



GUIDANCE FOR ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLAMMATION ETIOLOGIC CRITERION FOR THE GLIM DIAGNOSIS OF MALNUTRITION

The Global Leadership Initiative on Malnutrition (GLIM)

GLIM and assessment of INFLAMMATION

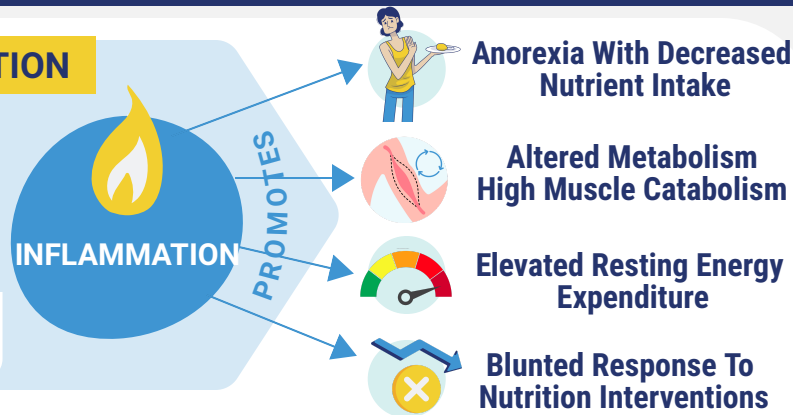
Look at



GLIM FACT SHEET

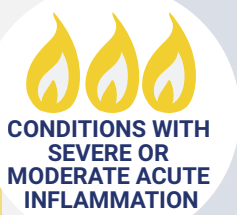
GLIM criteria for diagnosis of malnutrition in adults require the fulfillment of at least 1 phenotypic and 1 etiologic criterion

Assessment of inflammation is one of the etiologic criterion for GLIM



How do we assess the fulfillment of the etiologic GLIM criterion INFLAMMATION?

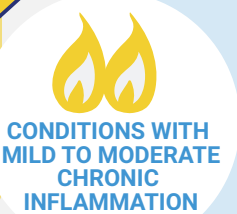
The occurrence of acute or chronic disease, infection or injury that is usually associated with inflammatory activity may fulfill this criterion (i.e. confirmation by laboratory markers is not always necessary)



CONDITIONS WITH SEVERE OR MODERATE ACUTE INFLAMMATION

Severe: e.g. critical illness, major infection/sepsis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, severe burns, major abdominal surgery, multi-trauma, severe closed head injury, severe acute pancreatitis.

Moderate: chronic diseases complicated by acute moderate exacerbations, or acute new presentations with moderate inflammation associated with e.g. Crohn's disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pancreatitis, diabetes, infections, wounds, cancer.



CONDITIONS WITH MILD TO MODERATE CHRONIC INFLAMMATION

e.g. congestive heart failure, cystic fibrosis, COPD, Crohn's disease, celiac disease, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, abdominal obesity, metabolic syndrome, malignancies, infections like tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, pressure wounds, periodontal disease, chronic kidney disease, hepatic cirrhosis, mild/moderate pancreatitis, organ failure/transplant



CONDITIONS WITH NO CLEAR OR PERCEPTIBLE INFLAMMATION

e.g. psychiatric diagnoses like anorexia nervosa and depression; select malabsorptive, obstructive or dysmotility conditions like esophageal stricture, anatomic short bowel syndrome; intestinal pseudo-obstruction; neurological conditions like dysphagia after cerebrovascular accident.

This condition will not fulfill the inflammation criterion unless confirmed by laboratory analyses.

When testing is available, we recommend to measure laboratory markers in uncertain cases to help confirm the inflammatory character of the underlying disease or condition.

LABORATORY MARKERS INDICATING INFLAMMATION



CRP levels, alternative indicators of inflammation

Application of CRP testing

FOR ACUTE CONDITIONS

CRP levels $\times 10$ upper reference value

CRP 10-50 mg/L = moderate inflammation

CRP > 50 mg/L = severe acute inflammation

FOR CHRONIC CONDITIONS

serial measures of CRP > upper reference value

CRP 3.0-9.9 mg/L = mild inflammation

CRP 10-50 mg/L = moderate inflammation