

Nutritional status of cancer patients: a snapshot of ambulatory patients hospitalized at the Strasbourg Europe Cancer Institute (ICANS)



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Introduction Undernutrition Weight less Anorexia, asthenia

Immune deficiency __Infections Mental disorders **♦** Bedridden state

39% undernutrition cancer patients

The ICANS's oncology Day Hospital (DH) operates on a decentralized basis, with each day dedicated to a specific tumor location.

Assess nutritional status and nutritional management of ambulatory patient according to tumor location

Method

- Prospective observational study
- Random sample of **75** patients admitted to the DH over a 2-week period

Oncological management

Nutritional statut

DATA COLLECTION

Nutritional management **Epidemiological** data

Results and discussion

Based on data collected, the body mass index was calculated and the nutritional status was assessed according recommendations from the French Health Authority.

- 32 % severely undernourished
- 16 % moderately undernourished

48% undernutrition cancer patients at the ICANS

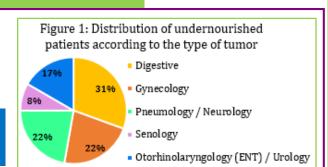




Figure 2: Proportion of patients benefiting from nutritional support among undernourished patients (n) according to the type of tumor

53% receive nutritional support



Figure 3: Proportion of patients receiving dietary follow-up in the 3 months preceding the study among undernourished patients (n) according to the type of tumor

As expected, the populations with the best nutritional management are the locations which have a direct impact on dietary intake (otorhinolaryngology 100%; Digestive 55%)

However, of gynecology patients receive **25%** nutritional support.



Disparity in the patients' undernutrition management according to tumor location

Among 36 undernutrition patients, 19 received nutritional support and 14 had dietary follow-up. 86% of undernourished lung cancer patients received nutritional support, but only 29% of these patients had received dietary follow-up.



A patient may receive nutritional support without receive a dietary follow-up

39% receive a dietary follow-up

Conclusion These results underscore demonstrate the crucial need for systematic screening for undernutrition, regardless of the specific cancer type. An assessment of professional practices could follow this review.