

25. ÅRSMØDE I KLINISK ERNÆRING

8. april 2016, Auditorium 2, Rigshospitalet

Program:

9:00 – 9:30	Registrering og morgenmad
9.30-	Velkomst
9.30-10.30	Nutrition Care in Palliative Cancer Patients <i>Lene Thoresen, Norge</i>
10.30-10.35	Uddeling af Nutricias Uddannelseslegat
10.35-11.05	Kaffe
11.05-11.35	Refeeding syndrom hos kritisk syge – ny viden fra et randomiseret forsøg <i>Matilde Allingstrup</i>
11.35-12.00	Overrækkelse af Jens Kondrup Prisen og prisforelæsning
12.00-13.00	Frokost
13.00-14.00	Implementation of Nutrition Support – guidelines, cost effectiveness, DRG and ONCA <i>Johann Ochenga, Tyskland</i>
14.00-15.30	Fire foredrag i separate sessioner for Læger og cand. scient.'er (auditorium 1) Sygeplejersker og Kliniske diætister (auditorium 2)
15.30-16.00	Kaffe
16.00-16.05	Kåring af bedste abstract som både er sendt til årsmødet og til ESPEN 2016
16.05-16.20	Forum for underernæring <i>Susanne Kofoed</i>
16.20-16.40	Hvad fandt jeg, da jeg ryddede mit kontor? <i>Jens Kondrup</i>
16.40-16.45	Afslutning
16.45-	Generalforsamling (auditorium 2). Kun for medlemmer af DSKE.

Implementation of Nutrition Support

Johann Ockenga

Bremen, FRG



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährungsmedizin
Stoffwechsel | Prävention | Therapie

DGEM

Gesundheit Nord

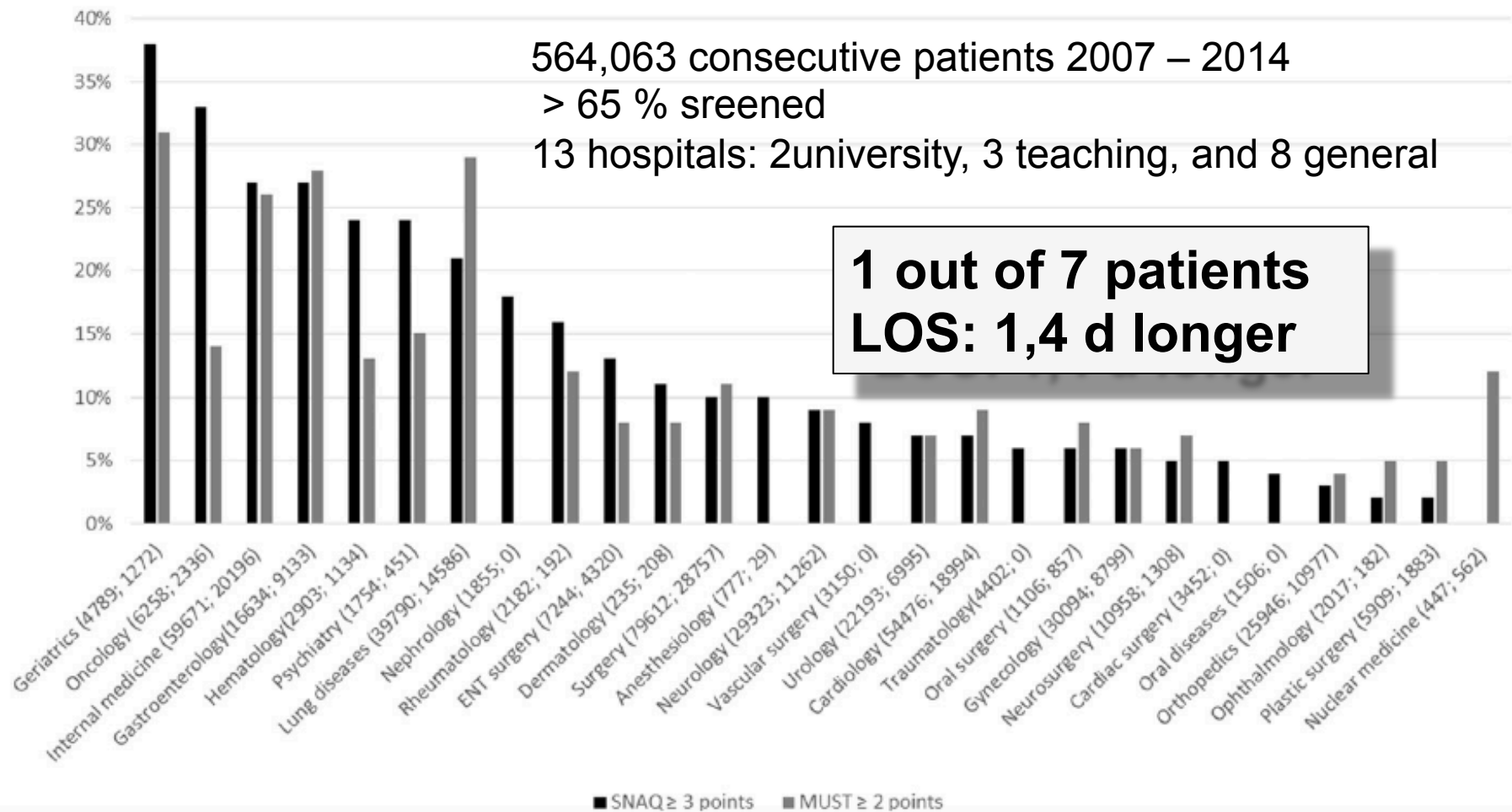
Bremen



- vier große Krankenhäuser
- fast 60 Fachkliniken und Institute
- ca. 7500 Mitarbeiter
- Zahlreiche Tageskliniken und Ambulanzen
- Umsatz ca 500 Mill/Euro



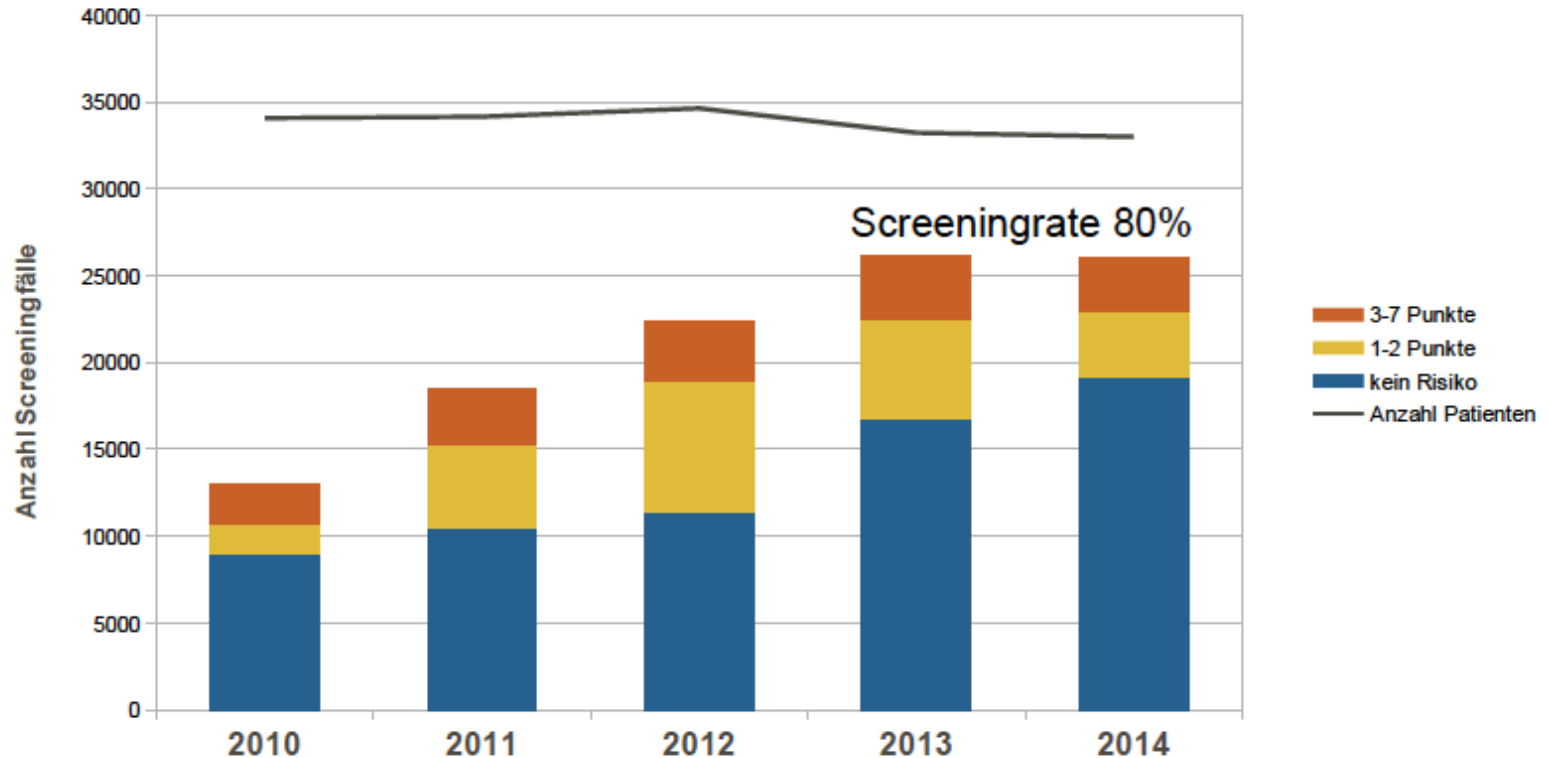
Prevalence of Malnutrition per Medical Specialty



Kruizenga H. Et al. Am J Clin Nutrition; online 9 March 2016

Nutritional Risk Score

Universitätsklinikum Frankfurt



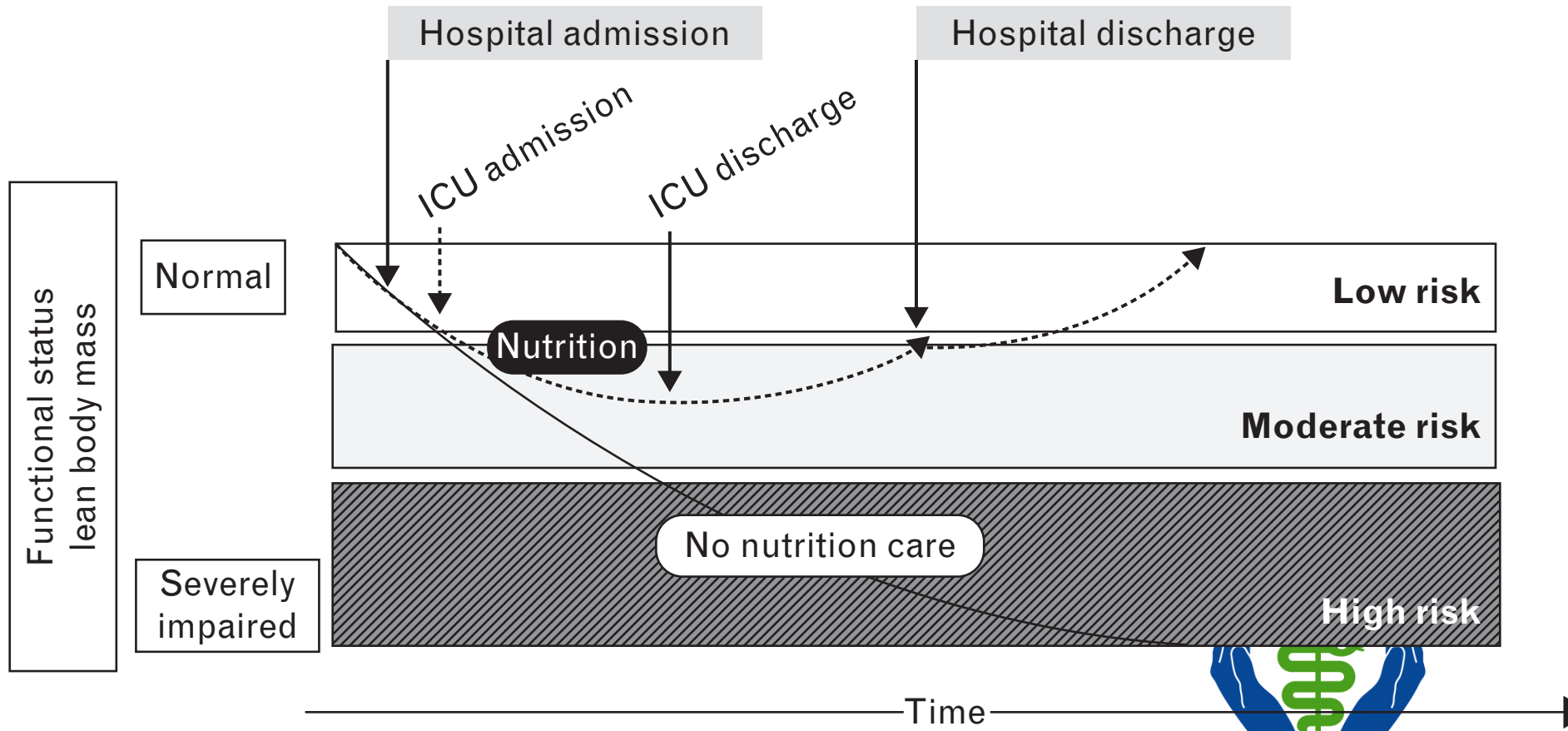
Mit freundlicher Genehmigung von Frau Marienfeld

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Nutritional Status during Clinical Course

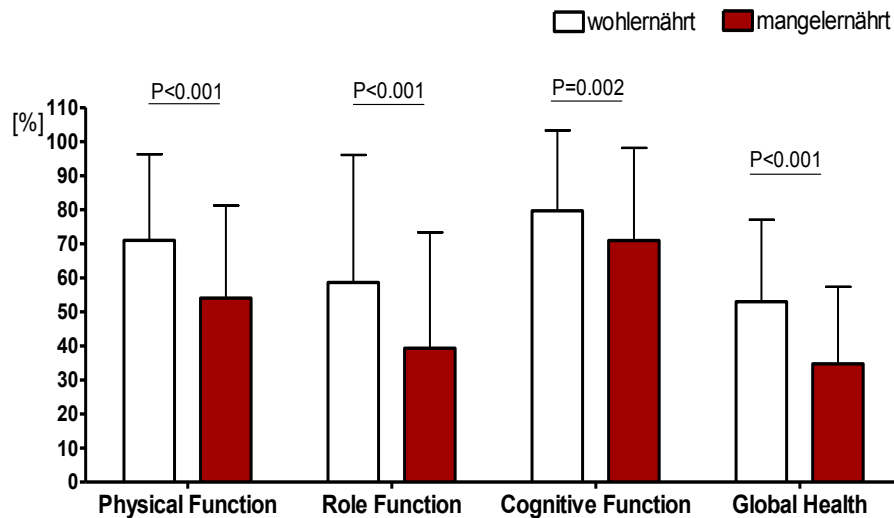
Hiesmayer M. Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care 2012, 15:174 – 180



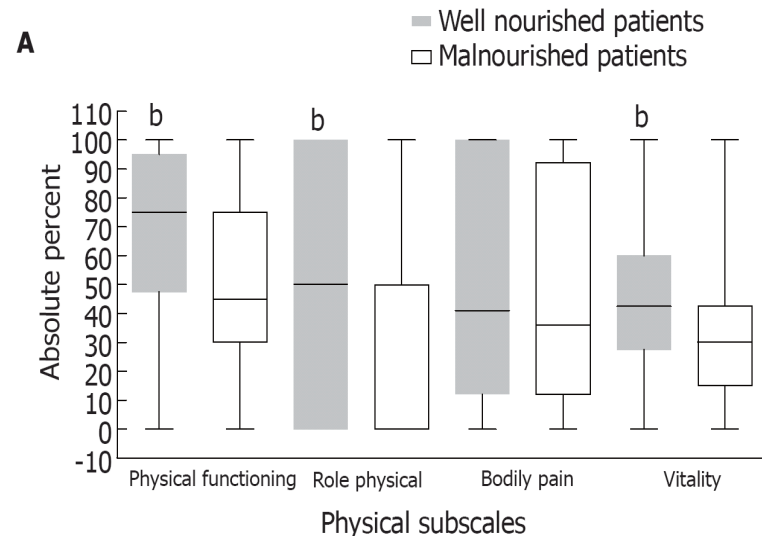
Malnutrition and Quality of Life: EORTC

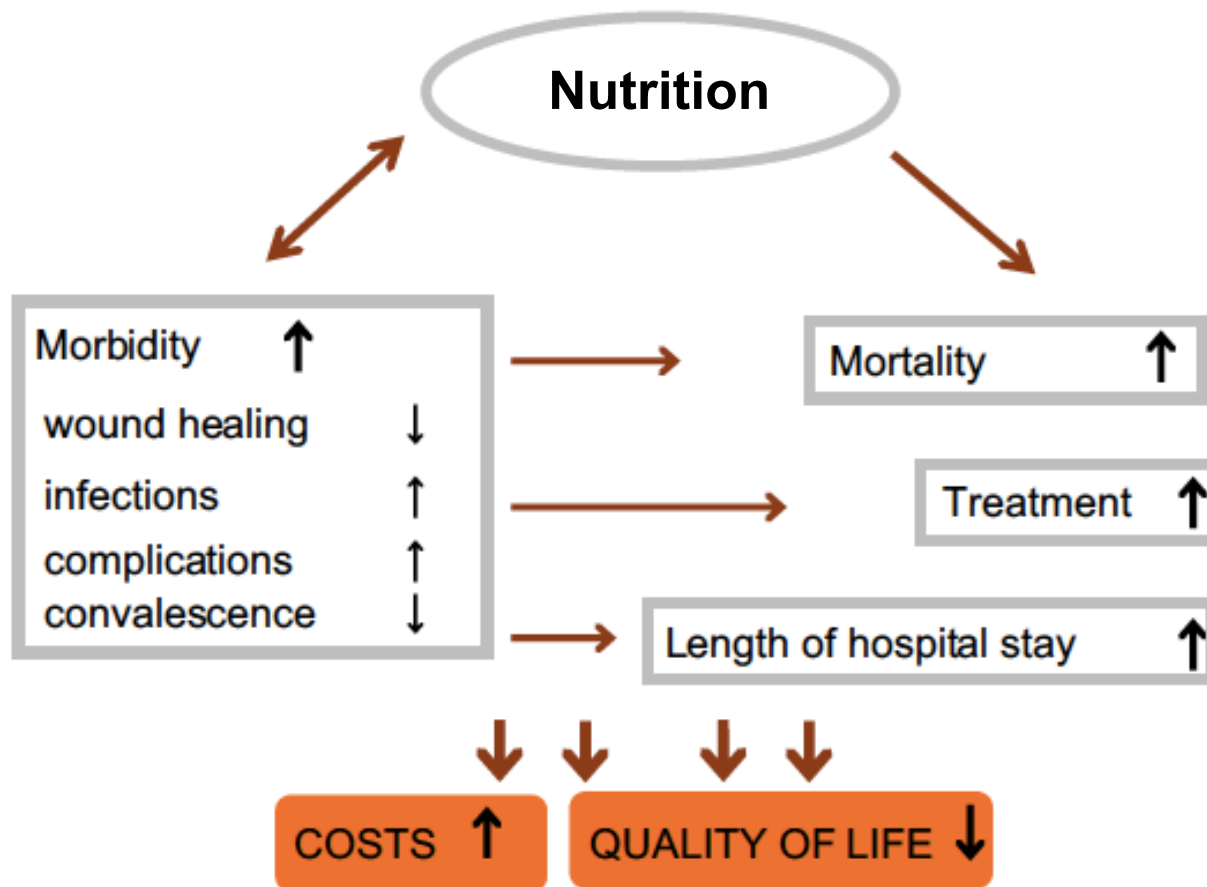
Norman K et al. Clin Nutr. 2010 Oct;29(5):586-91/ World J Gastroenterol 2006; 12

Malignant Disease (n=400)



Benigne Disease (n=200)



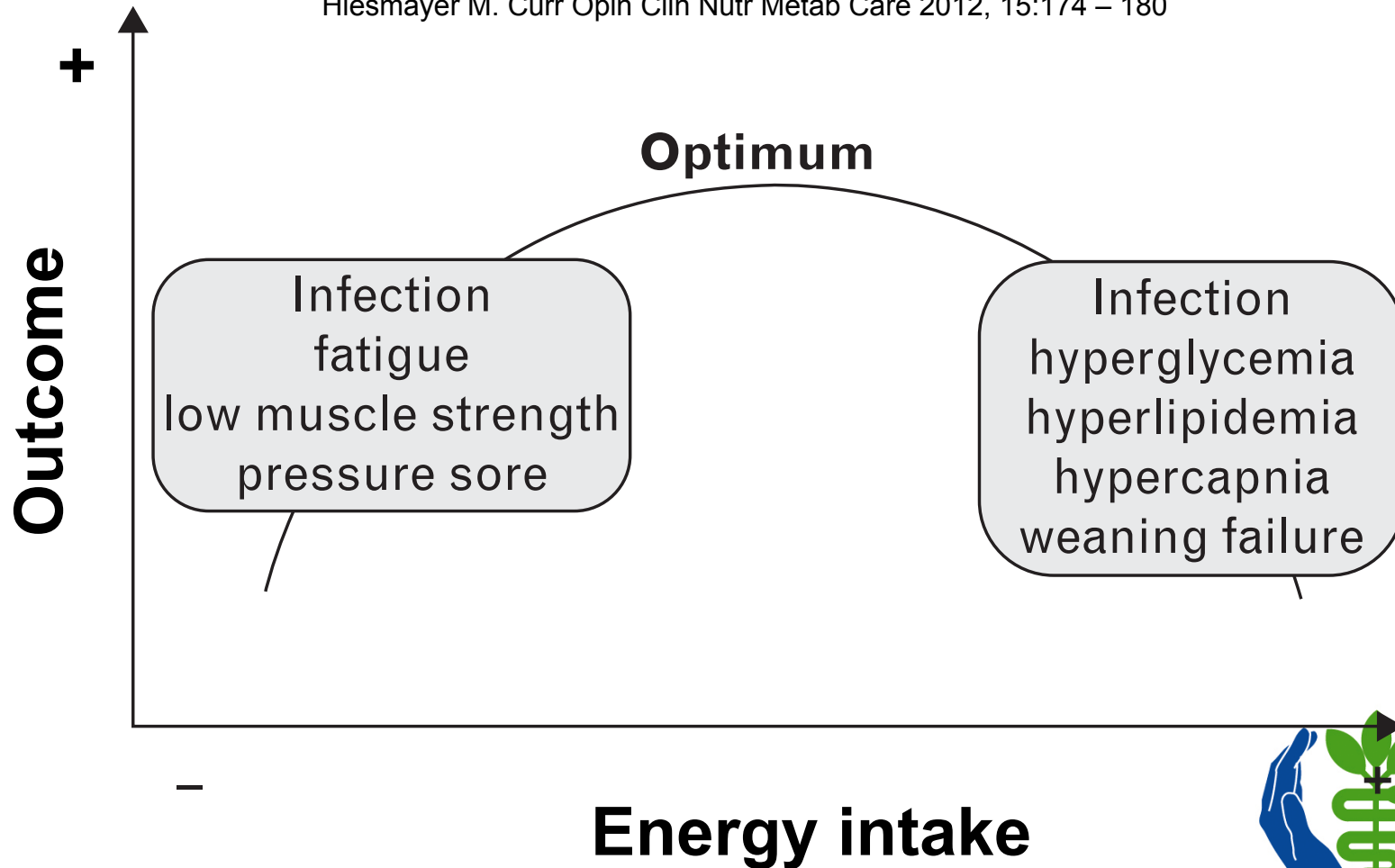


Norman K et al. Clinical Nutrition (2008) 27, 5–15



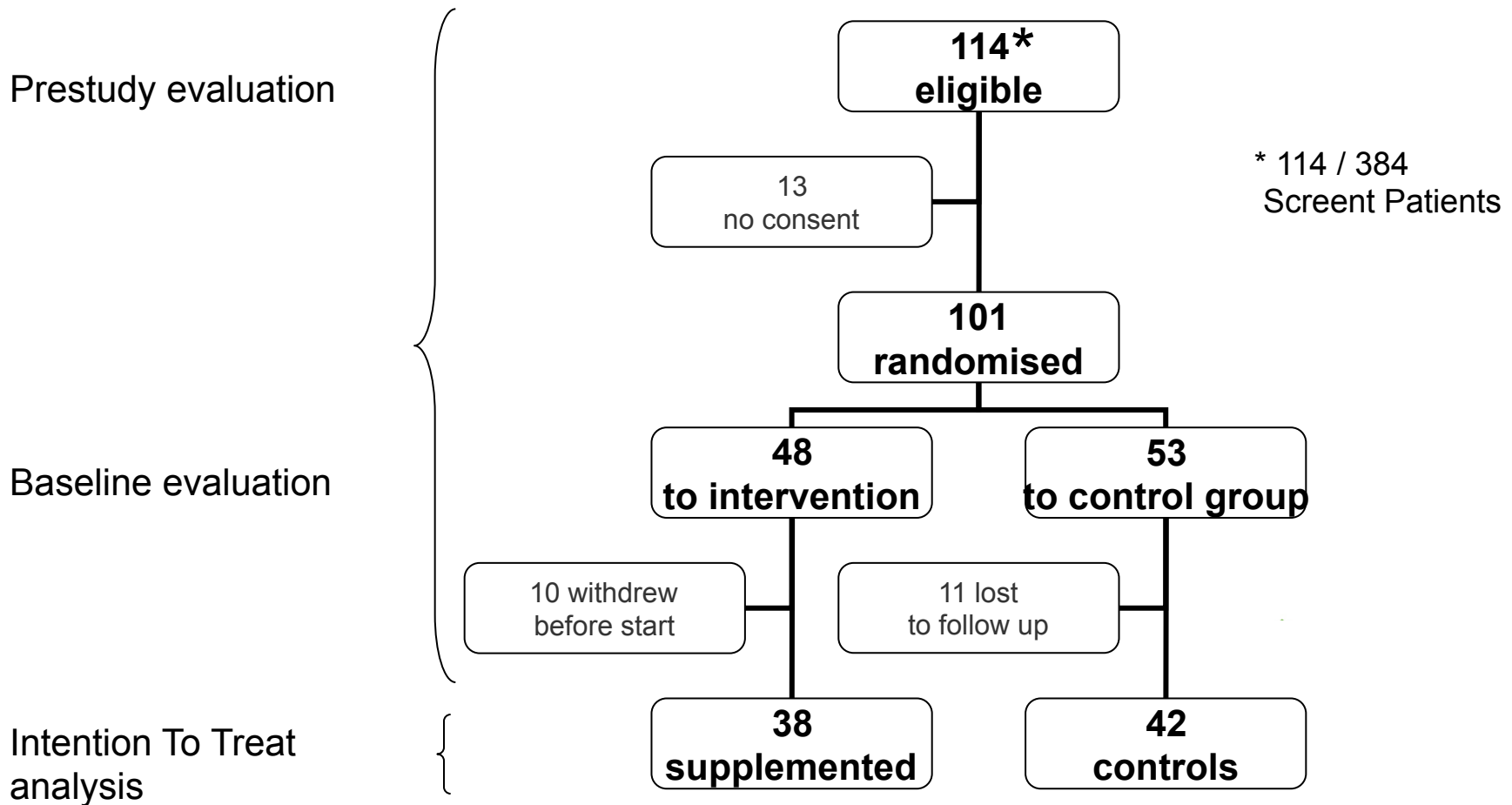
Optimal Nutritional Support

Hiesmayer M. Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care 2012, 15:174 – 180



Nutritional Support in GI Patients

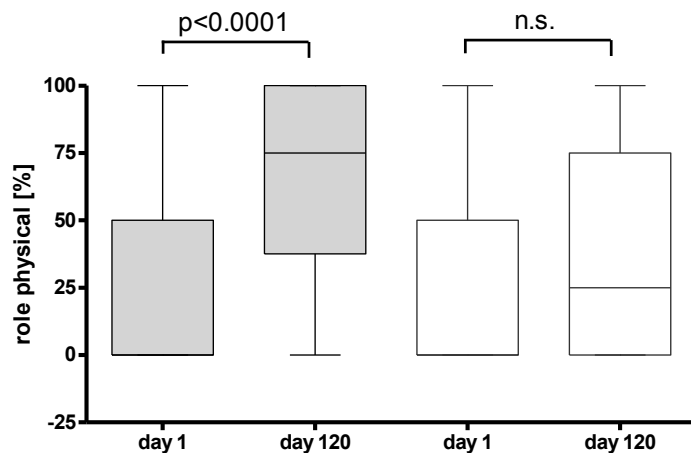
Normann et al. Clin Nutr. 2008 Feb;27(1):48-56.



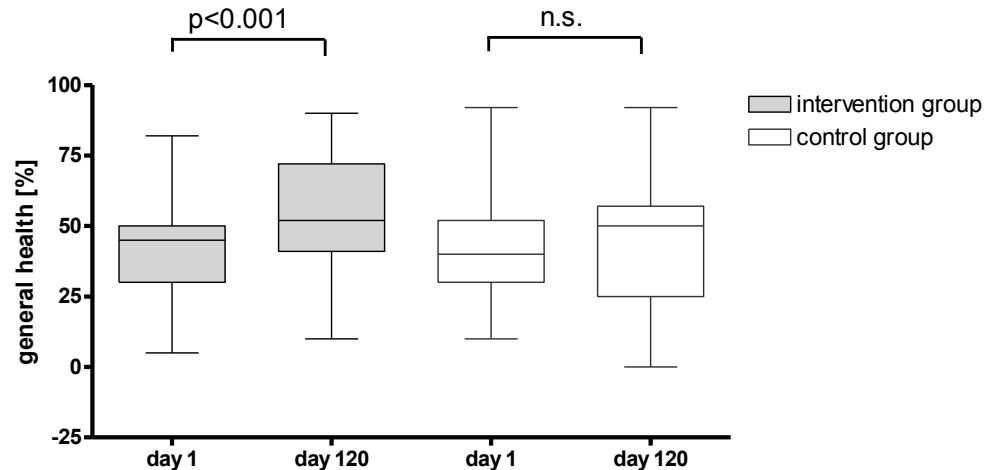
Nutritional Support in GI Patients

Normann et al. Clin Nutr. 2008 Feb;27(1):48-56.

Körperliche Aktivität



Allgemeinbefinden

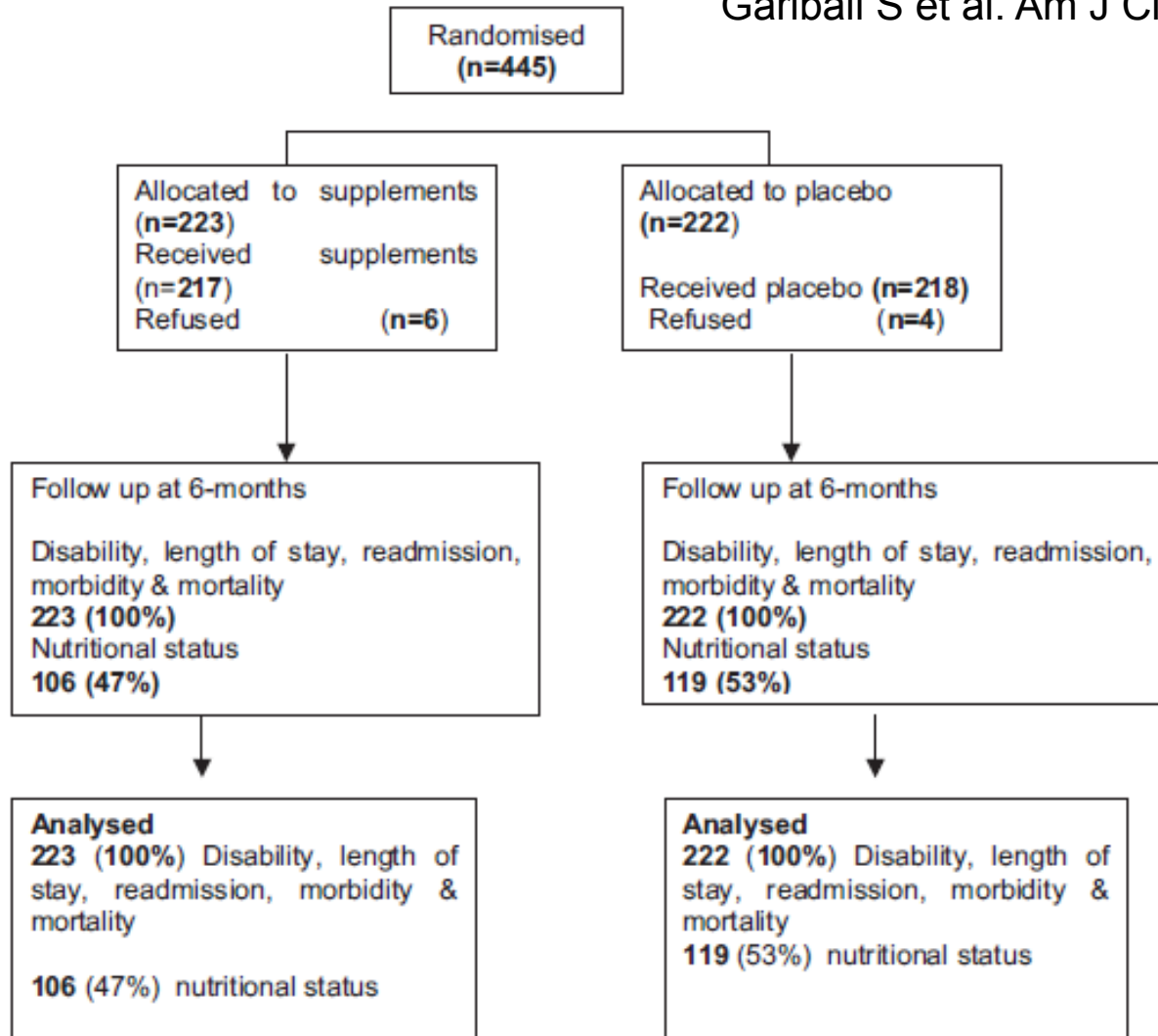


Reduced re-admissionrate after 3 months
10/38 (26%) versus 20/43 (46%)

Routine Supplementation in acute-ill geriatric patients

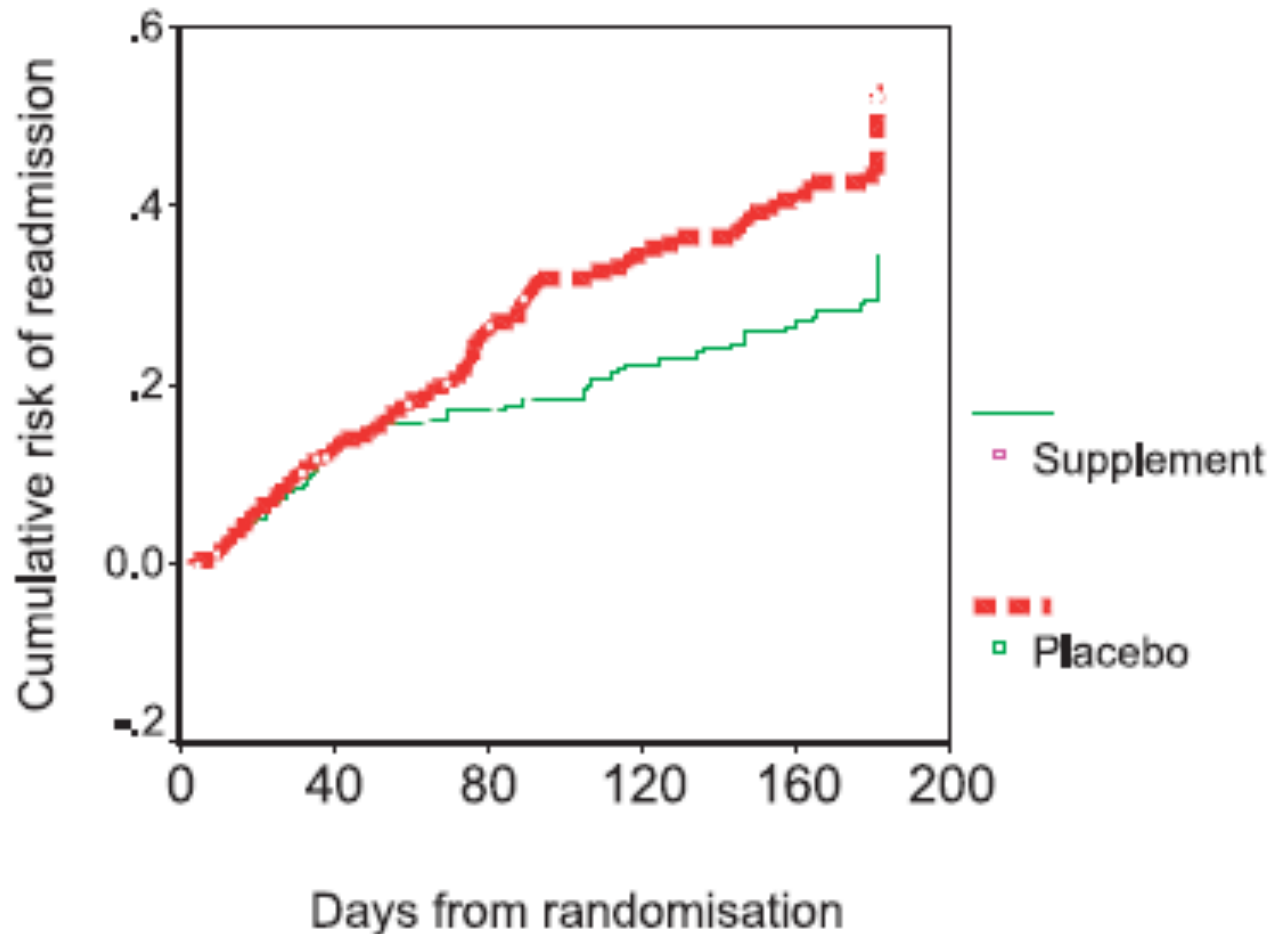
Gariball S et al. Am J Clin Nutr 2006;116:693

age 77 years
BMI 25 kg/m²
Albumine 37 g/l
CRP 50 mg/dl



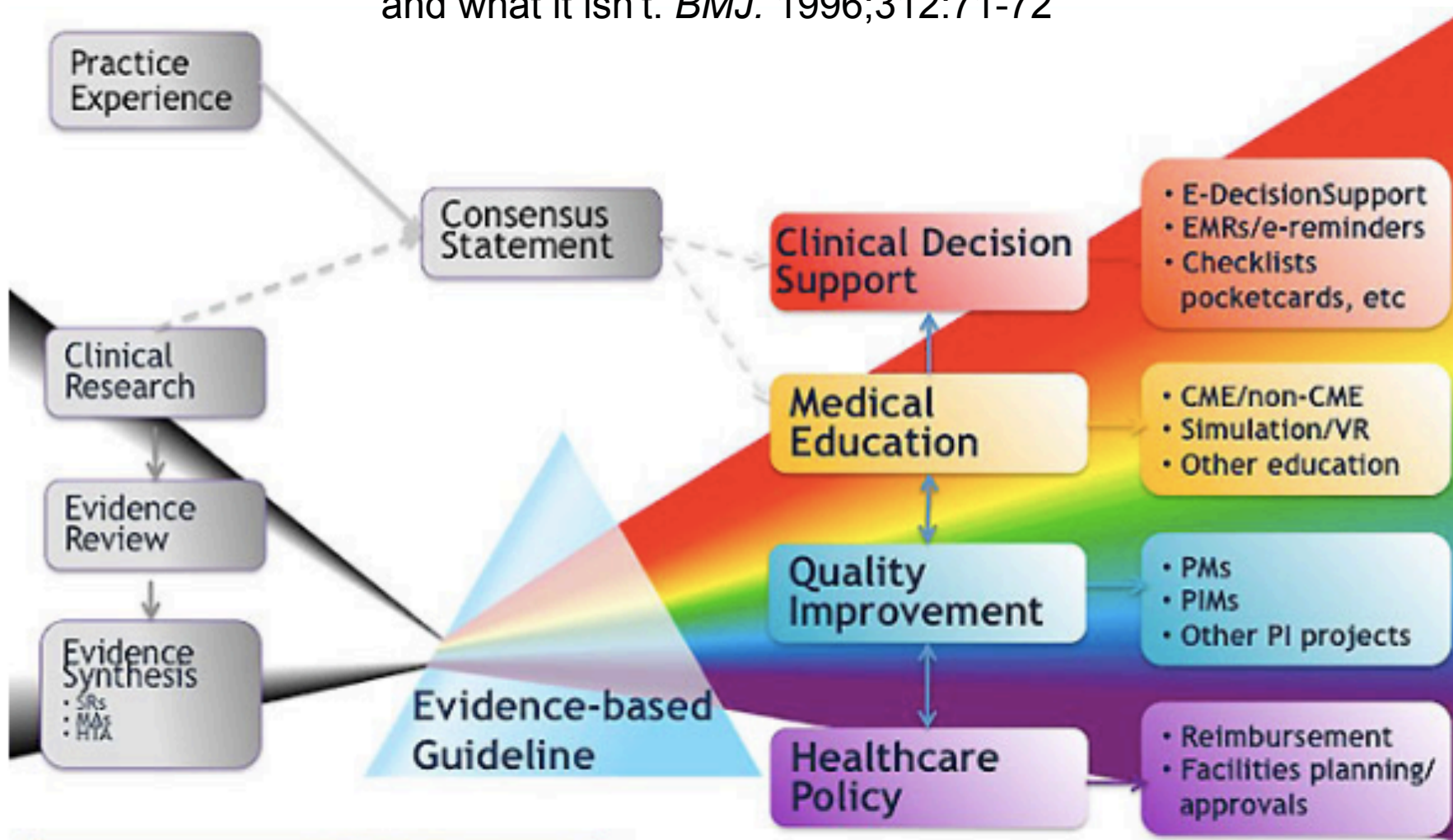
Re-Hospitalization Rate after 6 Months

Gariball S et al. Am J Clin Nutr 2006;116:693



Evidence Based Medicine

Sackett DL et al. Evidence based medicine: what it is and what it isn't. *BMJ*. 1996;312:71-72



Evidenz für Ernährungstherapie Leitlinienprogramm der DGEM

S3 Leitlinien für fast alle klinische Entitäten

AWMF-Register-Nr. 073/026

Leitlinie e57



S3-Leitlinie der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Ernährungsmedizin e. V.
in Zusammenarbeit mit der AKE, der GESKES und der DGVS
**Klinische Ernährung in der Gastroenterologie (Teil 3) –
Chronisches Darmversagen**

Cooperation

DGEM-Leitlinie Klinische Ernährung



S3-Leitlinie der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Ernährungsmedizin (DGEM)
In Zusammenarbeit mit der GESKES, der AKE und der DGAVF
Klinische Ernährung in der Chirurgie

Guideline of the German Society for Nutritional Medicine (DGEM)
in Cooperation with the GESKES, the AKE, the DGCH, the DGVS
Clinical Nutrition in Surgery



S3-Leitlinie der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Ernährungsmedizin (DGEM)
in Zusammenarbeit mit der GESKES und der AKE
Künstliche Ernährung im ambulanten Bereich

S3-Guideline of the German Society for Nutritional Medicine (DGEM)
in Cooperation with the GESKES and the AKE
Nutritional Support in the Home care and Outpatient Sector

AWMF-Register-Nr. 073/025



S3-Leitlinie der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Ernährungsmedizin (DGEM)
in Zusammenarbeit mit der GESKES, der AKE und der DGVS
Klinische Ernährung in der Gastroenterologie (Teil 2) – Pankreas

S3-Guideline of the German Society for Nutritional Medicine (DGEM) in Cooperation
with the GESKES, the AKE and the DGVS
Clinical Nutrition in the Gastroenterology (Part 2) – Pancreas



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährungsmedizin
Stoffwechsel | Prävention | Therapie

DGEM

DGEM Guideline Projects

1st round 2003 (Lochs)

- 10 (+ 3) Guidelines on EN
- Basis for ESPEN guidelines EN 2006

2nd round 2007 (Koletzko)

- 19 Guidelines on PN
- Basis for ESPEN guidelines PN 2009

3rd round 2013-15 (Bischoff)

- 12 (+3) EN/PN Combined guidelines on Clinical Nutrition



Why Guidelines ?

Compiling knowledge

Search for evidence

Instructions for practitioners

Awareness of relevance

Acceptance of Clinical Nutrition

Basis for Reimbursement

Availability of care

→ ONCA !



Guidelines – what do you need ?

- Evidence (clinical trials)
- Highly motivated people (German Guidelines > 80 people)
- Straight Steering Group
- Methodologically support (AWMF)
- Financial support
- Transparency and Independence



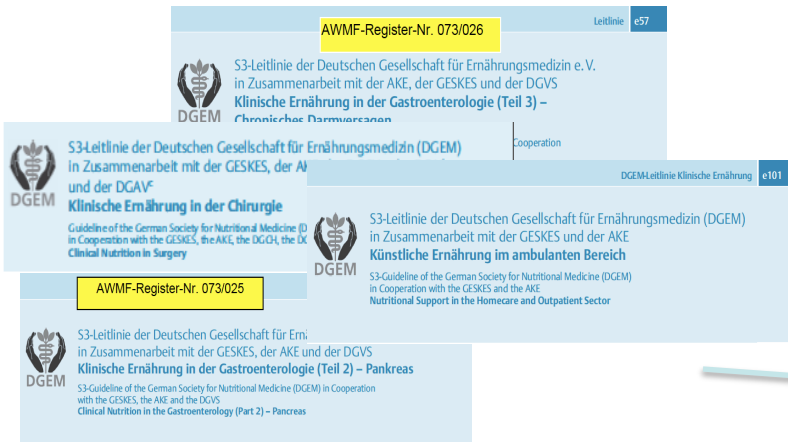
ESPEN Clinical Guideline

- 1st Guideline round (2006-2009)
 - Based on German guidelines
- 2nd Guideline round (2010-2015)
 - Cystic fibrosis
 - Oncology
 - CIF
 - Dementia
- 3rd Guideline round (2015-2018)
 - New methodology
 - 12-15 new guidelines planed

Local acceptance ?



Development of Quality Indicators



Why not following guidelines ?

Recommendations not clear, conflicting.

Side effects of therapy

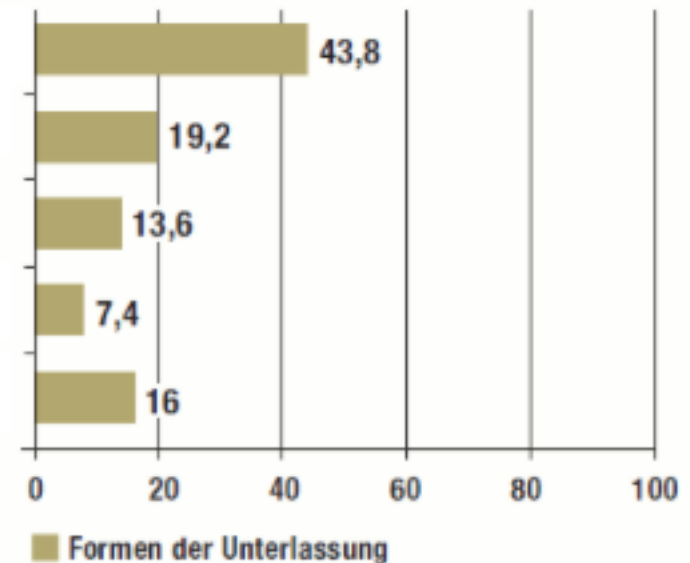
Alternative therapy, not in guideline

Different dosage

others

Basis:
4 162 Fälle

Keine Angabe:
19 Fälle



Choosing Wisely

Deutsches
Ärzteblatt

13

In diesem Heft
135 Stellenanzeigen



Zertifizierte Fortbildung: Akuter lumbaler Rückenschmerz Seite 223

Interview: Frank Ulrich Montgomery zum aktuellen Stand der GOÄ-Novelle Seite 588

www.aerzteblatt.de



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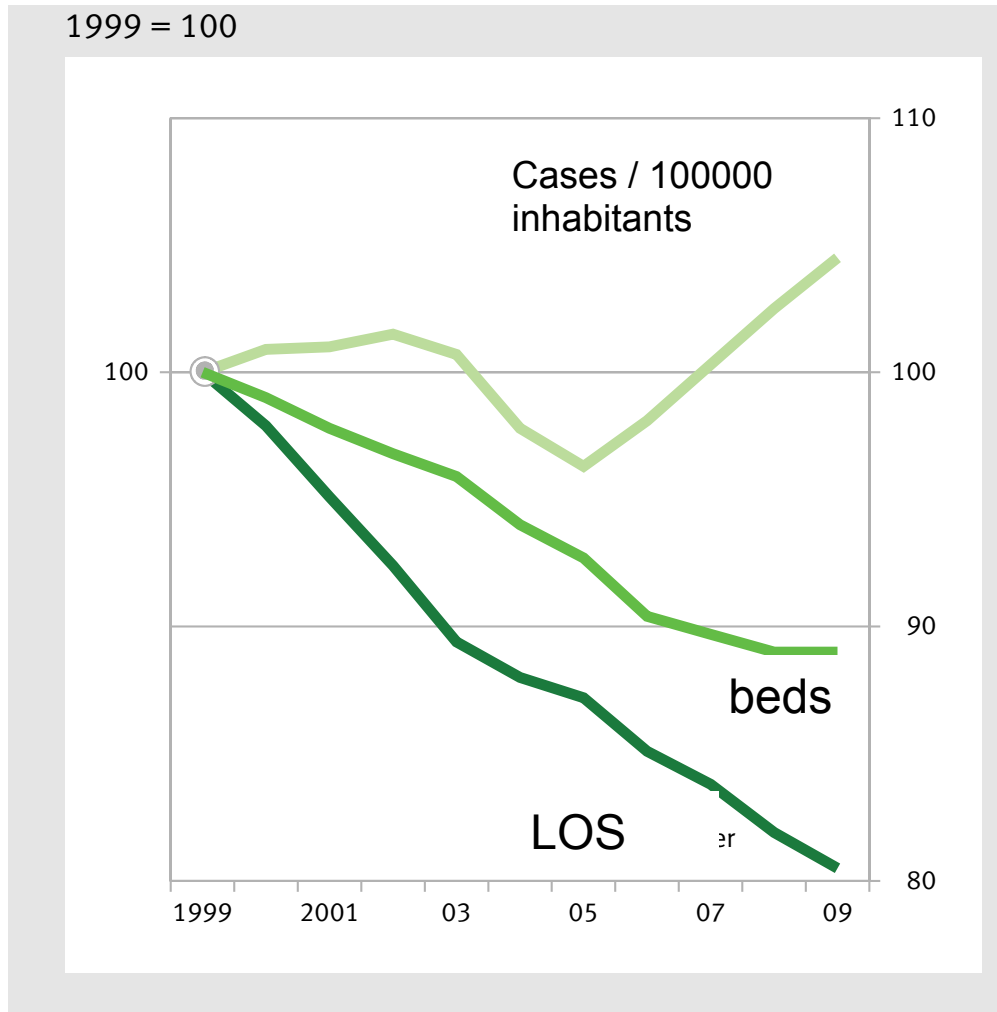
DGEM



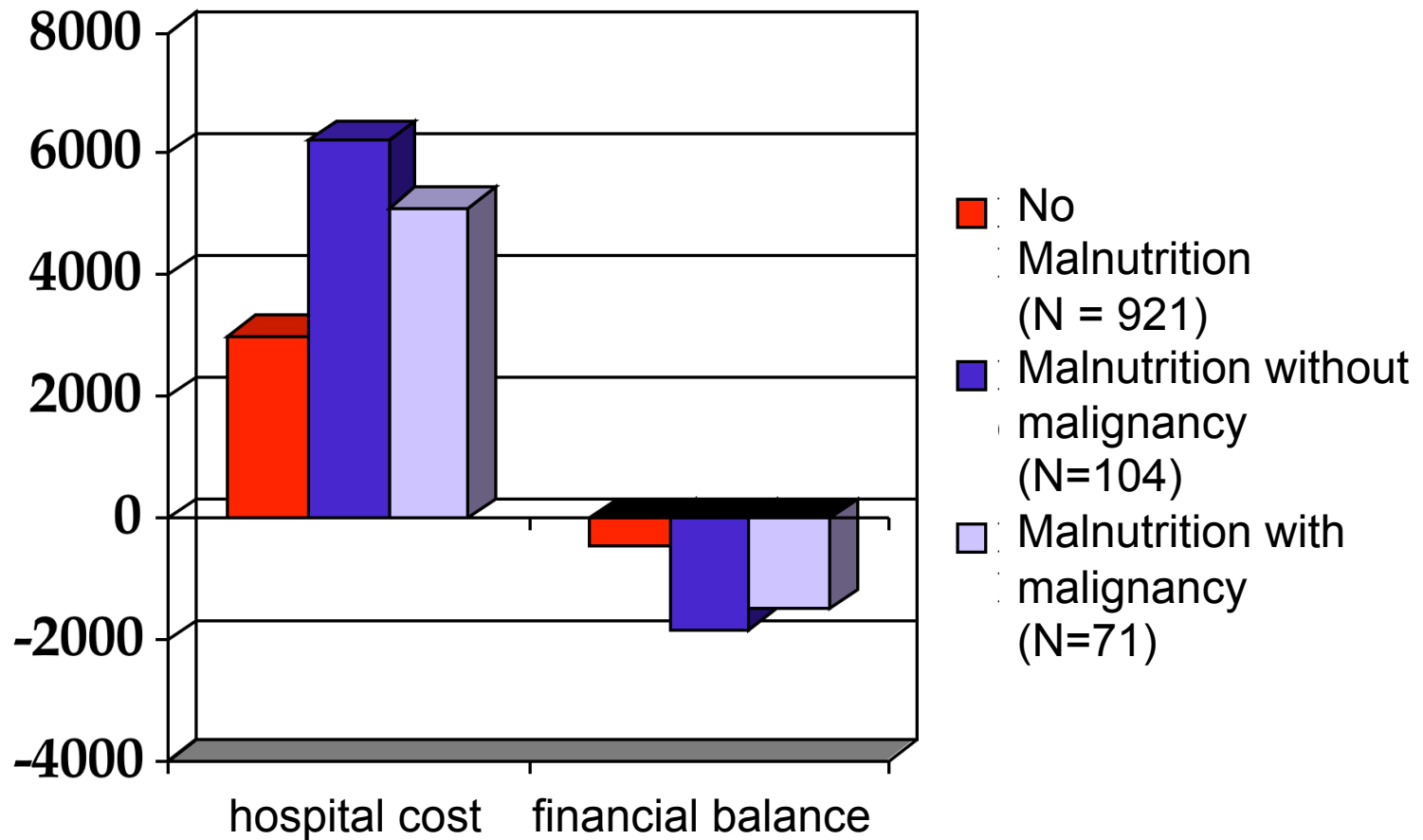
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Stoffwechsel | Prävention | Therapie

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Changes in the German Health Care System



Increased Risk for negativ Reimbursement Ratio with Malnutrition



Additional Cost for Nutritional Support in GI patientis

Ockenga J et al. Clin Nutrition 2006;

	Σ N	cost	total cost
counselling	116	x 6 €	696 €
inten. counselling	22	x 22 €	440 €
spec. diet	117	x 10 €	1740 €
sip feeding	309	x 2 €	618 €
enteral artific. nutrition	84	x 33 €	2772 €
TPN	58	x 69 €	4004 €

additional cost for nutritional support 10268 €

Total DRG reimbursement 142 000 €
(7,3 %)

Additional Cost for Nutritional Support in GI patientis

Ockenga J. et al. Clin Nutrition 2006

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additional cost for nutritional support 10268€

**Additional reimbursement according
coding malnutrition/procedures 7869 €**



World Health Organization

Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)

Malnutrition (E40-E46)

Note: The degree of malnutrition is usually measured in terms of weight, expressed in standard deviations from the mean of the relevant reference population. When one or more previous measurements are available, lack of weight gain in children, or evidence of weight loss in children or adults, is usually indicative of malnutrition. When only one measurement is available, the diagnosis is based on probabilities and is not definitive without other clinical or laboratory tests. In the exceptional circumstances that no measurement of weight is available, reliance should be placed on clinical evidence.

If an observed weight is below the mean value of the reference population, there is a high probability of severe malnutrition if there is an observed value situated 3 or more standard deviations below the mean value of the reference population; a high probability of moderate malnutrition for an observed value located between 2 and less than 3 standard deviations below this mean; and a high probability of mild malnutrition for an observed value located between 1 and less than 2 standard deviations below this mean.

Excludes: intestinal malabsorption ([K90.-](#))
nutritional anaemias ([D50-D53](#))
sequelae of protein-energy malnutrition ([E64.0](#))
slim disease ([B22.2](#))
starvation ([T73.0](#))

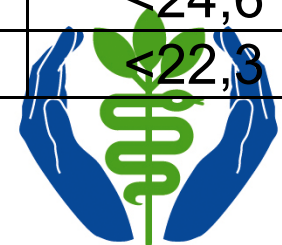


BMI-Categorie for Classification of Malnutrition according ICD-10

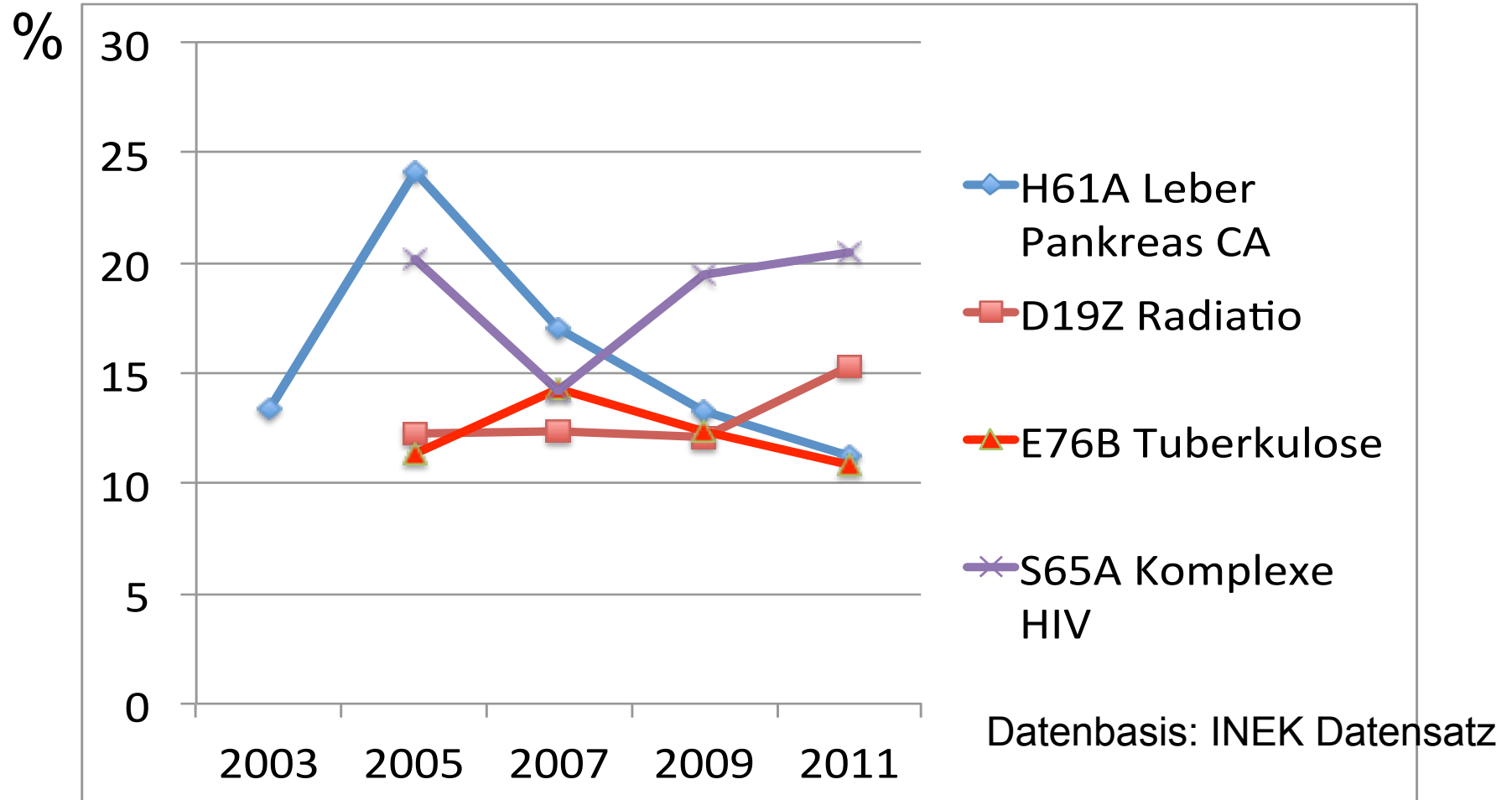
due to the German National Survey NVS II

example:
Male 40 Jahre
height 175 cm
weight: 45 kg

Männer					
Altersklasse	BMI		E43	E44.0	E44.1
	MW	SD	- 3SD	- 2SD	- 1SD
18-19	23,8	4,9	<9,1	<14,0	<18,9
20-29	24,7	4,1	<12,4	<16,5	<20,6
30-39	26,1	3,9	<14,4	<18,3	<22,2
40-49	27,2	4,2	<14,6	<18,8	<23,0
50-59	28,0	4,3	<15,1	<19,4	<23,7
60-69	28,6	4,2	<16,0	<20,2	<24,4
70-80	28,4	3,8	<17,0	<20,8	<24,6
Gesamt	26,9	4,6	<13,1	<17,7	<22,3



Heterogeneity of Coding R64A Cachexia in different diseases: 2003 - 2011



Costeffectiveness of treating malnutrition

Norman K. et al. Eur J Clin Nutrition 2011; 65: 735-742.

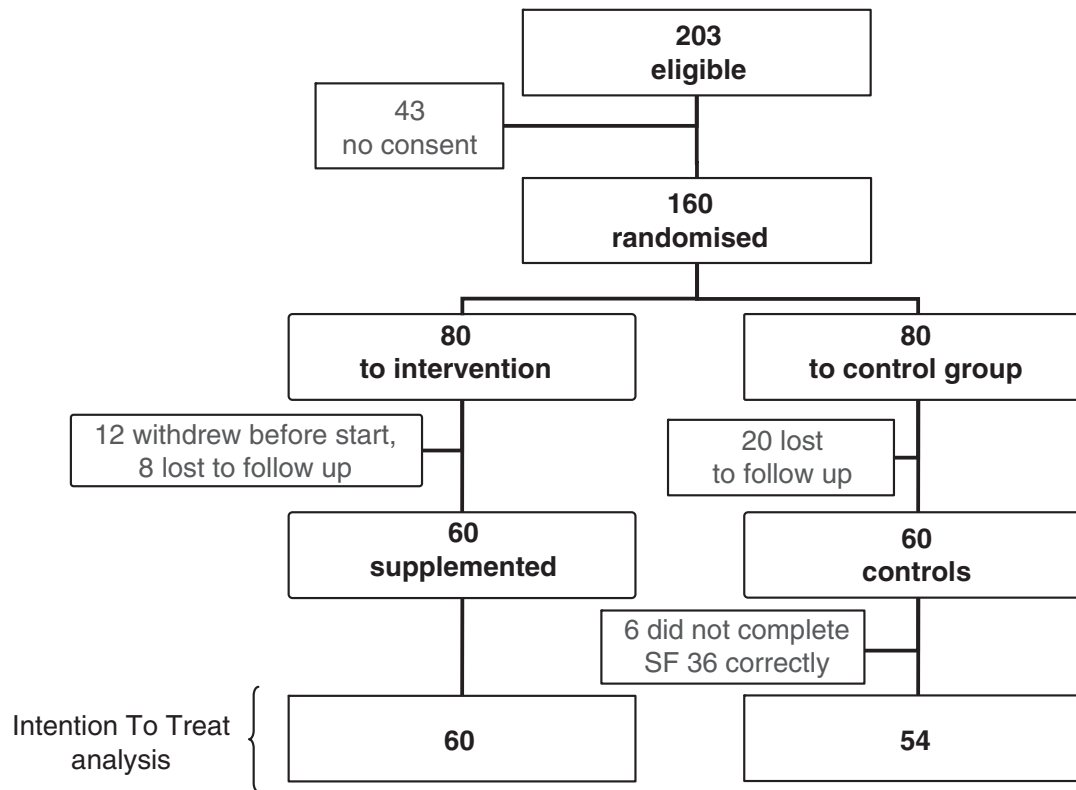
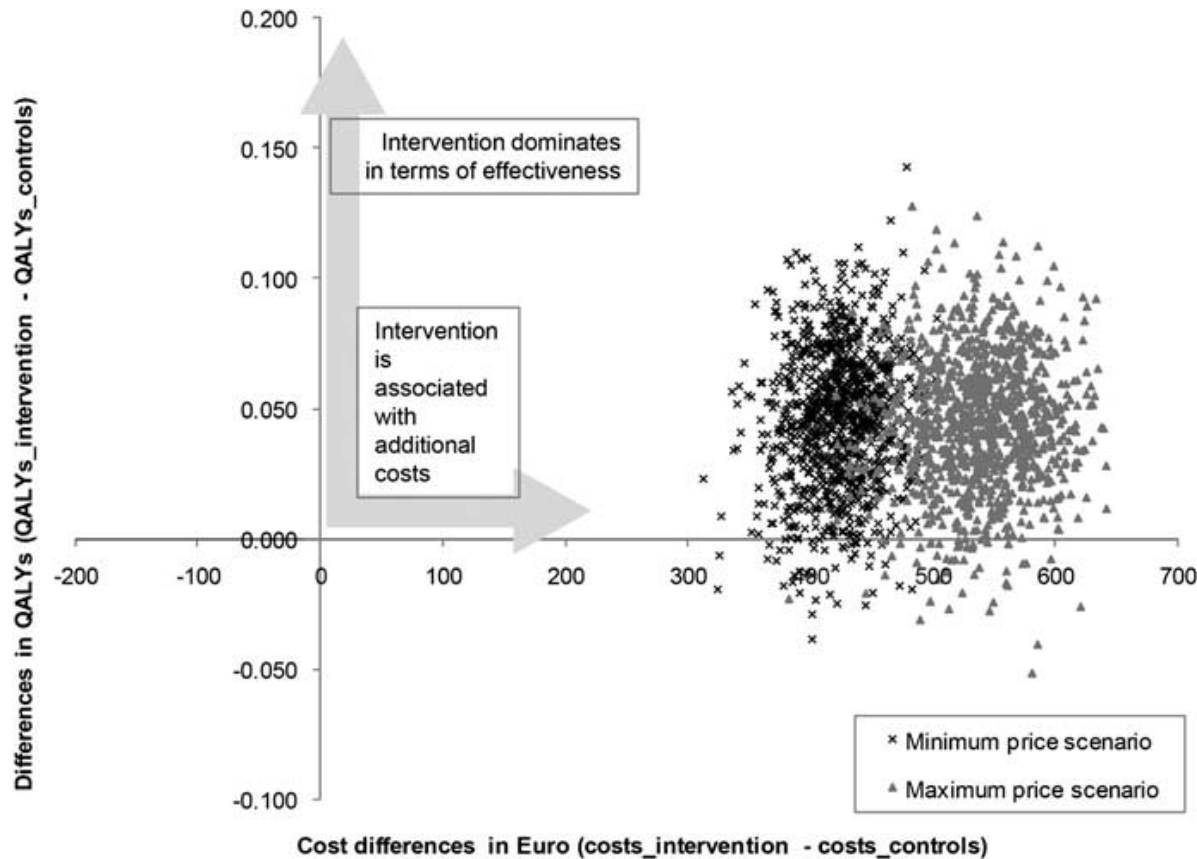


Figure 1 Trial diagram of patients from inclusion to analysis.



Costeffectiveness of treating malnutrition

Norman K. et al. Eur J Clin Nutrition 2011; 65: 735-742.



Mean cost

Minimum: 440 €

Maximum: 562 €

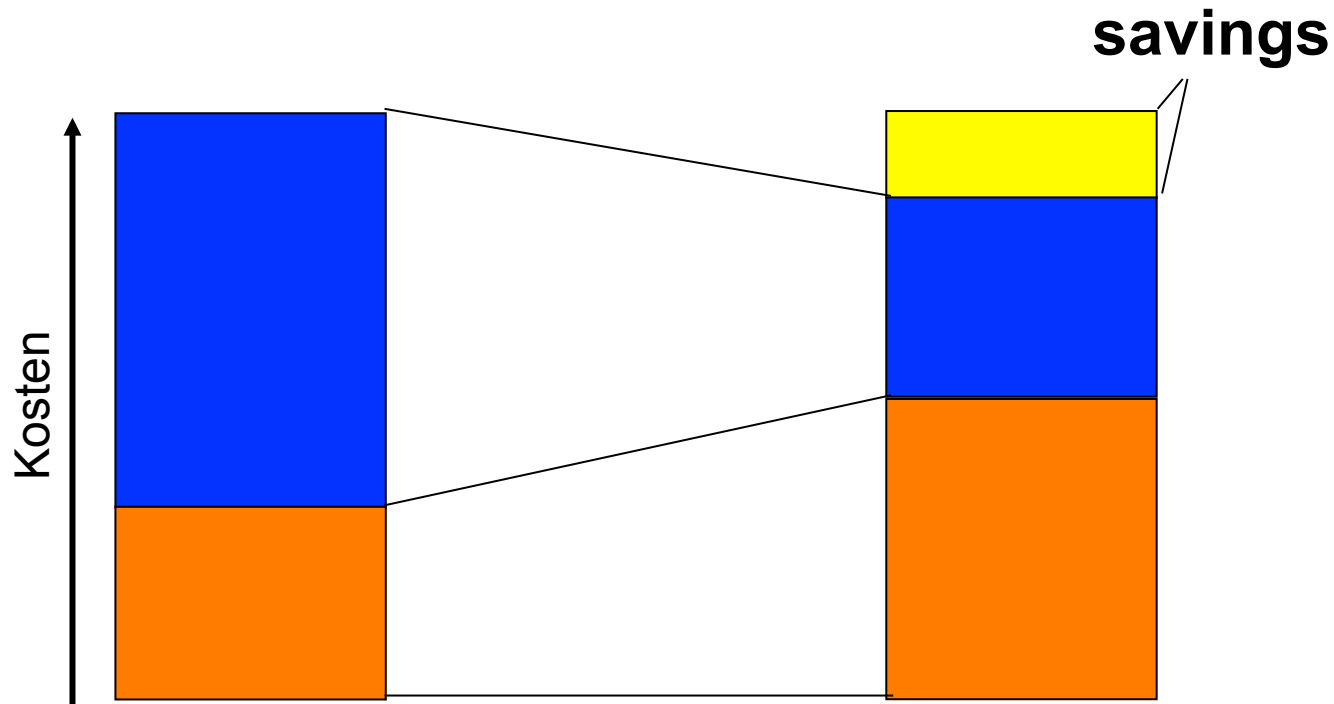
ICR

Minimum: 9467 €

Maximum: 12099 €
(per addit. QUALY)



Combined Effect Hospital - Ambulatory Care



Expert Standard Nutritional Support for Nursery Staff



Präsidium
Salzufer 6
10587 Berlin

08.10.2008

7. Konsensuskonferenz des Deutschen Netzwerk für Qualitätsentwicklung in der Pflege (DNQP)

„Ernährungsmanagement zur Sicherstellung und Förderung der oralen
Ernährung in der Pflege“

Erklärung des Deutschen Pflegerats an die 700 Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer der
Konsensuskonferenz am 08.10.2008 in Osnabrück



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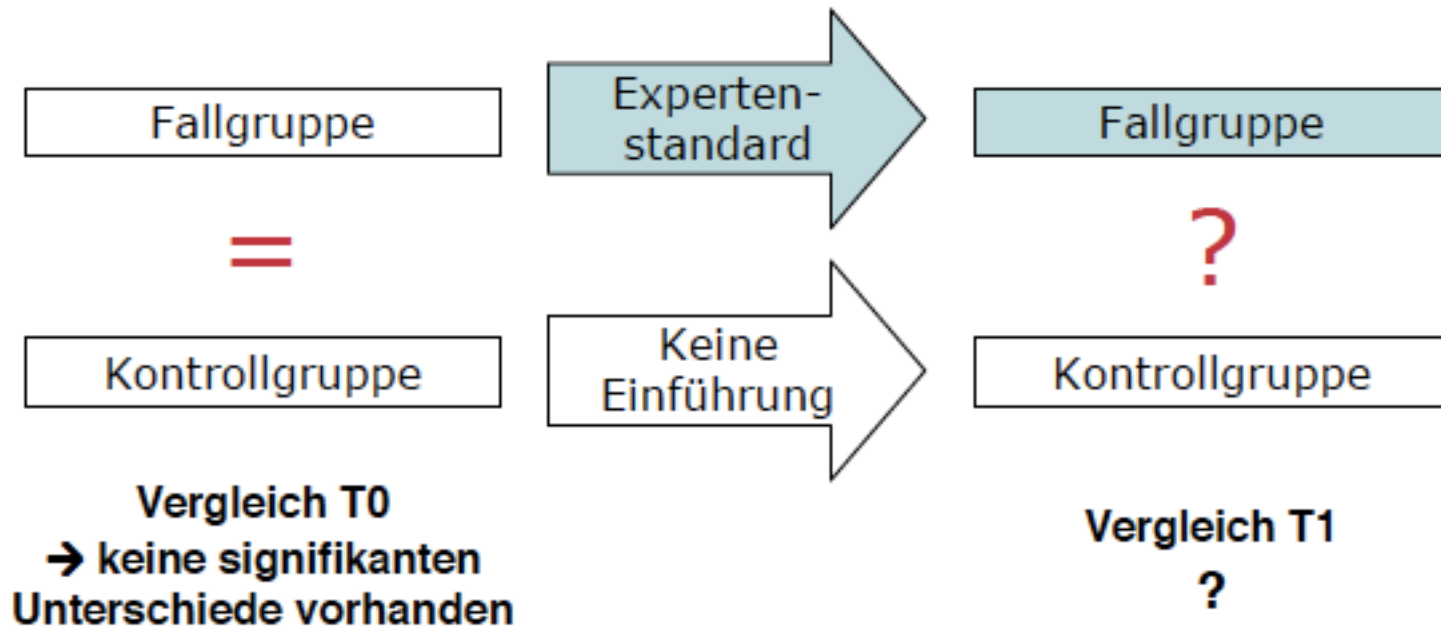
DGEM

Expert Standard Nutritional Management

EVE, Prof. Wolke Fachhochschule Esslingen persönl. Mitteilung

Prospektive Fall-Kontroll-Studie

Hochschule Esslingen
University of Applied Sciences

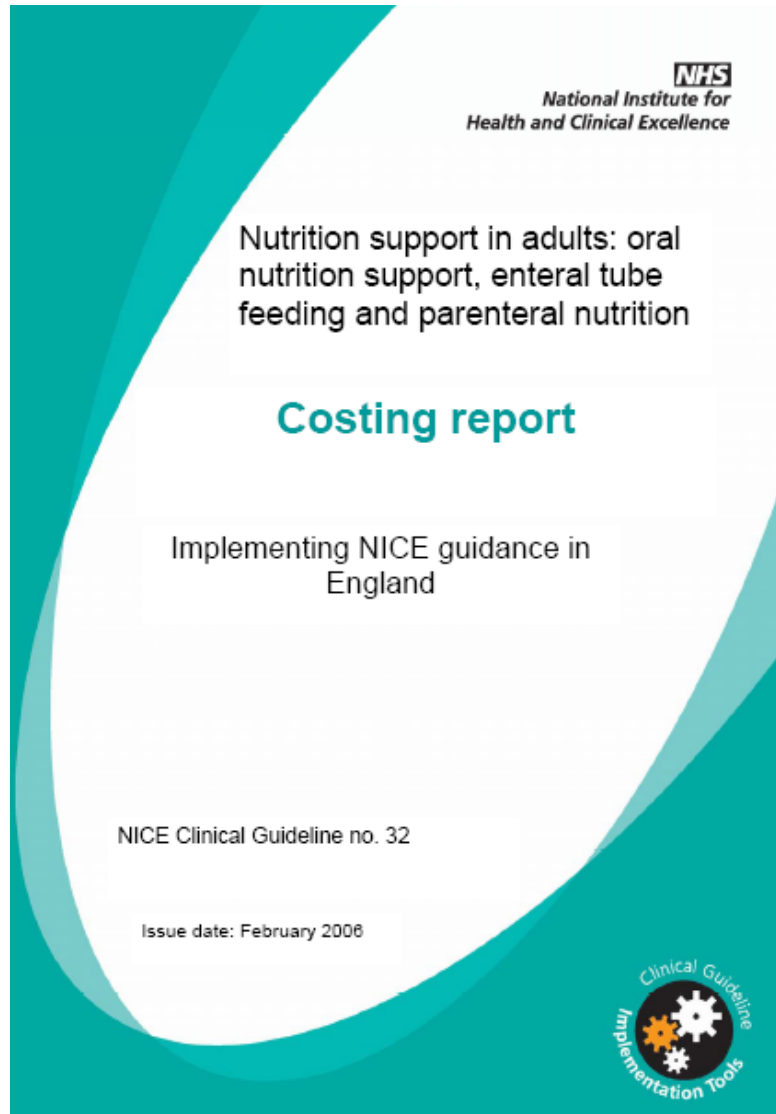


Geschlecht, Alter, Pflegestufen, § 87b, BMI, Leben in der Hausgemeinschaft, Leben im Kleinheim, Erhebungsinstrument (= MNA, PEMU, EQ5D, CNAQ, SNAQ)

Expert Standard Nutritional Management: Benefit and Cost

- less patients ‚at risk‘ for malnutrition
- better Quality of Life (EQ-5D visuell analog scale)
- less drops
- per institution cost of 11.127 Euro for implementation
- yearly cost of 7265 – 10 540 € per institution



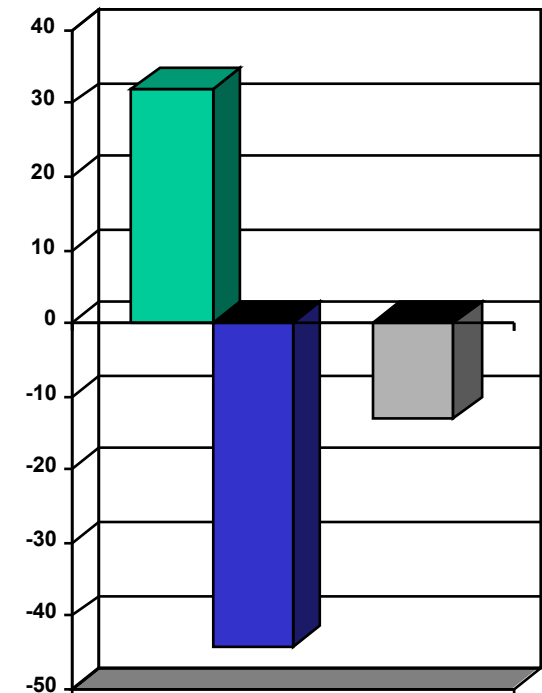


NICE – Implementation of Nutritional Support

Summary of annual revenue changes

	Annual cost £000
Recommendations with significant resource impact	
Screening for malnutrition	12,264
Nutritional assessment of malnourished patients	4,618
Nutrition interventions	13,113
Total cost for screening, assessment and treatment	29,995
Additional specialist nutrition support nurses	2,218
Total annual additional cost of implementation	32,213
Reduced inpatient length of stay	-44,842
Reduced GP visits	-83
Reduced outpatient attendances	-60
Reduced admissions	-479
Total potential annual saving	-45,464
Total annual net saving	-13,251

Cost per year [Mill.£]



Cost effectiveness (QALY) for Screening and Nutritional Support

Table 9: Cost-effectiveness (cost per QALY gained) of screening inpatients, by malnutrition risk and baseline mortality

Patients at moderate or high malnutrition risk	All-cause mortality in 60 days from admission						
	1.0%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%
1%	65,300	44,400	33,900	27,600	23,400	20,400	18,200
2%	37,800	26,000	20,000	16,500	14,100	12,500	11,200
3%	28,600	19,800	15,400	12,800	11,100	9,800	8,900
4%	24,000	16,800	13,100	11,000	9,500	8,500	7,700
5%	21,200	14,900	11,700	9,800	8,600	7,700	7,000
6%	19,400	13,700	10,800	9,100	8,000	7,100	6,500
7%	18,100	12,800	10,200	8,600	7,500	6,800	6,200
8%	17,100	12,200	9,700	8,200	7,200	6,500	6,000

International Benchmark < 50.000 €/QUALY

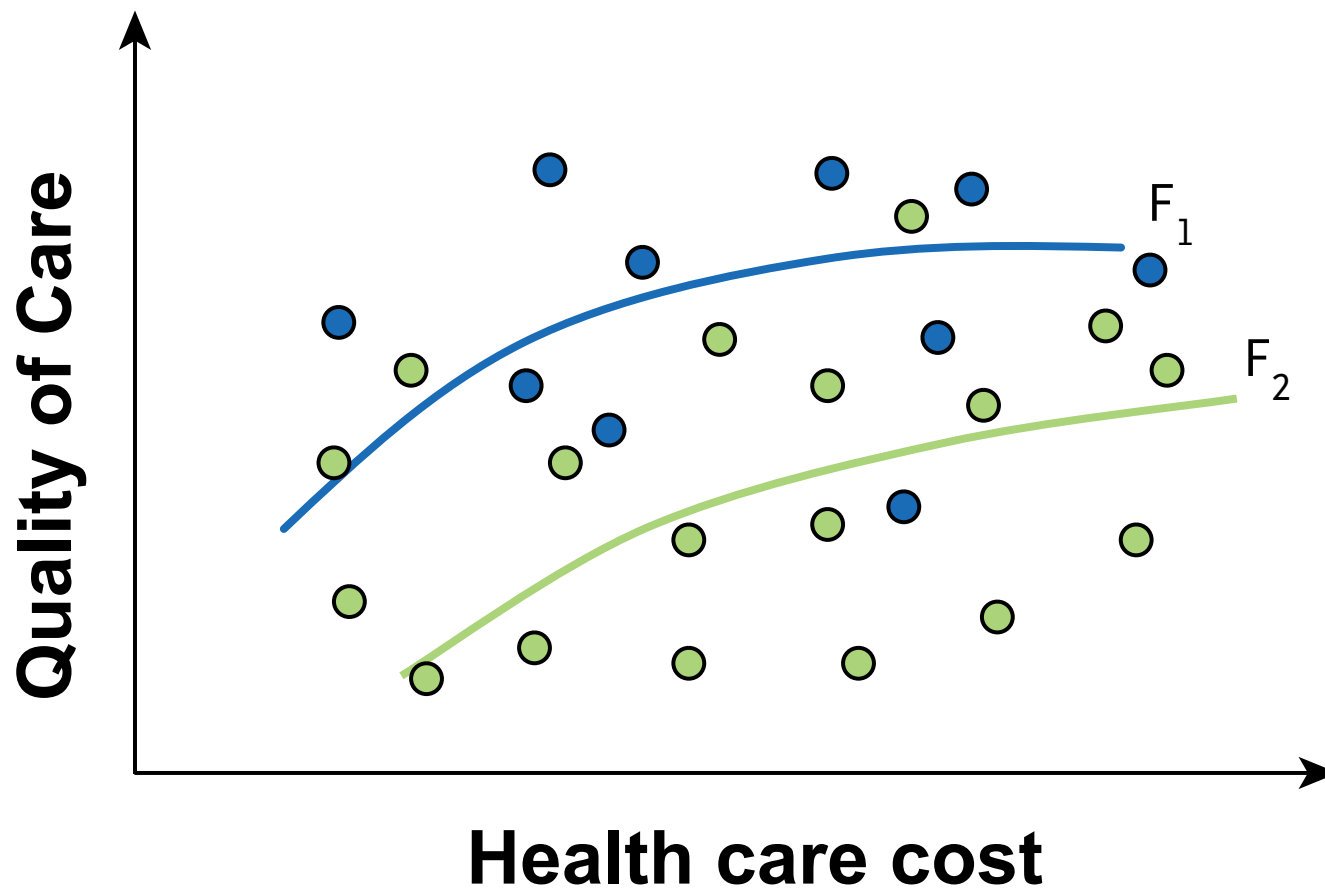
Economic Effect (Modell) of oral Nutritional Support in Visceral Surgery in the Netherland

Freijer K et al. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition **64**, 1229-1234

Hospital cost without nutrition	3318€	
with nutrition	3044€	-8,3%
Total saving per patient	252€	-7.6%
Netherland	min. 40 Mill € / Jahr	

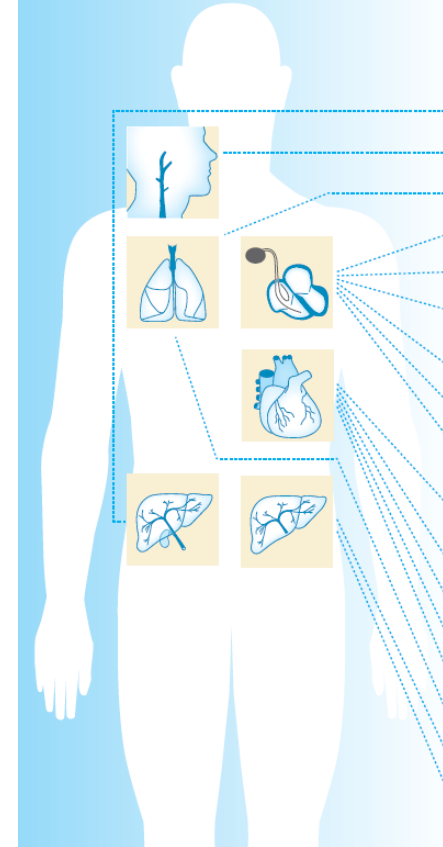
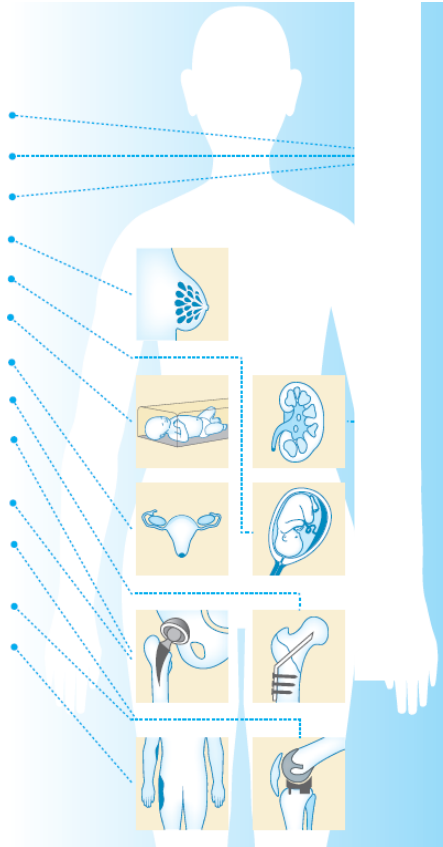
„Effectiveness“

Weinstock et al. NEJM 2010



Quality in Medicine – a German Approach –

Nierentransplantation
Nierenlebenspende
Pankreas- und Pankreas-Nierentransplantation
Mammachirurgie
Geburtshilfe
Neonatologie
Gynäkologische Operationen
Hüftgelenknahe Femurfraktur
Hüft-Endoprothesen: Erstimplantation
Hüft-Endoprothesen: Wechsel und
Komponentenwechsel
Knie-Totalendoprothesen: Erstimplantation
Knie-Endoprothesen: Wechsel und
Komponentenwechsel
Pflege: Dekubitusprophylaxe



Cholezystektomie
Karotis-Rekonstruktion
Ambulant erworbene Pneumonie
Herzschrittmacher: Implantation
Herzschrittmacher: Aggregatwechsel
Herzschrittmacher: Revision/ Systemwechsel/
Explantation
Implantierbare Defibrillatoren: Implantation
Implantierbare Defibrillatoren: Aggregatwechsel
Implantierbare Defibrillatoren: Revision/
Systemwechsel/Explantation
Koronarangiographie und
Perkutane Koronarintervention (PCI)
Koronarchirurgie, isoliert
Aortenklappenchirurgie, isoliert
Kombinierte Koronar- und Aortenklappenchirurgie ...
Herztransplantation
Lungen- und Herz-Lungentransplantation
Lebertransplantation
Leberlebenspende

Auf Qualitätsindikatoren gestützte Qualitätssicherung (BQS)

Proposal for Linking Quality to DRG

	Patient-based	DRG/ disease-based (all cases with same DRG/ diagnosis)	Hospital-based (all cases within hospital)
Indication Quality	No payment if no indication	Deduction per DRG and share on case without indication; no payment if minimum quantity for specific treatments is not reached	
Structural Quality	Unverified procedure codes are neglected by grouping algorithm	Certain DRGs are not billable if specific structures are not in place (e.g. Stroke Unit)	Budget deduction if structural deviation from hospital plan
Process Quality	Hospital acquired infections are neglected by grouping algorithm	„Best practice“ DRG-weights if costs for better quality are proven to be higher	
Outcome	Payment rules for unplanned readmissions	Surcharge for significant above average quality	
Reporting of Quality	No payment if quality data is not available	Deductions if quality data is not available for numerous cases	Base rate deduction if quality data is wrong or incomplete

According to Prof Busse, TU Berlin

Structure Quality in Clinical Nutrition

Schindler K et al. (2010) Clin Nutr 29:552-9

Quality indicator:

Giving additional sip feeding to patients at risk

	OR [95% CI]	p
• Dietitians on the ward	1.9 [1.2; 3.2]	0.0125
• Nutrition Team	1.5 [1.1; 2.1]	0.015
• Screening-Routine	1.9 [1.4; 2.6]	< 0.0001

nDay 2007-2008 n=21.007



Determining Structure and Process Quality in Clinical Nutrition

Implementation of Nutrition Recommendations

- In Clinical Guidelines
 - DGVS guideline esophagus carcinoma
 - DGVS guideline stomach cancer
 - DGVS guideline pancreatic disease
- General hospital Certification systems (e.g. Screening in Joint commission)
- Disease specific certification systems or guidelines
 - OnkoZert – comprehensive cancer center



Still Problems in Germany ...

Clinical Nutrition

- is a relativ new subdivision in medicine
- is a cross section division affecting many subdisc
- is not an subdisciplin(no own medical spe
- has different players in clinical routine
 - dietitians
 - physicians
 - nutritionist (academ
- is not well en... in the reimbursement system (DRG ...)
- is ... not the underlying main disease but an ... side problem in a patients career
- is often not recognized as prognostic relevant (awareness for morbity & mortality)

Time for more action!





MEMBERS



ACTIVITIES:

The Optimal Nutritional Care for All (ONCA) campaign

Launched in 2014, the Optimal Nutritional Care for All (ONCA) campaign is a multi-stakeholder initiative to facilitate greater screening for risk of disease-related malnutrition/undernutrition and nutritional care implementation across Europe. ENHA is the driving force behind the campaign, and has appointed a Steering Committee from its membership to lead the initiative through strategic guidance and engagement with partners at national level. The Steering Committee is made up of representatives from ESPEN, EUGMS, ESPEN, PGEU, HOPE, EFAD, EGAN and MNI.

Why was the campaign launched?

Up to 2010, ENHA worked extensively with members of the European Parliament and other stakeholders to organise political support to get disease-related malnutrition/undernutrition on the European health agenda. At a conference organised in November 2010 together with European Parliament members and the Belgian EU Presidency, one of the conclusions was to translate political support into action in the form of implementation at national level. Since 2011, ENHA developed collaborations with selected countries including Belgium and Ireland to engage in this implementation process. Several countries in Europe are now making progress in various ways towards improving nutritional care. ENHA felt that the time is right to speed up the process to make sure that all patients in Europe receive optimal nutritional care.

What are the key steps in the campaign?

The ONCA campaign aims to engage with diverse stakeholders in selected focus countries to:

- Encourage them to form/strengthen a national alliance of stakeholders and develop national nutritional care plans
- Facilitate these stakeholders to benchmark current status in order to develop an aligned view on the current state of play with respect to nutritional care in a given country
- Bring these stakeholders together at Implementation Conferences in **Brussels** and **Berlin**.
- **Bring these stakeholders together at a Workshop in Dubrovnik, Croatia on the 17 April 2015**
- Use these events to define and reconfirm the nutritional care strategies for subsequent

IN THIS SECTION:

[Report of the 2nd Optimal Nutritional Care for All Conference 2015](#)

[Optimal Nutritional Care for All Resources](#)

[Optimal Nutritional Care for All: Turning Dreams into Reality](#)

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Goals & KPIs

Brüssel meeting 2014



MALNUTRITION MUST BE IDENTIFIED THROUGH SYSTEMATIC SCREENING

- Definition of appropriate screening tools (NRS2002 for hospitals, MUST for out-patients, NMS for elderly?)
- Screening as a mandatory step for coding and reimbursement
- Mandatory inclusion of nutrition assessment tools in quality management systems (e.g. ISO etc.)

MALNOURISHED INDIVIDUALS AND THOSE AT RISK OF MALNUTRITION MUST HAVE APPROPRIATE CARE PATHWAYS

- Care pathways documented and guideline-based (SOP)
- Documentation of nutrition care in hospitals (DRG) and in private practice (lack of tools at present)

FRONTLINE STAFF IN ALL CARE SETTINGS MUST RECEIVE ADEQUATE TRAINING ON THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD NUTRITIONAL CARE

- Implementation of clinical nutrition in education (physicians, nurses etc.)
- Education for RNs (DNPQ-based courses)
- Education for physicians ("Curriculum Ernährungsmedizin")
- LL and short LLL like education
- Toolbox (incl. New media) instakation for education and teaching
- Teaching the chefs and the staff of the hospital kitchens

ORGANIZATIONS MUST HAVE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES IN PLACE TO ENSURE BEST NUTRITIONAL PRACTICE

- Define responsible nutrition specialist in hospitals and other medical institutions
- Enhance percentage of NST and specialized professionals in larger institutions
- Define areas of responsibility of such specialists and NST
- Define SOP for discharge procedures
- Introducing a certification system for optimal nutritional care

PREVENTION OF MALNUTRITION / PUBLIC AWARENESS

- Representative questionnaires among professional groups and in the general population about malnutrition knowledge
- Coordinated PR activity
- Participation in Nutrition day



The European
Nutrition for Health Alliance



Goals & KPIs

Brüssel meeting identifying:

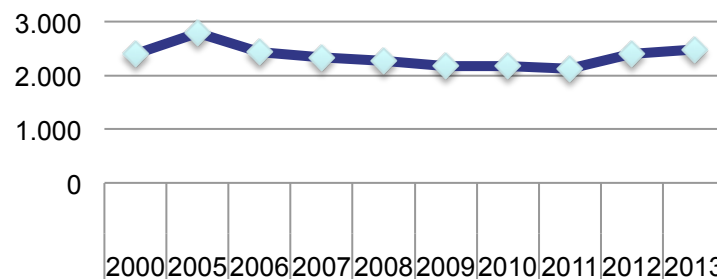
➤ 16 potential KPIs

4 KPIs could be operated:

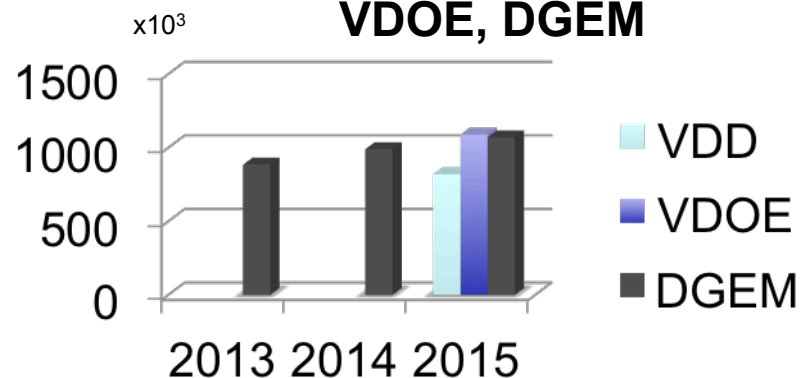
- Number of patients diagnosed with malnutrition according to ICD-10 GM (Bundesamt Statistik)
- Number of clicks at websites (DGEM, VDD, VDOe)
- Number of national SOP or guidelines on nutrition
- Count prevalence of malnutrition in representative target Groups (via Nutr. day)

**Nutrition day
- 53 units**

**Number* of ICD-10 GM
Codes E40-46**



**Internet visit VDD,
VDOE, DGEM**



**- 15 DGEM guidelines
- VDD SOP's**

Achievements to date

Implementation of clinical nutrition in education (physicians, nurses etc.)

Education for RNs (DNPQ-based courses)

- Definition of adequate nutritional care in nursery („Expertenstandard“)
- Special courses for nutrition in medical and health care

Education for physicians („Curriculum Ernährungsmedizin“)

- New curriculum for medical students
- Successful proposal for medical specialist Clinical Nutrition (Decision in May 2016 by the German Physician Association)
- Joining other medical disciplines (common sessions on congress from i.e. surgery, oncology, working in guideline groups)
- Special ONCA Session 2016 at the
 - (i) German Association of Internal Medicine
 - (ii) Nutrition 2016.



Participation in Nutrition day

- 53 units participate 2014 (2013: 19; 2012: 37)

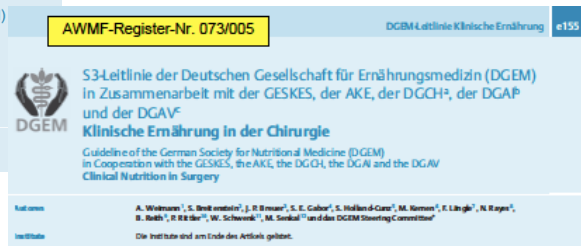
Achievements to date cont.

Documentation of nutritional care in hospital (DRG system) and private practise

- New special coding number (OPS-code) for enteral and parenteral nutrition in the DRG system as basis for reimbursement.
- Proposal for a new definition of malnutrition in the ICD-10 GM;
- Workshop on Malnutrition in the DRG System 13 Nov. 2016, Leipzig
- Special issue of our publication organ 'Akt. Ernährungsmedizin' describing the actual documentation and reimbursement of nutrition care In all facilities and institutes providing care

Core pathways documented and guideline based

- update and publication of S3 DGEM guidelines for enteral and parenteral nutrition (including paediatrics)
- Continuing Medical Education (CME) clinical nutrition in our national journal (Akt. Ernährungsmedizin)



Current activities

Inclusion of nutritional assessment tools in quality management systems (e.g. ISO, KTQ)

- Project group (DGEM, BDEM) : Certification system Clinical Nutrition in hospital, practice and nursing home based on recent DGEM guidelines 2014/2015

Documentation of nutritional care in hospital (DRG system) and private practise

- invitation to a workshop with the official classification group of the authority (DIMDI, 1.12.2015)
- debate with the core decision group of the ministry of health (gBA) on reimbursement of (oral) nutritional supplements (position paper, hearing).

Implementation of clinical nutrition in education (physicians, nurses etc.)

- Development of a guideline APP Clinical Nutrition for mobile devices
- New tool box at the website

Current activities

Including more partner in the ONCA project

- Deutsche Krebshilfe, Seniorenliga, health authorities, reimbursement organisations, institute for quality in medicine, etc.

Coordinated PR activities

- Press conference, radio interviews and online interviews regarding current ONCA meeting
- Launching new website for
 - German ONCA Project
 - German PEN Society with new functions
- Regularly e-news letter

