

Assessment of the nutritional risk of >53-year-old men and women in Taiwan

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Abstract

Objective: The study was conducted to gain an understanding of the status of potential nutrition risks in >53-year-old men and women in Taiwan.

Methods: The study employed a validated nutrition-risk screening questionnaire, the Mini Nutritional Assessment, to assess the potential risk of undernutrition in the elderly population in Taiwan. The questionnaire was translated into the local language, Chinese, and was modified slightly based on cultural considerations. It was administered to 4440 randomly selected subjects by means of face-to-face interviews. The questionnaire included questions on subjective self-evaluations, global parameters, simple dietary assessment and some anthropometric measurements.

Results: Results show that the questionnaire can be used effectively as a tool to screen for individuals who are at risk of undernutrition. It showed that the proportion of the elderly population at risk of nutritional inadequacy is relatively low, but does increase with advanced ageing. The proportion of the elderly considered at high risk of undernutrition was found to increase with age, ranging from 0.88% for 53–60-year-old subjects to 1.86% for subjects aged 60–70 years, 3.6% for 70–80-year-olds and 5.3% for >80-year-old subjects.

Conclusion: The study showed that a simple questionnaire adopted from the Mini Nutritional Assessment can be employed to provide a preliminary screening and to identify individuals who are potentially at increased risk of nutritional inadequacy in the elderly population in Taiwan.

Keywords
Risk assessment
Ageing
Elderly
Taiwan
Undernutrition
Nutritional risk

The proportion of the elderly population has been growing rapidly in most countries¹. This is also true in Taiwan, as the baby boomers born during the post World War II era reach their golden age. In 1958, the proportion of Taiwan's population aged >60 years was 4.1%; in 1987, it was 8.7%; and by the year 2020, it is projected to be 21%². Ageing is associated with an increase in chronic and degenerative diseases such as heart disease, cancer, hypertension, diabetes, obesity and osteoporosis. These diseases dominate morbidity, mortality, healthcare costs and decreased quality of life. Advanced ageing is also associated with an increased risk of undernutrition, especially protein–energy malnutrition. There are many factors that can contribute to malnutrition. Physiological disorders, physical handicaps, poor dentition, digestive disorders, multiple medications, anorexia and emotional problems such as depression can all impair food intake and lead to undernutrition. Also, other factors such as poverty, food shortage, lack of cooking skills, poor

food selection and social isolation or lack of support could all hinder nutrient intake and cause malnutrition. Regardless of the cause, malnutrition is costly. It exacerbates disease, worsens disability and reduces resistance to infection. Ultimately, it increases healthcare costs. However, malnutrition is preventable or correctable. Studies^{3–5} have demonstrated that ensuring adequate nutrition through various intervention programmes for the high-risk elderly can improve their immune competency and reduce the incidence of infection. Nutrition intervention has been shown to be effective in minimising the length of hospital stays, reducing healthcare costs, enhancing quality of life, prolonging life expectancy and, above all, delaying the onset of disability^{6,7}. Thus, it is essential to identify individuals who are at risk of malnutrition before they contract diseases, in order to implement proper interventions. The process also needs to be done efficiently and cost-effectively. Unless stopped or corrected in time, a mild setback in health can escalate

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into a downward physical and emotional spiral known as the 'dwindles of ageing', characterised by anorexia, weight loss, depression and social withdrawal and isolation⁸.

A number of nutritional-risk assessment methods have been developed in recent years. The Mini Nutritional Assessment⁹ is a validated nutrition screening tool that uses a set of questions to help health professionals identify individuals at risk for poor nutrition. The Nutrition Screening Initiative uses a DETERMINE checklist to screen for elderly individuals who are at risk for malnutrition^{10,11}. The checklist has also been validated as a useful public awareness tool¹². The present study used a questionnaire adopted from the Mini Nutritional Assessment⁹. We conducted this study to gain an understanding of the status of nutritional risk in the >53-year-old population in Taiwan. The study is part of a long-term, longitudinal, cohort research programme designed to investigate the interactive effects of socio-economic and lifestyle factors on the well-being and health status of the elderly population on the island^{2,13,14}.

Methods and materials

Design and sampling

The study is part of a longitudinal, cohort ageing research programme involving approximately 4900 subjects in Taiwan, randomly selected from the entire >53-year-old population based on nation-wide Household Register Data. The study design consisted of a multistage equal probability sample². The first stage involved dividing the population into 331 townships or primary sampling units (PSUs). The 331 townships were then partitioned into 27 strata of roughly equal population sizes according to three levels of urbanisation, three levels of education and three levels of total fertility rate. This procedure resulted in the selection of 56 PSUs out of 331 townships. In the second stage, blocks of house units called 'lin' were randomly selected within each selected PSU, based on the population size of the PSU relative to the entire population. In the third and final stage, two eligible subjects were selected by systematic random sampling from each of the selected blocks (lin). This sampling process was applied twice, the first time in 1989 to select a total of 4049 subjects who were >60 years old and the second time was in 1996 to select a total of 2462 subjects, 50–66 years old. The remaining pool (4915) constituted the sampling size of this study in 1999. This same subject pool has undergone a series of repeated surveys in 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995 and 1999.

As part of a long-term survey study, the questionnaire set was specifically designed to include questions to evaluate subjects' health, nutrition risk and nutritional status, as well as their correlation with socio-economic factors. This study successfully administered the questionnaire survey to 4440 subjects from the 4915 available remaining subjects at the time of the field interviews.

Questionnaire and interviews

The survey was conducted with a printed questionnaire and was administered by means of individual face-to-face interviews. The nutrition-risk assessment section of the questionnaire was adopted from the Mini Nutritional Assessment, developed by Guigoz *et al.*⁹. The questionnaire was translated into Chinese and was modified based on cultural considerations. The nutrition component of the questionnaire was repeatedly pre-tested in the field and revised, based on the feedback from both the respondents and the interviewers. The finalised nutrition questionnaire was then incorporated into a large questionnaire set that was also repeatedly pre-tested and revised before being administered. In addition to the questions for nutrition-risk assessment, the nutrition section of the questionnaire set also included other questions aimed at assessing dietary patterns and other nutrition-related parameters. The entire interview process took about 60–90 min to complete. The nutrition component took approximately 10 min. The nutrition-risk assessment comprised 21 questions (see Appendix). Four of these questions pertained to measuring the subject's height and weight (for computing body mass index, BMI), mid-arm circumference (MAC) and calf circumference (CC) by the interviewer according to standard procedures¹⁵. The remaining questions focused on global parameters, subjective evaluation and dietary assessment.

Since the original questionnaire⁹ was developed based on Western societies, some modifications were necessary based on cultural and socio-economic considerations. In the global evaluation section, the question about living alone was replaced by 'Do you usually eat alone?', because 'living alone' is rather difficult to define under the current way of living in Taiwan. Many respondents could not decide whether they lived alone. The question on neuropsychological problems was replaced by 'Have you encountered a very sad event within the last 12 months?' since the elderly had difficulty identifying such problems. On the other hand, it was relatively easy to identify sad events such as bereavement that are known to have a severe psychological impact on the elderly and can greatly affect appetite. In the dietary section, the original question on fluid intake was not included because the elderly people had great difficulty working out the amount of liquid consumed and what type of foods to be included in this category. Our questionnaire also did not ask for the number of servings of protein-rich foods or fruits and vegetables because, in Taiwan, people do not have the concept of servings and food is not usually served in such units. Instead, we asked for the consumption frequency of protein-rich foods or fruits and vegetables each day, regardless of the quantity. We also added two questions: 'Do you usually have enough food to eat?' and 'Number of special or restrictive diets your doctor has prescribed for you'. Food availability is a pre-requirement for adequate nutrition. Reduced food availability may affect food

selection, palatability and intake, and so may contribute to poor health condition. In the area of subjective self-evaluation, we did not ask respondents to compare their overall health status relative to people of the same age. Instead, we asked them more directly 'Do you think you have good health?' We also asked them to compare their health status relative to the condition a year ago.

The questionnaire also included intake frequencies of major food categories including meat, poultry, fish, seafood, eggs, dairy, legumes, vegetables, fruits, cereal foods, dark green or red coloured vegetables, and tea. In addition, it also included a record of the interviewer's subjective opinion of the respondent's body fatness and overall physical condition. The interviewer's observation was mainly for data-confirming or data-verification purposes in assessing the validity of data gathered.

In addition, there were questions relevant to the respondent's nutrition or health status in other sections of the questionnaire. They included data on the subject's general health condition, well-being, chronic diseases, lifestyle (smoking habit, alcohol consumption, physical activity, etc.), long-term medication, intake of health-enhancing products or nutrient supplements, emotional status, economic condition, social activities and support, recreation, family structure, health insurance and health care, and more. Data on these parameters will be published elsewhere.

All interviews were conducted by well-trained and well-experienced staff of the Institute (TPIFP), assisted by local healthcare workers, who provided scheduling and logistical assistance. For those respondents who could not provide useful information, the interview was carried out with the subject's caregiver or a close relative. Raw data collected were confirmed by a third party through telephone interview. Efforts were made to contact missing subjects for make-up interviews as quickly as possible. Missing or questionable values were completed or corrected through follow-up telephone interviews. All field interviews took place within a period of 12 weeks during the summer of 1999. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Bureau of Health Promotions of the Department of Health, Taiwan.

Statistical analysis

Results were statistically analysed with the Statistical Analyses System (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA). The frequency distribution for each parameter and correlation analysis (Pearson's correlation coefficient) were performed among major health and nutritional parameters. A probability of $P < 0.05$ was chosen to be the level of statistical significance.

Results

Results are shown in Tables 1–3 and Figs 1 and 2. The response rate and the number of subjects in each age range

Table 1 Age distribution of the subjects

	53–60 years	60–70 years	70–80 years	>80 years	Total
Number of subjects who completed the interview					
Male	459	605	1036	260	2360
Female	451	575	784	270	2080
Total	910	1180	1820	530	4440
Total number of cases selected for interview*					4915
Response rate (%)					90.34

* Total number of randomly selected subjects living at the time of interview, summer of 1999.

are shown in Table 1. Of the 4915 remaining available subjects, 4440 (2360 male and 2080 female) completed the interviews. The overall response rate was 90.34%.

Results showed that 8.30% of the >53-year-old men and 8.57% of the women were underweight ($\text{BMI} \leq 19.0 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$). Only 1.0% of males and 3.5% of females had MAC below the desired value of 21 cm, but 6.61% of males and 17.55% of females had CC less than the desired value of 30 cm. A total of 14.75% of elderly man and 13.80% of women had lost $\geq 3 \text{ kg}$ of body weight during the last 12 months.

Table 2 Percentage of respondents with 'at-risk' status for each of the parameters surveyed

Item	(Risk score*)	Men ($n = 2360$)	Women ($n = 2080$)
<i>Anthropometric parameters</i>			
BMI $\leq 19 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$	(2)	8.30	8.57
MAC $< 21 \text{ cm}$	(1)	1.00	3.50
CC $< 30 \text{ cm}$	(1)	6.61	17.55
Lost $\geq 3 \text{ kg}$ within the last year	(2)	14.75	13.80
<i>Global evaluation</i>			
Eating alone	(1)	15.51	15.96
Taking ≥ 3 prescribed medicines	(1)	2.88	11.39
Encountered a very sad event	(2)	15.00	22.60
Impaired mobility	(2)	2.97	4.14
Feel lonely most of the time	(1)	3.43	4.81
Headaches, joints/skin sore	(1)	11.80	23.30
<i>Dietary parameters</i>			
Not enough food to eat	(1)	0.51	1.01
Meals/day			
2	(0.5)	3.43	4.62
1	(1)	0.10	0.10
Need help in order to eat			
Need some help	(0.5)	1.65	1.83
Need total help	(1)	1.99	2.36
Have digestive problems	(1)	10.81	15.53
Appetite decreased significantly	(2)	8.52	8.51
<1 protein-rich food/day	(1)	2.70	6.50
<1 fruit or vegetable/day	(1)	1.79	0.92
Have >2 restrictive diets	(1)	5.34	6.11
<i>Subjective self-assessment</i>			
Current health is poor	(1)	5.64	7.84
Health not as good as a year ago	(1)	38.77	45.87
Self-perceived malnutrition	(1)	6.91	8.41

MAC – mid-arm circumference; CC – calf circumference; BMI – body mass index.

* See Appendix for detailed questions.

Table 3 Pearson correlation coefficients between total nutrition risk score and the contributing parameters. All correlations listed are significant ($P < 0.001$)

Parameter	<i>r</i>
Age	0.300
BMI	-0.253
MAC	-0.218
CC	-0.325
Eating alone	0.309
Feeling lonely	0.507
Encountered a very sad event	0.491
Number of long-term medicines	0.411
Poor self-assessed health status	0.553
Worsened health status compared with a year ago	0.443
Not enough food to eat	0.216
Meals per day	-0.194
Poor appetite	0.488
Reduced food intake	0.523
Items of protein-rich food consumed	-0.262
Items of fruits and vegetables consumed	-0.353
Frequency of tea drinking	-0.257
Number of dietary restrictions	0.177

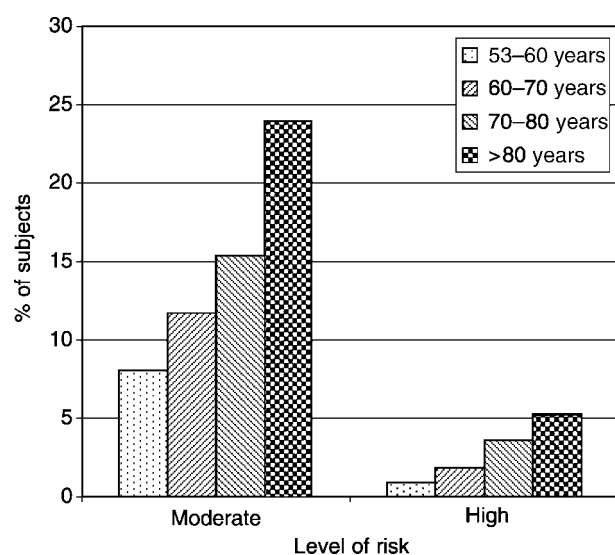
MAC – mid-arm circumference; CC – calf circumference; BMI – body mass index.

Approximately equal proportions of men and women (15.51 and 15.96%, respectively) usually ate their meals alone. A much higher proportion of elderly females (11.39%) than elderly males (2.88%) were on three or more prescribed long-term medications. More elderly women (22.6%) than men (15.0%) had encountered a very sad event during the last 12 months. Similarly, more females (4.14%) than males (2.97%) reported impaired mobility, being unable to get around or take care of their daily routines. Results also showed that 3.43% of elderly men and 4.81% of women felt lonely most of the time. A greater proportion of females (23.30%) than males (11.80%) reported long-term pain such as headache,

joint pain or skin sores. Only 0.51% of elderly men and 1.01% of elderly women indicated that they did not have enough food to eat. The great majority of the elderly in Taiwan ate three whole meals a day. Only 3.43% of elderly men and 4.62% of women usually ate two meals a day and very few (0.10% of both men and women) ate only one meal a day. The survey also showed that 1.65% of elderly men and 1.83% of women needed some assistance, while 1.99% of elderly men and 2.36% of women needed total help, in order to eat. Again, a higher proportion of elderly women (15.53%) than men (10.81%) reported having oral, dental or digestive problems. Roughly equal proportions of elderly men and women (8.52 and 8.51%, respectively) reported reduced food intake during the past 3 months. A larger proportion of elderly women (6.50%) than men (2.70%) consumed less than one item of protein-rich food per day. Only a very small proportion of men (1.79%) and women (0.92%) consumed less than one kind of fruit or vegetable per day. Roughly equal proportions of elderly men (5.34%) and women (6.11%) had two or more prescribed dietary restrictions. Among the self-evaluated items, 5.64% of elderly men and 7.84% of elderly women thought that their health was poor while relatively large proportions of elderly men (38.77%) and women (45.87%) felt that their health was not as good as a year ago. There were 6.91% of elderly men and 8.41% of women who thought that they had malnutrition.

The proportions of the elderly population considered at moderate and high risk of malnutrition are shown in Fig. 1. The moderate- and high-risk proportions increased with age. The proportions considered at high risk (using total risk score ≥ 10.5 as a criterion) were 0.88, 1.86, 3.6 and 5.3% for the 53–60-, 60–70-, 70–80- and >80 -year-old populations, respectively. The proportions considered at moderate risk (total risk score 5.5–10.0) were 8.03, 11.7, 15.38 and 23.96% for the respective age ranges. The detailed distribution of risk scores is shown in Fig. 2. The proportions of elderly having a very low risk of malnutrition (score 0 or 1–2) decreased with increasing age. The pattern was reversed as the level of risk was increased (risk score 3–4 and higher).

Table 3 shows the parameters that are significantly correlated with the total nutrition risk scores. Among the factors, feeling lonely, encountered a very sad event, number of long-term medications, poor self-assessed health status, worsening health status and poor appetite or reduced food intake all showed the greatest correlations with the risk scores. Age, anthropometric parameters, eating alone, not enough food to eat and number of meals per day showed moderate correlations with the total risk scores. Dietary intake indicators such as the consumption of protein-rich foods, fruit and vegetables and drinking tea all showed significant negative correlations with the total risk scores. The number of restrictive diets was also correlated with the score.

**Fig. 1** Risk status of the >53 -year-old population in Taiwan, showing the proportions of respondents considered at moderate (score 5.5–10) or high (score ≥ 10.5) risk of malnutrition by age group

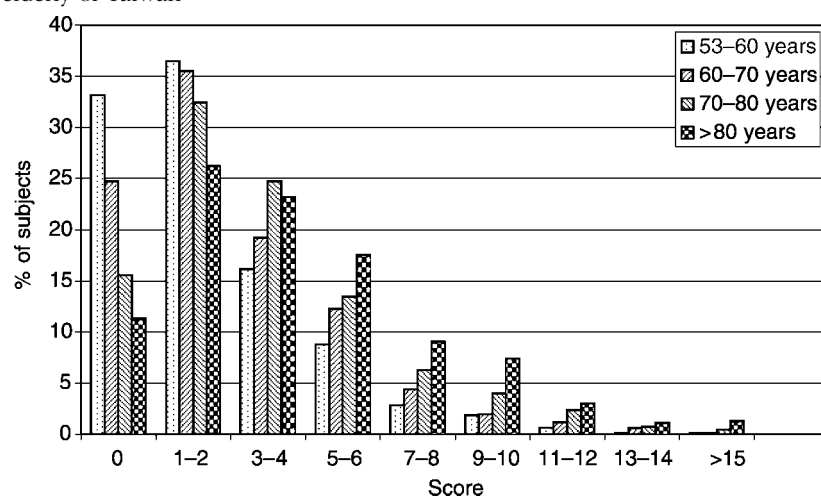


Fig. 2 Distribution of risk scores of the >53-year-old population in Taiwan, by age group

Discussion

Response rate

Similar to previous studies conducted by this Institute (TPIFP), the study achieved a response rate of 90.34%, which is considered high for this type of study. This high success rate is attributed mainly to two factors. The primary factor is the diligent and experienced research team including the field interviewers and the field healthcare workers, who have maintained a good working relationship with the elderly subjects. The other factor is the relentless effort of the research team in locating subjects by using the nation-wide household registration system that efficiently maintains a complete record of citizens' present and past residential addresses.

Anthropometrics

Losing weight is a characteristic of advanced ageing^{16,17}. Our data confirmed this observation. There is a downward shift of the BMI distribution in advanced ageing. The underweight proportion increased and the overweight decreased, while the normal-weight proportion maintained fairly constant with advanced ageing. Weight loss appeared to start earlier for men than for women. Overall, approximately 65% of males and 60% of females aged >53 years were normal-weight (defined as BMI = 19.1–25.0 kg m⁻²). The proportion stayed fairly constant throughout the age ranges. On the other hand, the proportion of overweight (BMI = 25.1–30.0 kg m⁻²) and obese (BMI > 30.1 kg m⁻²) individuals decreased from a high of approximately 35% in 53–60-year-old subjects to less than 20% for those subjects aged >80 years. In addition to BMI, MAC and CC values of the elderly also decreased with advanced ageing, supporting the observation of earlier studies that ageing is associated with a loss of fat-free mass or body muscle protein^{18–20}. These changes support the findings of some earlier studies that weight loss is mainly due to non-fat body tissues and that

the process starts earlier and is more drastic for males than for females^{20–22}.

Food availability and dietary intake

Our results indicated that food is readily available to the elderly in Taiwan. Less than 1% of the elderly population indicated that they did not have enough food to eat. More than 96% of the elderly ate three full meals a day, with the rest eating two. These results support the findings of a recent national nutritional and health survey of Taiwan²³ that more than 95% of the >65-year-old population eat three meals a day. Most of the elderly (>95%) consumed at least one kind of protein-rich food per day (could be more than one time per day) and nearly every elderly subject (approximately 99%) consumed at least one kind of fruit or vegetable per day. However, it should be reminded that good food availability does not equate to good nutrition. Poor food selection, poor appetite, poor health or sickness, immobility, and emotional and psychological stress can singly or collectively contribute to increased nutritional risk.

Prevalence of nutritional risks

Using the criteria that a total risk score of ≥ 10.5 indicates a high risk and a score of 5.5–10.0 a moderate risk of malnutrition, results of this study clearly showed that the proportions of subjects in these two risk categories increased with advanced ageing. The high-risk proportion increased from a low of 0.88% in 53–60-year-old subjects to a high of 5.30% in subjects aged >80 years. The moderate-risk proportion increased from 8.08% to 23.96% in the respective age ranges. The level of nutritional risk was significantly correlated with subjective self-evaluation parameters such as current health status ($r = 0.553$) and health condition relative to a year ago. These results suggest that subjective self-evaluation is a valuable tool in health assessment. Recent food intake changes ($r = 0.523$) and current appetite status ($r = 0.488$), both reflecting

overall health status, also showed high correlation. Two psychological parameters, feeling lonely most of the time and encountered a very sad event, also showed high correlation with the total risk scores, suggesting that psychosocial factors have a great impact on the well-being of elderly subjects. Multiple long-term use of prescribed medicine was also highly correlated with risk score. Multiple medications most likely reflect poor health and can affect one's appetite, nutrient absorption and metabolism²⁴. Among the nutritional factors, the intake frequency of fruits and vegetables showed the highest correlation with the total risk score ($r = 0.353$). Intake frequency of protein-rich food or staple food such as rice and wheat also showed good correlation. Among the anthropometric parameters included in this study, CC had a higher correlation with the total risk score than did BMI or MAC. The calf muscle is important in maintaining mobility. Therefore, a severely reduced calf size not only reflects poor health but could also impair one's mobility and accessibility to food.

In general, the elderly females appeared to rate their health less favourably than did elderly males. The same was true with self-rating on emotional/psychological parameters. Relatively greater proportions of females than males indicated they have the following conditions: long-term digestive problems, immobility, feeling lonely most of the time, encountering sad events (or sad feeling), poor health, worsening health condition relative to a year ago, and malnutrition. In addition, a greater proportion of females than males (16.64% vs. 10.08%) took two or more kinds of long-term prescribed medicine. While some of the differences may reflect factual differences, some may reflect how the two genders react or view things differently.

Similar to other nutrition-risk assessment tools, this assessment procedure adopted uniform criteria for both genders. It is conceivable that this may create some gender-related bias. For example, females generally have smaller mid-arm and calf circumferences and thus are more likely to be below the same cut-off levels. As a result, relatively more females have MAC values below 21 cm than do males. Similarly, ≥ 3 kg of body weight is a greater percentage of total body weight for most females than for males, and thus its loss would have a greater impact for female than for male subjects. Thus, some gender-related adjustments of standards seem necessary.

The questionnaire used to assess nutrition risk in the present study included 21 questions. Even with our extensive pre-study field tests, some questions appear to have somewhat overlapping meanings and some appear to have low sensitivity. Thus, further refinement of the questionnaire is useful and needed. Based on the correlation analysis, it appears that a questionnaire composed of 10–12 key questions may be adequate to assess nutritional risk in the elderly.

The questionnaire appeared to provide a simple procedure for screening for and identifying the elderly

at risk of malnutrition and in need of nutritional or other interventions. Geriatric assessment (which includes nutrition-risk assessment) and intervention have been proved to produce improvements in mortality and functional status in older persons²⁵. Even though food availability is not a significant problem in Taiwan, undernutrition still could occur owing to other reasons such as poor appetite, emotional stress or other health reasons²⁶. The study suggests that a risk assessment questionnaire revised from the Mini Nutritional Assessment questionnaire can be effectively employed to screen for and identify the elderly individuals at risk of malnutrition in Taiwan. The availability of such a simple and non-invasive procedure will enable easy identification of the high-risk elderly for interventions, an important step leading to improving the quality of life of the elderly and saving on healthcare costs.

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Appendix – Questionnaire* for assessing the risk of malnutrition in >53-year-old subjects in Taiwan

Subject's name: _____	Birth date: _____	Gender: _____	Male; _____ Female
Subject's height: _____ cm	Weight: _____ kg	MAC: _____ cm	CC: _____ cm

Parameter and assigned score	Risk score
Anthropometric assessment	
1. BMI $\leq 19 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$ (no = 0, yes = 2)	_____
2. MAC $\leq 21 \text{ cm}$ (no = 0, yes = 1)	_____
3. CC $< 30 \text{ cm}$ (no = 0, yes = 1)	_____
4. Have you lost more than 3 kg, unintentionally, during the last 6 months? (no = 0, yes = 2)	_____
Global evaluation	
5. Do you usually eat alone? (no = 0, yes = 1)	_____
6. Are you told to take three or more kinds of prescribed medicine? (no = 0, yes = 1)	_____
7. Have you encountered a very sad event within the last 12 months? (no = 0, yes = 2)	_____
8. Do you have difficulty moving around? (no = 0, yes = 2)	_____
9. Do you feel lonely or depressed most of the time? (no = 0, yes = 1)	_____
10. Do you have long-term headache, joint pain or skin sore? (no = 0, yes = 1)	_____
Dietetic assessment	
11. Do you usually have enough food to eat? (yes = 0, no = 1)	_____
12. How many meals do you usually eat a day? (≥ 3 meals = 0, 2 meals = 0.5, 1 meal = 1)	_____
13. Do you need assistance in order to eat? (no = 0, need some help = 0.5, need help = 1)	_____
14. Do you have long-term digestive problems such indigestion, diarrhoea or constipation to affect your food intake? (no = 0, yes = 1)	_____
15. Has the amount of food you eat reduced significantly recently? (no = 0, yes = 2)	_____
16. Frequency of intake of protein-rich foods (> 1 item/day = 0, < 1 item/day = 1)	_____
17. Frequency of intake of fruits and vegetables (> 1 item/day = 0, < 1 item/day = 1)	_____
18. Number of special or restrictive diets your doctor has prescribed for you (0 or 1 = 0, ≥ 2 = 1)	_____
Subject evaluation	
19. Do you think you have good health? (yes = 0, no = 1)	_____
20. Compared to your health condition one year ago, is your current health the same, better or worse? (same or better = 0, not as good = 1)	_____
21. Do you think you have malnutrition? (no = 0, yes = 1)	_____
Total risk score	_____/26

MAC – mid-arm circumference; CC – calf circumference; BMI – body mass index (= weight in kg divided by the square of height in m).
 Risk levels – total risk score: 0–5.0, low risk; 5.5–10, moderate risk; ≥ 10.5 , high risk.