

Author (year)	Setting	Sample (n)	Design	Reliability	Validity
(Christensson, Unosson, M., & Ek, A. C., 2002)	A municipality (South of Sweden)	n= 261 148 female, 113 male newly admitted to special types of housing for the elderly	Cross-sectional study.		CrV Sen/ Sp OR
(de Groot, L. C. P. G. & Beck, A. M., 1998)	Several European countries	(n=1161) Community dwelling elderly	Retrospective study		CrV Sen/ Sp
(Wikby, K. & Christensson, L., 2008)	Residential homes in a municipality in Southern Sweden.	Older people (n= 127)	Not specified	IC E	
(Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J. O., Salva, A., Guigoz, Y., & Vellas, B., 2001)	France (database used of Toulouse-91), Spain and New Mexico	France (n=151): Hospitalized geriatric patients (n= 105) & healthy community dwelling elderly (n= 50)	Validation Study	IC	Sen Sp
(Rubenstein, L. Z., Harker, J., & Guigoz, Y. Vellas B., 1999)		Spain (n=400): Elderly persons in a subacute convalescent unit (n=114), elderly persons in a large board-and-care facility (n=89) & independently community dwelling elderly persons(n=199)	Development of a screening version of the MNA®, the SF-MNA®		
		New Mexico (n=347): Elderly from the New Mexico Aging Process study			

Fiailité/ betrouwbaarheid: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)

Validité/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CrV), Criterion Validity (CsV)

Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Results reliability	Results validity	Commentary
	<p><b>CrV concurrent validity</b></p> <p>WI (Weight Index) was the objective nutritional parameter which best predicted the dichotomized classification <b>OR 0,95</b> (<math>P &lt; 0,000</math>, CI 0,94-0,98)</p> <p>Second best predictor: serum albumin <b>OR 0,90</b> (<math>P &lt; 0,003</math>, CI 0,84-0,97)</p> <p><b>CrV concurrent validity</b></p> <p>The researchers separated the MNA® in well nourished (= MNA 1) and malnourished (MNA 2+3) to test it against PEM-non PEM (Protein-Energy Malnutrition). Sensitivity in detecting PEM was 0.96, specificity in detecting PEM: 0.26</p> <p>The optimal cut-off point in MNA® in order to detect PEM was established at MNA® score &lt;20. Using this cut-off point:</p> <p><b>Sen 0,76      Sp 0,70</b></p> <p><b>CrV Predictive validity</b></p> <p>Mortality rate 6 months after admission was significantly higher in residents classified as malnourished as compared to well-nourished.</p> <p><b>CrV</b> Body Weight Loss (<math>\geq 10\%</math>) as criterion variable: <b>Sen 0,96      Sp 0,60</b></p>	<p>Serum albumin values (&lt;30g/l), lymphocyte counts (&lt;1500/ml), Body Mass Index (<math>&lt;20\text{kg/m}^2</math>) and weight loss (<math>\geq 10\%</math>) were used as standards to calculate specificity and sensitivity. Using serum albumin values and lymphocyte counts as standards, specificity &amp; sensitivity were below 0.60.</p>

Fiability/ betrouwbaarheid: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)  
 Validity/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CSV)  
 Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Results reliability	Results validity	Commentary
<b>IC</b> $\alpha=0.68$ <b>E Interrater reliability</b> The agreement between the author's and registered nurses' assessments was 62% ( $\kappa= 0.41$ ) for the MNA®. In residential home A, B and C the agreement was 89% ( $\kappa= 0.77$ ), 89% ( $\kappa= 0.80$ ) and 44% ( $\kappa= 0.04$ ).	<b>CrV</b> The sensitivity of the MNA®-SF versus the full MNA® was high (89%). Specificity was 82%.	
<b>IC</b> Good internal consistency for the 6-item scale ( $\alpha=0.843$ ) compared with $\alpha=0.865$ for the full-MNA® (reducing to 5 or 4 items, IC reduced)	<b>CrV: Concurrent validity (France Sample, used to derive MNA®-SF).</b> 1. To derive the MNA®-SF “physician judgement of clinical nutritional status” as gold standard. <b>Sen</b> 0.978 <b>Sp</b> 0.943 2. Correlation between MNA®-SF and full MNA® ( $r=0.969$ ) 3. In use of a cut-off score of $\square 11$ (normal nutrition), sensitivity and specificity were calculated from MNA®-SF. <b>Sen</b> 97.9% <b>Sp</b> 100% 4. Pearson correlation between serum albumin and MNA®-SF was 0.679 (is similar to that between albumin and the full MNA®: $r= 0.699$ )  <b>CrV Concurrent validity (Spain and New Mexico sample)</b> Full MNA®, as gold standard, they found a high correlation ( $r=0.945$ ). There is a relationship of full MNA® and MNA®-SF with albumin.	Six items of the full MNA® with highest sensitivity and specificity were selected for the MNA®-SF The optimal threshold score for normal nutrition in the MNA®-SF appeared to be $\geq 11$ . However, increasing sensitivity by raising the threshold for “normal” to $\geq 12$ should be considered (= more sensitive threshold).  Fiabiliteit/ betrouwbaarheid: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E) Validiteit/ validiteit: Face Validity (Fv), Content Validity (Ctv), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (Csv) Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Author (year)	Setting	Sample (n)	Design	Reliability	Validity
(Baath, C., Hall-Lord, M., Idvall, E., Wiberg-Hedman, K., & Larsson, B. W., 2008)	Orthopaedic and stroke wards hospitals in two county councils Sweden	Registered nurses (n= 50); 49 female, 1 male Enrolled nurses (n=61); 58 female, 3 men	Cross sectional	E	
(Murphy, M., Brooks, C., N., & Lumbers, M. L., 2000)	Royal County Hospital (RSCH), Guildford. United Kingdom	Orthopaedic patients (n= 49) all female (mean age 79.5y)	Observation study	Sen Sp	
(Cohendy, Rubenstein, L. Z., & Eledjam, J. J., 2001)	Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Nîmes, France ; Clinique Beausoleil, Montpellier, France	Ambulatory patients scheduled for elective surgery or exploration under anaesthesia (n=408)	Not specified	Sen/ Spec PPV/ NPV LR+/ LR-	

Fiability/ betrouwbaarheid: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)

Validité/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)

Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Results reliability	Results validity	Commentary
<p><b>E Interrater reliability (95% CI)</b></p> <p>Between RNS and ENs Very good agreement for MNA®-SF (<math>\kappa=1.000</math>).</p> <p>Among RNS Good agreement for MNA®-SF (<math>\kappa=0.673</math>).</p> <p>Among ENs Moderate agreement for the MNA®-SF score (<math>\kappa=0.531</math>).</p>		The interrater reliability was measured using ( $\kappa$ ) for nominal and ( $\kappa_w$ ) for ordinal variables.
	<p><b>CrV</b> <u>Using a score &lt; 17 (= malnourished)</u></p> <p>Albumin level as comparison (cut-off: 35g/l) <b>Sen</b> 27% <b>Sp</b> 66%</p> <p>Energy intake (cut-off: &lt;2997kJ/day) <b>Sen</b> 57% <b>Sp</b> 94%</p> <p>Mindex (cut-off 81.7kg/m) <b>Sen</b> 33% <b>Sp</b> 100%</p> <p><u>Using a score &lt; 23.5 (=malnourished+at risk)</u></p> <p>Albumin level as comparison (cut-off: 35g/l) <b>Sen</b> 75% <b>Sp</b> 50%</p> <p>Energy intake (cut-off: &lt;2997kJ/day) <b>Sen</b> 100% <b>Sp</b> 37%</p> <p>higher cut-off (4054kJ/day): <b>Sen</b> 72%, <b>Sp</b> 32% . A</p> <p>Mindex (cut-off 81.7kg/m) <b>Sen</b> 81% <b>Sp</b> 47%</p>	The small number of subjects in each category suggested that caution should be used when interpreting the results.
	<p>MNA- SF (&lt;17) <b>Sen</b> 100% <b>Sp</b> 69.5% PPV 19.4% NPV 100% LR- 0 LR+3.28</p> <p>MNA-SF(&lt;23.5) <b>Sen</b> 85.6% <b>Sp</b> 88.8% PPV 78.5% NPV 92.8% LR+7.64 LR- 0.16 OR 47.75</p>	<p>Fiability/ betrouwbaarheid: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)</p> <p>Validité/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (Ctv), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)</p> <p>Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)</p>

Author (year)	Setting	Sample (n)	Design	Reliability	Validity
(Harris, D. G., Davies, C., Ward, H., & Haboubi, N. Y., 2008)	Elderly living in controlled sheltered accommodation	69 female 31 male (n=100)	Observational study	Sen PPV LR	Sp NPV
(Bauer, J. M. et al., 2005)	2 acute geriatric wards	112 geriatric hospital patients	Comparative prospective study	CrV	
(Ferreira, L. S., Nascimento, L. F. C., & Marucci, M. F. N., 2008)	Long -term institutions in the Southeast of Brazil	Elderly (n=89)	Transversal study	CrV Sen / Sp PPV/ NPV	
(Vellas, B. et al., 2000)	Geriatric evaluation unit (hospital) and the community	Older subjects (n= 155), 53 male, 102 female/ Geriatric unit (n=105) Community (n=50) Toulouse, France	Prospective study	CrV	
(Person, M. D., Brismar, K. E., Katzarski, K. S., Nordenstrom, J., & Cederholm, T. E., 2002)	Acute inpatient wards	Acute geriatric patients (n= 83)	Prospective follow-up study	CrV	
(Ranhoff, A. H., Gjoen, A. U., & Mowé, M., 2005)	General internal medical department, Ullevaal Hospital	Elderly acute patients (n=69)	Observational study	CrV	
Results reliability	Results validity	Commentary			

Fiability/betrouwbaarheid: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)  
 Validiteit/validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)  
 Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

	<b>CrV</b> A dietitian & doctor assessment was used as gold standard. Using a cut –off score of < 12 as malnourished, accuracy for MNA®:  <b>Sen</b> 80% <b>Sp</b> 90% <b>PPV</b> 0.47 <b>NPV</b> 0.98 <b>LR +</b> 8 <b>LR -</b> 0.22	The study had a small sample size.
	<b>CrV Concurrent validity</b>  Researchers found highly significant associations between the nutritional condition of patients according to the different tests (SGA, NRS 2002 & MNA®) and BMI (Kruskal-Wallis, p<0.01) Relationship was tested between results of 3 different assessment tools and the serum albumin level. A significant relationship was found only for MNA (Kruskal-Wallis, p<0.05).  <b>Predictive validity</b>  A significant association was found for length of stay (P=0.044)	The researchers found, like other authors, that the MNA® was not a suitable instrument for patients who cannot provide a reliable self – assessment (patients with confusion, advanced dementia, serious post stroke aphasia and apraxia, or patient with severe acute diseases like pneumonia).
	<b>CrV Concurrent validity</b>  The corrected arm muscle area (considered as a good indicator for malnutrition) was used as a 'standard' for the nutritional diagnosis of elderly people.  <b>Sen</b> 84% <b>Sp</b> 36% <b>PPV</b> 77% <b>NPV</b> 47% <b>AUC</b> 71%	The study had a small sample size.  The MNA® cut –off points were set for Brazilian elderly people and not for Europeans.

Fiabiliteit/ betrouwbaarheid: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)  
 Validité/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)  
 Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Results reliability	Results validity	Commentary
	<p><b>CrV Concurrent validity</b> Significant correlation between MNA® classified at risk for malnutrition (score between 17 and 23,5) and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anthropometry (<math>P=0.001</math>)</li> <li>- Biochemical measurements (<math>P=0.001</math>) albumin, transthyretin, transferrin, cholesterol, retinol, alpha-tocopherol, 25-OH cholecalciferol zinc</li> <li>- Nutritional intake (<math>P &lt;0.05</math>): energy, carbohydrates, fiber, calcium, vitamin D, iron, vitamin B6, vitamin C</li> </ul>	<p>BMI and serum albumin measurements only have several limitations. Older patients with a high BMI can have undernutrition. Their nutritional intake is low due to disease or functional impairments. In the same way, serum albumin measurement is limited in those persons with dehydration, inflammatory disease or an underlying condition.</p>
	<p><b>CrV Concurrent validity</b> High correlation of MNA® against MNA®-SF and SGA (<math>r=0.77</math> to <math>0.93</math>)</p> <p>MNA® correlated with following objective nutritional indicators: Anthropometry (weight, height, BMI, arm anthropometry) and body composition analysis. No correlation was found between MNA® and biochemical measurements (serum albumin and serum IGF-1)</p> <p><b>CrV Predictive validity</b> Mortality was higher in malnourished patients (40% after 1 yr, 80% after 3 yrs) compared with patients classified as well nourished (20% after 1 yr (<math>P=0.03-0.17</math>), 50% after 3 yrs (<math>p&lt;0.01</math>))</p>	<p>Nearly the half of the patients suffered from infections. This might have had an effect on the results.</p>
	<p><b>CrV Concurrent validity</b> MNA®-SF scoring was compared to comprehensive assessment by a clinical nutritionist (gold standard). The nutritionist's assessment was based on clinical status and a comprehensive nutritional assessment including anthropometrical markers and history of dietary intake. <b>Sen 100%</b> <b>Sp 38%</b> Sensitivity was 86% and specificity 71% when using BMI <math>&lt;23</math></p>	<p>Fiability/ betrouwbaarheid: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E) Validité/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)</p>

Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Author (year)	Setting	Sample (n)	Design	Reliability	Validity
(Hengstermann, S., Niecaj, R., Steinhagen-Thiessen, E., & Schulz, R. J., 2008)	An acute geriatric hospital: Evangelisches Geriatrizezentrum Berlin (Germany)	Multimorbid elderly patients (n=808)	Cross-sectional study	IC	Csv
(Bleda, M. J., Bolíbar, I., Pares, R., & Salva, A., 2002)	2 long term geriatric units in Mataro (Spain)	(n=67)	Interobserver study	S IC E	
(Charlton, K. E., Kolbe-Alexander, T. L., & Nel, J. H., 2007)	Peri-urban areas of Cape Town, South Africa.	Free living in the community or institutionalized black South Africans (n= 283); 230 female, 53 men	Cross sectional study		Sen/ Sp PPV/ NPV
(Guigoz, Y., Vellas, B., & Garry, P. J., 1996) (Guigoz, Y., Vellas, B., & Garry, P. J., 1994)	Clinical center and the Third Age University, Toulouse (study 1 & 2)	Developmental study (1) Elderly subjects (n=155) Validation study (2) Elderly (n=120) Screening study (3) Non institutionalized elderly (New Mexico Aging Process study)	Validation en development study		CrV CSV

Faibilité/ betrouwbaarheid: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)

Validité/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (Csv)

Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Results reliability	Results validity	Commentary
<b>IC</b> For the m-MNA® Chronbach's alpha= 0.60	<b>Cv</b> Factor analysis (principal component analysis) was carried out: MNA®-items were reduced from 18 to 7 items with new cut-offs (12,5-15= well-nourished; 9-12 at risk of malnutrition,<9 malnourished).  <b>CrV Concurrent validity</b> The MNA® and modified MNA® (m-MNA®) score correlated with r=0.910 ( $P=0.001$ ).  The area under the ROC-curve (AUC) is 0.968	
<b>S</b> Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) for the total MNA® score for the two administrations was 0.89. At one hospital it was 0.78 (25 patients), at the other is was 0.93 (42 patients).	The stratification of the total MNA® score in 3 categories of nutritional status obtained $\kappa= 0.78$ . 12 items had 'almost perfect or substantial Kappa indices ( $\kappa$ ) (66.7%); 5 items moderate or fair indices ( $\kappa$ ) (27.8%); 1 item had a slight or poor Kappa index ( $\kappa$ ).  <b>IC</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> assessment: Total MNA® $\alpha = 0.83$ (one side 95 % CI of 0.78) 2 <sup>nd</sup> assessment: Total MNA® $\alpha = 0.74$ (one side 95 % CI of 0.66)	

Fiability/ betrouwbaarheid: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)  
 Validity/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)  
 Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Results reliability	Results validity	Commentary
	<p><b>CrV Concurrent Validity</b></p> <p>MNA®-SF vs MNA® (cut-off score <math>\geq 11</math> = normal)  <b>100% Sp</b> 94.6%    <b>PPV</b> 16.3%    <b>NPV</b> 62.9%</p> <p>MNA®-MNA®-SF: r= 0.811, P&lt;0.0001, n= 220</p> <p>BMI - MNA®-SF r= 0.32, P&lt;0.0001, Mid Arm Circumference (MAC) – MNA®-SF r=0.28, Calf Circumference (CC) – MNA®-SF r= 0.27, Red blood cell folate – MNA®-SF r= 0.22, P=0.0026, Cognitive function score- MNA®-SF r=-0.31, P&lt;0.0001</p>	<p><b>Sen</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MNA test was validated against 2 criteria: clinical status (by 2 physicians) and a comprehensive nutrition assessment using principal component analysis &amp; discriminant analysis. The results suggested that the MNA® could correctly assess the nutritional status without the use of biochemical measurements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Study 1</b></p> <p><b>Study 2</b></p> <p>MNA® was compared to clinical status by discriminant analysis (MNA® correctly classified 89% of the subjects)</p> <p>Classification potential of the MNA was done by cross-classification of subjects (1991 and 1993 study) using discriminant analysis; clinical status was used as reference standard (cross-validation)</p>

Fiabiliteit/ betrouwbaarheid: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)  
 Validiteit/ validiteit: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CSV)  
 Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

The Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA®) En Anglais      Avec l'approbation de l'auteur

Source : [http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna\\_forms.html](http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna_forms.html)



Mini Nutritional Assessment  
MNA®

Last name:	First name:	Sex:	Date:
Age:	Weight kg:	Height, cm:	I.D. Number:

Complete the screen by filling in the boxes with the appropriate numbers.  
Add the numbers for the screen. If score is 11 or less, continue with the assessment to gain a Malnutrition Indicator Score.

Screening			
A Has food intake declined over the past 3 months due to loss of appetite, digestive problems, chewing or swallowing difficulties? 0 = severe loss of appetite 1 = moderate loss of appetite 2 = no loss of appetite	<input type="checkbox"/>		
B Weightloss during the last 3 months 0 = weight loss greater than 3 kg (6.6 lbs) 1 = does not know 2 = weight loss between 1 and 3 kg (2.2 and 6.6 lbs) 3 = no weight loss	<input type="checkbox"/>		
C Mobility 0 = bed or chair bound 1 = able to get out of bed/chair but does not go out 2 = goes out	<input type="checkbox"/>		
D Has suffered psychological stress or acute disease in the past 3 months 0 = yes      2 = no	<input type="checkbox"/>		
E Neuropsychological problems 0 = severe dementia or depression 1 = mild dementia 2 = no psychological problems	<input type="checkbox"/>		
F Body Mass Index (BMI) (weight in kg) / (height in m <sup>2</sup> ) 0 = BMI less than 19 1 = BMI 19 to less than 21 2 = BMI 21 to less than 23 3 = BMI 23 or greater	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Screening score (subtotal max. 14 points) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 12 points or greater      Normal – not at risk – no need to complete assessment 11 points or below      Possible malnutrition – continue assessment			
Assessment			
G Lives independently (not in a nursing home or hospital) 0 = no      1 = yes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
H Takes more than 3 prescription drugs per day 0 = yes      1 = no	<input type="checkbox"/>		
I Pressure sores or skin ulcers 0 = yes      1 = no	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ref. Vellas B, Villars H, Abellan G, et al. Overview of the MNA® - Its History and Challenges. <i>J Nutr Health Aging</i> 2006;10:456-465. Rubenstein LZ, Harker JO, Salva A, Guigoz Y, Vellas B. Screening for Undernutrition in Geriatric Practice: Developing the Short-Form Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA-SF). <i>J Gerontol</i> 2001;56A: M366-377. Guigoz Y. The Mini-Nutritional Assessment (MNA®) Review of the Literature - What does it tell us? <i>J Nutr Health Aging</i> 2006; 10:466-487.			
© Nestlé, 1994, Revision 2006. N67200 12/99 10M For more information : <a href="http://www.mna-elderly.com">www.mna-elderly.com</a>			
J How many full meals does the patient eat daily? 0 = 1 meal 1 = 2 meals 2 = 3 meals		<input type="checkbox"/>	
K Selected consumption markers for protein intake • At least one serving of dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt) per day      yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> • Two or more servings of legumes or eggs per week      yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> • Meat, fish or poultry everyday      yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> 0.0 = if 0 or 1 yes 0.5 = if 2 yes 1.0 = if 3 yes		<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/>	
L Consumes two or more servings of fruits or vegetables per day? 0 = no      1 = yes		<input type="checkbox"/>	
M How much fluid (water, juice, coffee, tea, milk...) is consumed per day? 0.0 = less than 3 cups 0.5 = 3 to 5 cups 1.0 = more than 5 cups		<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/>	
N Mode of feeding 0 = unable to eat without assistance 1 = self-fed with some difficulty 2 = self-fed without any problem		<input type="checkbox"/>	
O Self view of nutritional status 0 = views self as being malnourished 1 = is uncertain of nutritional state 2 = views self as having no nutritional problem		<input type="checkbox"/>	
P In comparison with other people of the same age, how does the patient consider his/her health status? 0.0 = not as good 0.5 = does not know 1.0 = as good 2.0 = better		<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q Mid-arm circumference (MAC) in cm 0.0 = MAC less than 21 0.5 = MAC 21 to 22 1.0 = MAC 22 or greater		<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/>	
R Calf circumference (CC) in cm 0 = CC less than 31      1 = CC 31 or greater		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Assessment (max. 16 points)		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/>	
Screening score		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Total Assessment (max. 30 points)		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/>	
Malnutrition Indicator Score			
17 to 23.5 points		at risk of malnutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>
Less than 17 points		malnourished	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA®) En Français

Avec l'approbation de l'auteur

Source : [http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna\\_forms.html](http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna_forms.html)



### Evaluation de l'état nutritionnel Mini Nutritional Assessment MNA™

Nom:	Prénom:	Sexe:	Date:
Age:	Poids, kg:	Taille en cm:	Hauteur du genou, cm:

Répondez à la première partie du questionnaire en indiquant le score approprié pour chaque question. Additionnez les points de la partie. Déplstage, si le résultat est égal à 11 ou inférieur, complétez le questionnaire pour obtenir l'appréciation précise de l'état nutritionnel.

**Déplstage**

**A Le patient présente-t-il une perte d'appétit? A-t-il mangé moins ces 3 derniers mois par manque d'appétit, problèmes digestifs, difficultés de mastication ou de déglutition?**

0 = anorexie sévère	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 = anorexie modérée	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 = pas d'anorexie	<input type="checkbox"/>

**B Perte récente de poids (<3 mois)**

0 = perte de poids > 3 kg	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 = ne sait pas	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 = perte de poids entre 1 et 3 kg	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 = pas de perte de poids	<input type="checkbox"/>

**C Motricité**

0 = du lit au fauteuil	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 = autonome à l'intérieur	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 = sort du domicile	<input type="checkbox"/>

**D Maladie aiguë ou stress psychologique lors des 3 derniers mois?**

0 = oui	1 = non	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------	---------	--------------------------

**E Problèmes neuropsychologiques**

0 = démence ou dépression sévère	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 = démence ou dépression modérée	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 = pas de problème psychologique	<input type="checkbox"/>

**F Indice de masse corporelle (IMC = poids / (taille)<sup>2</sup> en kg/m<sup>2</sup>)**

0 = IMC < 19	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 = 19 ≤ IMC < 21	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 = 21 ≤ IMC < 23	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 = IMC ≥ 23	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Score de déplstage (sous-total max. 14 points)**

12 points ou plus:	normal pas besoin de continuer l'évaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
11 points ou moins:	possibilité de malnutrition – continuez l'évaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Evaluation globale**

**G Le patient vit-il de façon indépendante à domicile?**

0 = oui	1 = non	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------	---------	--------------------------

**H Prend plus de 3 médicaments**

0 = oui	1 = non	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------	---------	--------------------------

**I Escarres ou plaies cutanées?**

0 = oui	1 = non	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------	---------	--------------------------

Ref.: Vellas B, Wilars H, Abellan G, et al. Overview of the MNA® - Its History and Challenges. *J Nutr Health Aging* 2006;10:456-465.  
Rubenstein LZ, Harker JO, Salva A, Guigoz Y, Vellas B. Screening for Undernutrition in Geriatry: Practicing Developing the Short-form Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA-SF). *J Gerontol A* 2001;56A: M366-377.  
Guigoz Y. The Mini-Nutritional Assessment (MNA®) Review of the Literature - What does it tell us? *J Nutr Health Aging* 2006; 10:466-487.  
© Nestlé, 1994, Révision 2006. N°7200.12/99.10M.  
For more information : [www.mna-elderly.com](http://www.mna-elderly.com)

**J Combien de repas le patient prend-il par jour?**

0 = 1 repas	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 = 2 repas	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 = 3 repas	<input type="checkbox"/>

**K Consomme-t-il?**

- Une fois par jour au moins des produits laitiers? ja  nein
- Une ou deux fois par semaine des œufs ou des légumineuses? ja  nein
- Chaque jour de la viande, du poisson ou de la volaille? ja  nein

0.0 = si 0 ou 1 oui	<input type="checkbox"/>
0.5 = si 2 oui	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.0 = si 3 oui	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

**L Consomme-t-il deux fois par jour au moins des fruits ou des légumes?**

1 = oui	0 = non	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------	---------	--------------------------

**M Combien de boissons consomme-t-il par jour? (eau, jus, café, thé, lait...)**

0.0 = moins de 3 verres	<input type="checkbox"/>
0.5 = de 3 à 5 verres	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.0 = plus de 5 verres	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

**N Manière de se nourrir**

0 = nécessite une assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 = se nourrit seul avec difficulté	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 = se nourrit seul sans difficulté	<input type="checkbox"/>

**O Le patient se considère-t-il bien nourri? (problèmes nutritionnels)**

0 = malnutrition sévère	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 = ne sait pas ou malnutrition modérée	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 = pas de problème de nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>

**P Le patient se sent-il en meilleure ou en moins bonne santé que la plupart des personnes de son âge?**

0.0 = moins bonne	<input type="checkbox"/>
0.5 = ne sait pas	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.0 = aussi bonne	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.0 = meilleure	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

**Q Circonférence brachiale (CB en cm)**

0.0 = CB < 21	<input type="checkbox"/>
0.5 = CB ≤ 21 ≤ 22	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.0 = CB > 22	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

**R Circonférence du mollet (CM en cm)**

0 = CM < 31	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 = CM ≥ 31	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Evaluation globale (max. 16 points)**

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
--

**Score de déplstage**

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
--

**Score total (max. 30 points)**

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
--

**Appréciation de l'état nutritionnel**

de 17 à 23,5 points	<input type="checkbox"/>	risque de malnutrition
moins de 17 points	<input type="checkbox"/>	mauvais état nutritionnel

## The Mini Nutritional Assessment- Short Form MNA®-SF En Anglais Avec l'approbation de l'auteur

Source : [http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna\\_forms.html](http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna_forms.html)



### Mini Nutritional Assessment MNA®

Last name:	First name:	Sex:	Date:
Age:	Weight, kg:	Height, cm:	I.D. Number:

Complete the screen by filling in the boxes with the appropriate numbers.

Add the numbers for the screen. If score is 11 or less, continue with the assessment to gain a Malnutrition Indicator Score.

#### Screening

A Has food intake declined over the past 3 months due to loss of appetite, digestive problems, chewing or swallowing difficulties?

- 0 = severe loss of appetite  
 1 = moderate loss of appetite  
 2 = no loss of appetite

B Weight loss during the last 3 months

- 0 = weight loss greater than 3 kg (6.6 lbs)  
 1 = does not know  
 2 = weight loss between 1 and 3 kg (2.2 and 6.6 lbs)  
 3 = no weight loss

C Mobility

- 0 = bed or chair bound  
 1 = able to get out of bed/chair but does not go out  
 2 = goes out

D Has suffered psychological stress or acute disease in the past 3 months

- 0 = yes    2 = no

E Neuropsychological problems

- 0 = severe dementia or depression  
 1 = mild dementia  
 2 = no psychological problems

F Body Mass Index (BMI) (weight in kg) / (height in m<sup>2</sup>)

- 0 = BMI less than 19  
 1 = BMI 19 to less than 21  
 2 = BMI 21 to less than 23  
 3 = BMI 23 or greater

#### Screening score

(subtotal max. 14 points)

12 points or greater: Normal – not at risk – no need to complete assessment

11 points or below: Possible malnutrition – continue assessment

Ref. Vellas B, Villars H, Abellan G, et al. Overview of the MNA®- Its History and Challenges. J Nutr Health Aging 2006;10:456-465.

Rubenstein LZ, Harker JO, Salva A, Gulgoz Y, Vellas B. Screening for Undernutrition in Geriatric Practice: Developing the Short-Form Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA-SF). J. Gerontol 2001;56A: M366-377.

Gulgoz Y. The Mini-Nutritional Assessment (MNA®) Review of the Literature - What does it tell us? J Nutr Health Aging 2006; 10:466-487.

© Nestlé, 1994, Revision 2006. N67200 12/99 10M

For more information : [www.mna-elderly.com](http://www.mna-elderly.com)

## Mini Nutritional Assessment- Short Form” (MNA®-SF) En Français Avec l’approbation de l’auteur

Source : [http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna\\_forms.html](http://www.mna-elderly.com/mna_forms.html)



### Évaluation de l'état nutritionnel Mini Nutritional Assessment MNA™

Nom:	Prénom:	Sexe:	Date:
Age:	Poids, kg:	Taille en cm:	Hauteur du genou, cm:

Répondez à la première partie du questionnaire en indiquant le score approprié pour chaque question. Additionnez les points de la partie Dépistage, si le résultat est égal à 11 ou inférieur, complétez le questionnaire pour obtenir l'appréciation précise de l'état nutritionnel.

#### Dépistage

A Le patient présente-t-il une perte d'appétit? A-t-il mangé moins ces 3 derniers mois par manque d'appétit, problèmes digestifs, difficultés de mastication ou de déglutition?

- 0 = anorexie sévère  
1 = anorexie modérée  
2 = pas d'anorexie

B Perte récente de poids (<3 mois)

- 0 = perte de poids > 3 kg  
1 = ne sait pas  
2 = perte de poids entre 1 et 3 kg  
3 = pas de perte de poids

C Motricité

- 0 = du lit au fauteuil  
1 = autonome à l'intérieur  
2 = sort du domicile

D Maladie aiguë ou stress psychologique lors des 3 derniers mois?

- 0 = oui      2 = non

E Problèmes neuropsychologiques

- 0 = démence ou dépression sévère  
1 = démence ou dépression modérée  
2 = pas de problème psychologique

F Indice de masse corporelle (IMC = poids / (taille)<sup>2</sup> en kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

- 0 = IMC < 19  
1 = 19 ≤ IMC < 21  
2 = 21 ≤ IMC < 23  
3 = IMC ≥ 23

#### Score de dépistage

(sous-total max. 14 points)

12 points ou plus: normal pas besoin de continuer l'évaluation

11 points ou moins: possibilité de malnutrition – continuez l'évaluation

Ref. Vellas B, Villars H, Abellan G, et al. Overview of the MNA® - Its History and Challenges. J Nutr Health Aging 2006;10:456-465.

Rubenstein LZ, Harker JO, Salva A, Guigoz Y, Vellas B. Screening for Undernutrition in Geriatric Practice: Developing the Short-Form Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA-SF). J. Gerontol 2001;56A: M366-377.

Guigoz Y. The Mini-Nutritional Assessment (MNA®) Review of the Literature - What does it tell us? J Nutr Health Aging 2006; 10:466-487.

© Nestlé, 1994, Revision 2006. N67200 12/99 10M

For more information : [www.mna-elderly.com](http://www.mna-elderly.com)

*Comment citer ce rapport ?*

Bulteel L., Gobert M., Piron C., Filion N., Vanderwee K., Verhaeghe S., Caillet O., Van Durme T., Vandermolen M., Defloor T. (2009) Actualisation de la base de données BeST & Ajout de nouvelles échelles dans la base de données BeST. Bruxelles: Service Publique Fédéral Santé Publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne alimentaire et Environnement.

*Gelieve bij gebruik van dit rapport als volgt te refereren :*

Bulteel L., Gobert M., Piron C., Filion N., Vanderwee K., Verhaeghe S., Caillet O., Van Durme T., Vandermolen M., Defloor T. (2009) Actualiseren van de bestaande BeST-databank & Aanvullen van de bestaande BeST-databank met nieuwe schalen. Brussel: Federale Overheidsdienst Volkgezondheid van de voedselketen en leefmilieu.