

Protein-Energy Malnutrition Definition

Merck Manual Professional Edition

Values Commonly Used to Grade the Severity of Protein-Energy Undernutrition				
Measurement	Normal	Mild Undernutrition	Moderate Undernutrition	Severe Undernutrition
Normal weight (%)	90–110	85–90	75–85	< 75
Body mass index	19–24*	18–18.9	16–17.9	< 16
Serum albumin (g/dL)	3.5–5.0	3.1–3.4	2.4–3.0	< 2.4
Serum transferrin (mg/dL)	220–400	201–219	150–200	< 150
Total lymphocyte count (per mm ³)	2000–3500	1501–1999	800–1500	< 800
Delayed hypersensitivity index†	2	2	1	0

*In the elderly, BMI < 21 may increase mortality risk. †Delayed hypersensitivity index uses a common antigen (e.g., one derived from *Candida* sp or *Trichophyton* sp) to quantitate the amount of induration elicited by skin testing. Induration is graded: 0 = < 0.5 cm, 1 = 0.5–0.9 cm, 2 = ≥1.0 cm.

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REMINDER

REMINDER

Resident Name _____

Resident Name _____

Date _____

Date _____

Does this resident need a malnutrition diagnosis? Yes/No

Does this resident need a malnutrition diagnosis? Yes/No

Code _____

Code _____

Albumin _____

Albumin _____

Pre-albumin _____

Pre-albumin _____

Weight loss? Yes/No

Weight loss? Yes/No

ICD-9 Codes that cause the resident to be coded on the MDS into at High Risk for PU Development:

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- 260 Kwashiorkor** – a syndrome usually in children
- 261 Nutritional marasmus** (children) (Malnutrition codes are used for all age groups; Coding Clinic, 4th quarter 1992, p. 25)
- 262 Other severe, protein-calorie malnutrition**
- 263.0 Malnutrition of moderate degree**
- 263.1 Malnutrition of mild degree**
- 263.2 Arrested development following protein-calorie malnutrition**
- 263.8 Other protein-calorie malnutrition** (specified, but not listed above 260-263.2)
- 263.9 Unspecified protein-calorie malnutrition**

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Dystrophy due to malnutrition
Malnutrition (calorie) NOS

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Malnutrition (calorie) NOS

