

Prof. dr hab. Ewa Stachowska
Zakład Żywienia Człowieka i Metabolomiki
Pomorski Uniwersytet Medyczny
w Szczecinie

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Doctoral dissertation review Ireny Papier

"Troubleshooting the decline in food intake during acute hospitalization"

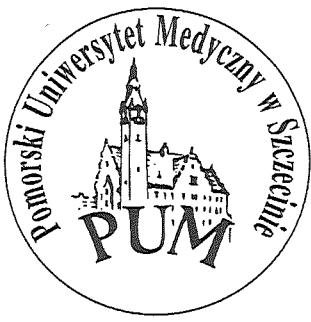
Reduced food intake during hospitalisation affects a significant proportion of patients and is a critical contributor to malnutrition and poorer patient outcomes. Despite advances in standards for nutritional interventions, there is still a gap between clinical guidelines and actual practice. The aim of this study reviewed by Ms Irene Papier was to assess the impact of monitoring food intake by nursing staff on the initiation of nutritional interventions, such as oral nutritional supplementation, and to analyse their association with selected patient outcomes in patients hospitalised in internal medicine wards.

Work design

The dissertation includes a brief introduction, a description of the research and the results obtained, which have been published as three publications in impacted scientific journals:

1. Irena Papier, Lena Sagi-Dain, Irit Chermesh , Tanya Mashiach , Tomasz Banasiewicz: "Absence of oral nutritional support in low food intake inpatients is associated with an increased risk of hospital-acquired pressure injury" *Clinical Nutrition* ESPEN 51 (2022) 190e198
2. Irena Papier, Irit Chermesh, Tanya Mashiach, Ilan Gruenwald, Tomasz Banasiewicz: Prevalence of the use of oral nutritional supplements among acute inpatients at risk of malnutrition and associated patient characteristic. *J Clin Nurs.* 2024;00:1–11.
3. Irena Papier, Irit Chermesh, Tanya Mashiach, Tomasz Banasiewicz: Evaluation of prevalence of food intake monitoring during acute hospitalization and its association with malnutrition screening scores of inpatients who were not considered for enteral or parenteral nutrition. *Nutrition* 110 (2023) 112031

The original research problems



The original research problem investigated in the paper 1 - The PhD student demonstrated how the monitoring of daily food intake by nursing staff, as well as the use of tools such as the Norton scale, affects the effectiveness of identifying patients with low food intake.

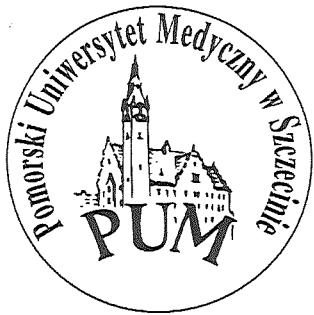
She also investigated whether the absence of oral nutritional supplements (ONS) in patients with low food intake increases the risk of developing hospital-acquired pressure ulcers (HAPI). The results of the study indicate a significant increase in the risk of pressure ulcers for patients who did not receive nutritional support.

The original research problem investigated in the paper 2 (Prevalence of the use of oral nutritional supplements among acute inpatients at risk of malnutrition and associated patient characteristics)- Ms Irene Paper focused on analysing the prevalence of the use of oral nutritional supplements (ONS) among inpatients at risk of malnutrition and identifying the characteristics of patients in whom such interventions were undertaken. The study focuses on assessing the compliance of clinical practices with guidelines and on identifying factors that determine the implementation of ONS in the hospital setting.

In the study no. 3 - "Evaluation of prevalence of food intake monitoring during acute hospitalisation and its association with malnutrition screening scores of inpatients who were not considered for enteral or parenteral nutrition", Irene Paper and others examined the prevalence of food intake monitoring of inpatients and the association with malnutrition risk scores (e.g. MUST scale). The PhD student focused on patients who were not considered for enteral or parenteral nutrition, analysing the extent to which food intake monitoring influences decisions about nutritional interventions and assessment of nutritional status in clinical practice.

Significance of the research problem

Mr Irene Paper undertook an extremely important research problem. Hospital malnutrition, affecting 30-70% of patients, leads to serious consequences such as impaired muscle function, infections, bedsores, prolonged hospitalisation and higher mortality. Loss of lean body mass and disturbed energy-protein balance exacerbate these complications, especially in the



presence of inflammatory processes. Early implementation of nutritional interventions, such as oral supplements (ONS), can significantly improve patient outcomes and reduce the risk of complications. Diagnosing malnutrition using tools such as the MUST scale or the GLIM criteria and systematically monitoring food intake remain a challenge in daily clinical practice. Appropriate management of malnutrition improves the quality of care, reduces the length of hospitalisation and lowers the cost of treatment. Research in this area highlights the need to integrate diagnostic tools and nutritional interventions in patient care.

Originality and relevance of research methods and tools

The scope and subject matter of the dissertation is original

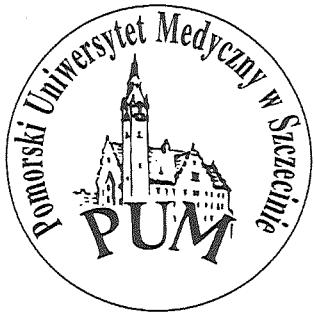
The screening tools

The following screening tools were used in the research presented in Irena Papier's dissertation: Malnutrition Universal Screening Tool (MUST) , Norton scale, measurement of serum albumin levels (an indicator of nutritional status and severity of inflammatory processes, used as a marker of the patient's overall health), nursing reports on food intake - monitoring the amount of food consumed in the form of quantity reports (e.g. 0%, 25%, 50% of the meal) documented during hospitalization, hospital database system, retrospective data from electronic medical records and statistical analysis. The tools are well chosen and adequately applied

Layout of the work, objectives of the work, experimental part and dissertations and constructions of the thesis - I assess to be correct and in accordance with the editorial requirements.

Experimental part- almost ideal. What was missing was the acquisition and analysis of past dietary patterns and the assessment of sarcopenia.

A convenient tool for this purpose is the FFQ Food Frequency Questionnaire and the Handgrip Strength Test or Gait Speed Test or ultrasound.



The ability to analyse data critically

It is of a very high standard, the discussion written with scientific flair and very clear. The PhD student has demonstrated a very good knowledge of the subject and excellent skill in discussing the results

Presentation - I rate it as very good

The doctoral dissertation submitted for evaluation meets the requirements of Article 13 of Act 1 of March 14, 2003 on scientific degrees and academic title and degrees and title in art (Journal of Laws of 2017, item 1789).

The work is an original solution to a scientific problem, the PhD Student has demonstrated excellent knowledge of the field of medicine and also the skills to conduct scientific work independently.

I propose to the High Council of the discipline of medical sciences of the Medical University of Poznań to admit Irene Paper, RN. MPA to the further stages of the doctoral dissertation. I apply for the distinction of the doctoral dissertation

Yours sincerely,

Irene Paper, RN. MPA

Streszczenie recenzji rozprawy doktorskiej Recenzent prof. dr hab. Ewa Stachowska

Kandydat: Irena Papier

"Troubleshooting the decline in food intake during acute hospitalization"

Zmniejszone spożycie żywności podczas hospitalizacji jest powszechnym problemem, dotykającym 30-70% pacjentów, przyczyniającym się znaczco do niedożywienia i gorszych wyników klinicznych. Pomimo wytycznych klinicznych, nadal istnieją luki we wdrażaniu interwencji żywieniowych. Niniejsza rozprawa doktorska ocenia rolę monitorowania spożycia żywności przez personel pielęgniarski i jego wpływ na inicjowanie interwencji żywieniowych, takich jak doustne suplementy diety (ONS), oraz związek z wynikami pacjentów na oddziałach internistycznych. Rozprawa doktorska obejmuje wprowadzenie, szczegółowe wyniki badań oraz wyniki opublikowane w trzech recenzowanych czasopismach o wysokim współczynniku cytowań.

Kluczowe wnioski uzyskane przez Doktorantkę to fakt, że monitorowanie spożycia żywności i korzystanie z narzędzi takich jak skala Norton znacznie poprawia identyfikację pacjentów z niskim spożyciem żywności. Brak ONS jest powiązany z wyższym ryzykiem HAPI (art. *Clinical Nutrition* ESPEN 51 (2022) 190e198)

W tym artykule Doktorantka skupia się na określeniu optymalnej częstości stosowania ONS u pacjentów hospitalizowanych z grupy ryzyka oraz na czynnikach wpływających na przestrzeganie wytycznych żywieniowych *J Clin Nurs.* 2024;00:1–11.

W ostatnim artykule (*Nutrition* 110 (2023) 112031) Doktorantka podkreśla znaczenie systematycznego monitorowania spożycia żywności i jego wpływ na decyzje dotyczące interwencji żywieniowych i oceny niedożywienia.

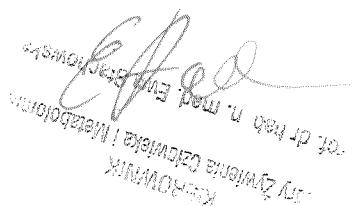
W opinii recenzenta w badaniu zastosowano nowatorskie podejście do oceny roli monitorowania spożycia żywności i wdrożenia żywności medycznej (ONS), Doktorantka zastosowała dobrze dobrane metody badawcze , a dyskusja wykazuje jasność naukową i krytyczny wgląd.. Mocną stroną pracy jest analiza danych, przejrzysta prezentacja i dobry opis.

Ograniczeniem jest brak analizy retrospektywnej wzorców żywieniowych i ocen sarkopenii.

Rozprawa doktorska jest oryginalnym i znaczącym wkładem w nauki medyczne, spełniającym wymogi prawne dla stopnia doktora. Kandydat wykazał się dużą niezależnością badawczą i dogłębną znajomością tematu.

Przedstawiona do oceny rozprawa doktorska spełnia wymagania z art. 13 ustawy 1 z dn. 14 marca 2003 r. o stopniach naukowych i tytule naukowym oraz stopniach i tytule w zakresie sztuki (Dz. U z 2017 r poz.1789). Praca jest oryginalnym rozwiązaniem problemu naukowego, Doktorantka wykazała się dobrą wiedzą dotyczącą zakresu żywienia pacjenta hospitalizowanego także umiejętnościami do samodzielnego prowadzenia pracy naukowej.

Wnoszę do Wysokiej Rady dyscypliny nauk medycznych i nauk o zdrowiu w dyscyplinie nauki medyczne Uniwersytetu Medycznego w Poznaniu o dopuszczenie Ireny Papier do dalszych etapów przewodu doktorskiego. Wnoszę o wyróżnienie rozprawy doktorskiej



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Irena Papier". Below the signature, there is a printed name "IRENA PAPIER" and a title "DOKTORANTKA" followed by a large, illegible stamp or seal.