

Editorial

Effect of Nutritional Assessment on Prognosis in a Critical Patient

Saliha Senel*

Department of Pediatric Emergency Medicine, School of Medicine, Yildirim Beyazıt University, Turkey

***Corresponding authors:** Saliha Senel, Department of Pediatric Emergency Medicine, School of Medicine, Yildirim Beyazıt University, Telsizler, 06080, Ankara, Turkey. Tel: +90-3123056185; Fax: +90-3123170353; Email: drsaliha007@yahoo.com.tr

Citation: Senel S (2018) Effect of Nutritional Assessment on Prognosis in a Critical Patient. Emerg Med Inves: EMIG-188. DOI: 10.29011/2475-5605.000088.

Received Date: 22 November, 2018; **Accepted Date:** 28 December, 2018; **Published Date:** 31 December, 2018

Editorial

The development of malnutrition is relatively high in hospitalized children because of increased metabolic need in the process of disease, inadequate calorie intake, concomitant drug use, and neglected diet during the treatment of the disease.

This risk is particularly high in children who are in intensive care units and who do not have a good reserve [1]. The development of malnutrition is related with infections, delay in wound healing, impairment of gastrointestinal functions, prolongation of mechanical ventilation and hospitalization and increased morbidity/mortality [2,3]. American Society of Parenteral-Enteral Nutrition (ASPEN) recommends that all children admitted to intensive care units should be screened for nutritional status and those with high risk for malnutrition should be identified [4].

A study by Akyıldız and Vatansever [3] recommended protein energy malnutrition to be included in the evaluation criteria as well as many scoring systems used in determining the mortality in child intensive care units.

It is necessary to increase the awareness of evaluating the nutritional status of critical ill children to contribute significant benefits to the prognosis.

References

1. Beser OF, Cokugras FC, Erkan T, Kutlu T, Yagci RV (2018) TUHAMAR Study Group. Evaluation of malnutrition development risk in hospitalized children. *Nutrition* 48: 40-47.
2. Nangalu R, Pooni PA, Bhargav S, Bains HS (2016) Impact of malnutrition on pediatric risk of mortality score and outcome in pediatric intensive care unit. *Indian J Crit Care Med* 20: 385-390.
3. Akyıldız BN, Vatansever Z (2017) The effect of protein energy malnutrition on mortality and morbidity in the critically ill child. *Turkish Journal of Pediatric Disease* 2017.
4. Mehta NM, Skillman HE, Irving SY, Coss-Bu JA, Vermilyea S, et al. (2017) Guidelines for the provision and assessment of nutrition support therapy in the pediatric critically ill patient: Society of Critical Care medicine and American Society for parenteral and enteral nutrition. *J Parenter Enteral Nutr* 41: 706s-742.