OBJECTIVES

We realized that, many oncohaematological patients treated with chemotherapy in our hospital, were malnourished. Thus, we conducted this study to evaluate their nutritional status, to analyze if it is correlated with the chemotherapy (CT) dose reductions and to collect the symptoms reported in the nutritional assessment.

METHODS

Observational and cross-sectional study carried out in a 365-bed second level hospital, which included patients under CT, diagnosed since at least three months of any neoplasia. We collected demographic, anthropometric and analytical data, diagnostics, treatments, dose reduction and symptoms of the patient. Patient Generated Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA) was used to evaluate the nutritional status.

RESULTS

86 patients (59% women), average age 61 ± 12 years.

A: Good
B: Slight/moderate or at risk of malnutrition
C: Severe malnutrition

Chemotherapy treatment

CONCLUSIONS

A significant percentage of the patients presented moderate malnutrition or risk of malnutrition. Half of the patients with dose reduction were malnourished or at risk of malnutrition. We observed a high number of symptoms related to nutritional status.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have nothing to disclose.