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Creatinine index as an index of nutritional status: a comparison of nutrition assessment tools

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Objectives: the statistical significance of this simplified CI for nutritional status and long-term mortality in HD patients has not been clarified. we aimed to investigate the nutritional parameter and clinical significance of simplified CI on HD patient outcomes by comparing with representative parameters PG-SGA and GNRI.

Methods: We used data of 70 end-stage renal disease patients who were older than age 18 and undergoing maintenance HD therapy for end-stage renal disease for more than 3 months. Simple correlation analysis and ROC curves were calculated for evaluating the ability of simplified CI with each nutritional parameter. Logistic regression was applied to examine the associations between nutritional indexes and mortality.

Results: The simplified CI has significantly associated with PG-SGA (R = -0.42), GNRI (R = 0.17). and had predictive power for malnutrition in PG-SGA (AUC = 0.754, Figure 2-1), GNRI (0.704). Regarding mortality, Simplified CI, PG-SGA, and MAMC had statistically significant correlations with all-cause mortality (Table 3) but no significant correlations was found for GNRI.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that simplified CI can be used as a screening tool for assessing the risk of malnutrition. In addition, it may be a useful tool to predict HD patient survival independently

Figure2-1

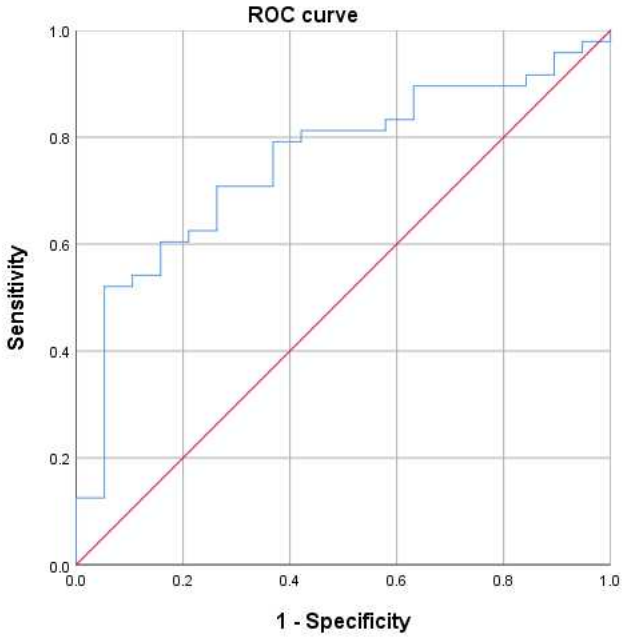

Table 3

Variables	Univariate analysis	
	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P-value
Simplified Creatinine index	0.62 (0.48-0.80)	<0.001*
GNRI	0.95 (0.88-1.02)	0.12
PG-SGA	1.28 (1.11-1.47)	<0.001*
BMI	0.97 (0.84-1.13)	0.69
MAMC	0.74 (0.60-0.91)	0.004*
Albumin	0.31 (0.05-2.06)	0.23