

## **BACKGROUND**

Albumine serum level is one of the most important marker in the nutrition status monitoring.

Bioimpedance is another method to measure the body composition and to evaluate the state of hydration independently of body weight. It also identifies the lean protein reserves and fat reserves in the patient.

## **OBJETIVE**

To identify nutritional status in patients that assist at renal nurse consultation through serum albumin levels and bioimpedance.

**Table 1: Bioimpedance**

BCM	LOW	NORMAL	HIGH
E/I	1.9%	41.5%	56.6%
FTI	1.9%	69.8%	28.3%
LTI	<b>26.4%</b>	71.7%	1.9%

**Table 3: Albumin nutritional range**

ALBUMIN (g/dl)	NORMAL (≥ 3.5)	SLIGHT (3.4-2.8)	MODERATE (2.7-2.1)	GRAVE (<2.1)
FREQ.	94.3%	<b>5.7%</b>	0%	0%

MALNUTRITION PREVALENCE IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE BY BIOIMPEDANCE AND ALBUMINE LEVELS

**Table 6: Nutritional status vs albumine**

	ALBUMINE	PATIENT N	AVERAGE	ST.D.
CKEPI mL/min/1,73 m <sup>2</sup>	NORMAL	50	14,0670	4,7
	MALNOURISHED	3	9,2233	0,8
<b>T Student n.s.</b>				

**Table 7: Nutritional status vs E/I**

	E/I	PATIENT N	AVERAGE	ST.D.
CKEPI mL/min/1,73 m <sup>2</sup>	NORMAL	22	14,76	4,8
	MALNOURISHED	31	13,11	4,54
<b>T Student n.s.</b>				

## CONCLUSION

The malnourished prevalence, depending on albumin as standard parameter, in patients with advanced kidney disease was low while when this prevalence was measured with bioimpedance the value was higher.

Body composition assessment could be used to evaluate clinical interventions and improve patient care in the clinical setting.