



Malnutrition and its effects in severely injured trauma patients

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Abstract

Purpose In hospitalized patients, malnutrition is associated with adverse outcomes. However, the consequences of malnutrition in trauma patients are still poorly understood. This study aims to review the current knowledge about the pathophysiology, prevalence, and effects of malnutrition in severely injured patients.

Methods A systematic literature review in PubMed and Embase was conducted according to PRISMA-guidelines.

Results Nine review articles discussed the hypermetabolic state in severely injured patients in relation to malnutrition. In these patients, malnutrition negatively influenced the metabolic response, and vice versa, thereby rendering them susceptible to adverse outcomes and further deterioration of nutritional status. Thirteen cohort studies reported on prevalences of malnutrition in severely injured patients; ten reported clinical outcomes. In severely injured patients, the prevalence of malnutrition ranged from 7 to 76%, depending upon setting, population, and nutritional assessment tool used. In the geriatric trauma population, 7–62.5% were malnourished at admission and 35.6–60% were at risk for malnutrition. Malnutrition was an independent risk factor for complications, mortality, prolonged hospital length of stay, and declined quality of life.

Conclusions Despite widespread belief about the importance of nutrition in severely injured patients, the quantity and quality of available evidence is surprisingly sparse, frequently of low-quality, and outdated. Based on the malnutrition-associated adverse outcomes, the nutritional status of trauma patients should be routinely and carefully monitored. Trials are required to better define the optimal nutritional treatment of trauma patients, but a standardized data dictionary and reasonable outcome measures are required for meaningful interpretation and application of results.

Keywords Malnutrition · Trauma · Severe injuries · Nutrition · Adverse outcomes · Polytrauma

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Introduction

Malnutrition is an underestimated problem in the general hospitalized population. Estimations up to a 50% prevalence of this condition have been reported, with probably even higher numbers in the critically ill [1–4]. Malnutrition in hospitalized patients is an important factor to consider, because it is associated with adverse outcomes such as prolonged hospital length of stay, increased complications, in-hospital mortality, and healthcare costs [1, 5, 6]. Although most physicians are aware of the risk of malnutrition, half of all malnourished patients are not identified during their hospital stay [7].

In severely injured patients, the relationship between nutritional status and clinical outcome is complicated by the systemic pathophysiological responses to trauma, which may affect, as well as may be affected by, the patient's nutritional status [8–11]. The impact of nutrition on metabolic changes and clinical outcomes in severely injured trauma patients

is therefore unique and complex but remains poorly understood. More insight into these mechanisms may increase awareness of nutritional status in severely injured patients so that both, as classified by the American Society of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (A.S.P.E.N), acute disease or injury-related malnutrition and its consequences may be prevented [12]. The purpose of this systematic review is to summarize and evaluate the available literature on: (1) the metabolic effects of malnutrition in severely injured trauma patients, and (2) the incidence/prevalence of malnutrition, the risk of developing malnutrition, and clinical outcomes of malnutrition in severely injured patients.

Material and methods

Search strategy

This systematic review was conducted according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement [13]. A systematic literature search was performed in PubMed and Embase with help of an experienced medical librarian in May 2019. The search strategy, provided in Appendix 1, included related terms and synonyms for nutritional status, malnutrition, undernutrition, and adult polytrauma patients.

Eligibility criteria and article selection

Articles about the pathophysiology and metabolic effects of malnutrition in severely injured trauma patients were considered eligible for inclusion, as well as clinical studies in which the prevalence and/or outcomes of malnutrition in severely injured trauma patients were reported. We did not use a specific definition of malnutrition and severely injured patients because different criteria and assessments tools for both malnutrition and severely injured patients were used in the literature. We selected publications in Dutch, English, French, and German without restriction on publication year. Identified articles were first screened for relevance based on title and abstract. Articles without full-text were not included; the majority (56%) of these were outdated (> 20 years old). The full-text of potentially eligible articles were read before inclusion in the review. The reference lists of the included articles were screened for additional literature. Expert opinions, conference papers and letters to the editor were excluded. Selected articles were grouped by topic: (1) articles describing the metabolic response of malnutrition in severely injured trauma patients, and (2) clinical cohort studies describing the prevalence of malnutrition and its association with clinical outcomes in severely injured trauma patients during hospital admission.

Data extraction and risk of bias assessment

Metabolic effects; reviews

All selected articles about the pathophysiology and metabolic effects of malnutrition in severely injured trauma patients were review articles. Data on pathophysiology and metabolic effects of malnutrition in these articles were summarized and combined in a model. The methodological quality of the included review articles could not be assessed according to the AMSTAR tool or equivalent as suggested by the PRISMA-guidelines [14, 15], because none of these articles were systematic reviews.

Incidence/prevalence and outcomes of malnutrition; cohort studies

Patients' age and gender, reported prevalence of malnutrition, type of nutritional assessment tool, and reported clinical outcomes were extracted from the selected cohort studies. Authors were contacted for more detailed information on the severely injured and geriatric patients groups in their studies, however none of the contacted authors responded to our query. Due to the inconsistent and different assessment tools and reported outcomes, the extracted data of these studies could not be pooled.

The risk of different types of bias of the included cohort studies was assessed using the 'Methodological index for non-randomized studies' (MINORS criteria) on a 3-point scale ranging from 2 (reported and adequate) to 0 (not reported) [16].

Article selection, data extraction and assessment of methodological quality were performed independently by the first two authors. Disagreement was resolved by discussion.

Results

Selection of articles

The search yielded 3689 articles. After removing 418 duplicates, 3271 articles were screened for eligibility. Seventy-three articles were excluded because no full-text was available. Twenty articles fulfilled the inclusion criteria and were included in this review. Two more studies were included based on hand search of the reference lists (Fig. 1).

Metabolic effects

Nine articles, published between 1968 and 2011, were non-systematic reviews about the altered metabolic state of

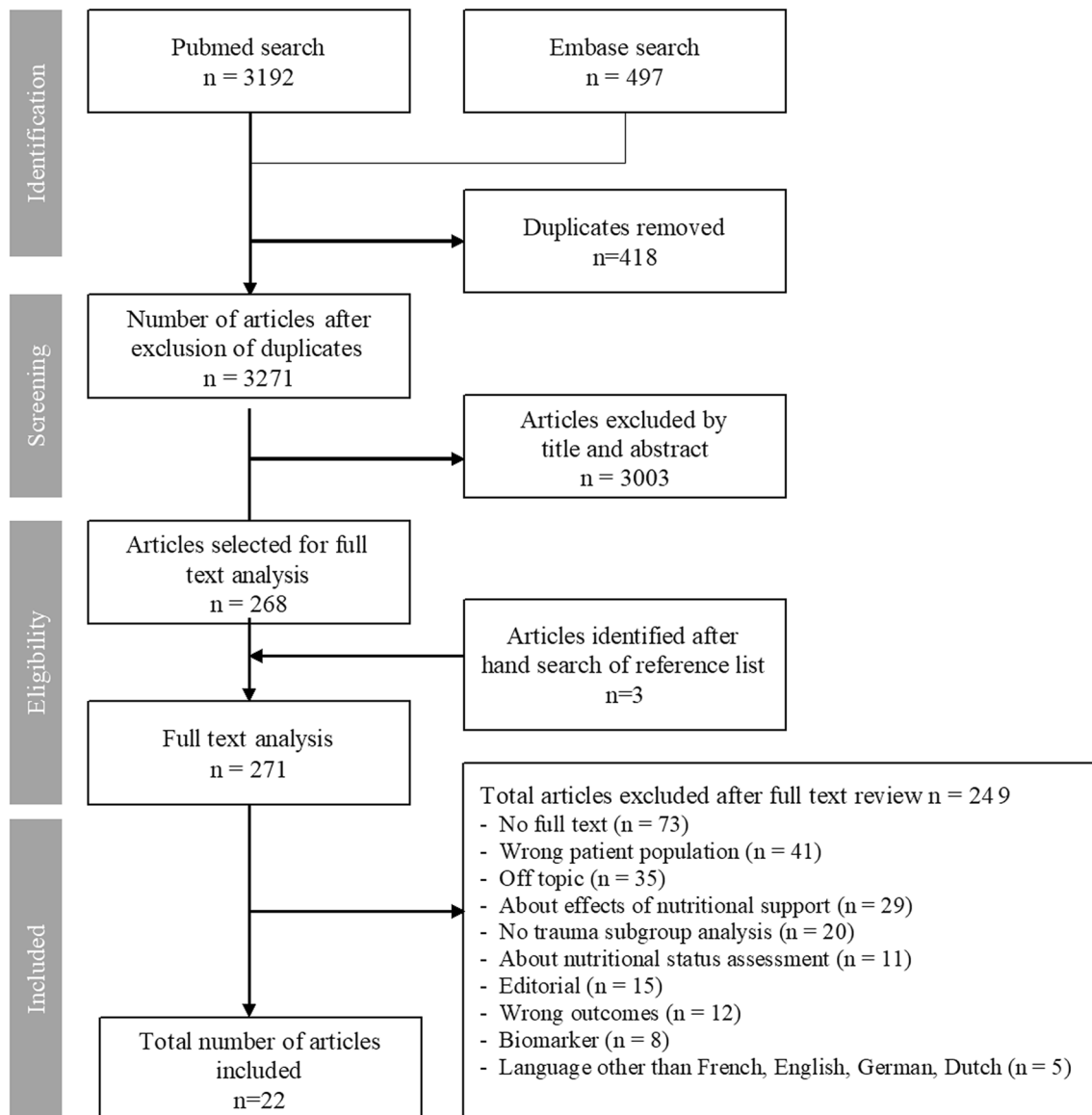


Fig. 1 Studies resulting from literature search with reasons for in-/exclusion

severely injured trauma patients [11, 17–24]. All these articles discussed a specific part of the metabolic response in relationship to malnutrition.

Incidence/prevalence and outcomes of malnutrition

Thirteen cohort studies about the prevalence of malnutrition in severely injured trauma patients were found, published between 1987 and 2019 (Table 1) [10, 25–33]. Outcomes were reported in ten articles, of which six described the general trauma population with severe injuries [10, 25, 31, 33–35], four described the geriatric trauma population [26, 27, 30, 34]. The risk of bias in the included cohort studies was generally low (Table 2).

Malnutrition and the metabolic response in severely injured patients

The pathophysiological processes and metabolic effects of malnutrition in severely injured patients described in the nine review articles are summarized in Fig. 2. Essentially, the reviews describe the combination of a prolonged and/or disturbed metabolic response following traumatic injury and the negative influence of malnutrition upon this response that leads to a vicious circle of further deterioration of the nutritional- and health status and the metabolic response [20, 21, 24].

After severe trauma, burns, or infection, a universal acute phase response is seen, characterized by a predominantly

Table 1 Included cohort studies about prevalence of malnutrition and its effects on outcomes in trauma patients in this review ($n = 10$)

References	Year	Country	Design	n	Male (%)	Age in years \pm SD	Nutritional assessment tool	Prevalence MN on admis- sion (unless indicated other- wise) (%)	ARM (%)	Mortality	Length of stay in days	Complications
Wilson et al. [36]	2019	United States	Prospective cohort study	377	50.9	73.70 ^m \pm SD 12.73	Visceral pro- teins	Hypoalbumi- naemia: 17.5 Low TLC: 62.3	–	Hypoalbumi- naemia: OR 2.22 95% CI 1.26–3.92 TLC: n/a	Hypoalbumi- naemia: $r = -0.14$, $p = 0.024$ TLC: n/a	≥ 1 adverse event associ- ated with MN, $p < 0.001$
Wilson et al. [34]	2019	United States	Retrospective cohort study	5673	43.8	46.69 ^m \pm SD 13.62	Visceral pro- teins	Hypoalbumi- naemia: 29.6	–	WN: 0.4%, MN: 3.2%, RR 4.86, 95% CI 2.66–8.87	WN: 3.57 (\pm SD 5.0) MN: 7.5 (\pm SD 10.45) $p < 0.001$	≥ 1 adverse event RR 1.46 95% CI 1.30–1.64; Sepsis RR 1.99 95% CI 1.03–3.86; Unplanned intubation RR 2.95 95% CI 1.49–5.84; Reoperation RR 1.52 95% CI 1.11–2.07; Readmission RR 2.0 95% CI 1.55–2.57
Wintermeyer et al. [35]	2019	Germany	Prospective cohort study	1642	–	57.8 ^m \pm SD 16.6	NRS	–	Overall: 18.3 Geriatric trauma: 35.6	–	–	≥ 1 adverse event associated with ARM, $p < 0.01$; quality of life negatively associated with ARM, $p < 0.01$
Ihle et al. [33]	2017	Germany	Prospective cohort study	521	56.2	53.9 ^m \pm SD 18.1	NRS	–	19.2	–	NRS ≥ 3 (ARM): 16 \pm SD 12 NRS < 3 (WN): 11 \pm SD 10	≥ 1 adverse event associated with ARM, $p < 0.001$
Müller et al. [26]	2017	Switzerland	Non-comparative prospective cohort study	169	42.6	79.7 ^m \pm SD 6.5	MNA	7.1	49.1	–	–	–

Table 1 (continued)

References	Year	Country	Design	n	Male (%)	Age in years ±SD	Nutritional assessment tool	Prevalence MN on admis- sion (unless indicated other- wise) (%)	ARM (%)	Mortality	Length of stay in days	Complications
Goisser et al. [27]	2015	Germany	Non-comparative retrospective cohort study	97	20.6	84.0 ^m ±SD 5.0	MNA (long form)	17.0	38.0	WN:13%, ARM: 21%, MN: 0%, p=0.120	WN:11 ^{med} , IQR 10–16, ARM:12 ^{med} , IQR 9–17, MN:10 ^{med} , IQR 7–15, p=0.388	WN: 86%, ARM: 97%, MN: 100%, p=0.095
Chakravarty et al. [28]	2013	India	Non-comparative prospective cohort study	61	78.7	–	SGA	15.0	–	–	–	–
Banks et al. [29]	2010	Ireland	Non-comparative prospective cohort study	30	37.0	78.5 ^{med} IQR 68–85	MNA	–	60.0	–	–	–
Dhandapani et al. [25]	2007	India	Non-comparative prospective cohort study	61	92.0	35.4 ^m ±SD not reported	Anthropometric measurements	Clinical features of pedal edema, cheilosis, skeletal prominence, xerosis, gum bleed:	–	–	–	–
Goibururu et al. [10]	2006	Paraguay	Non-comparative prospective cohort study	161	94.0	27.0 ^{med} IQR 14–92	SGA	40.0	–	RR 4; 95% CI 1–15	> 14 days RR 2.3; 95% CI 1.2–4.7	RR 2.9; 95% CI 1.4–5.8
Compan et al. [30]	1999	France	Non-comparative prospective cohort study	299	33.0	82.9 ^m ±SD 7.0	MNA	24.7	–	–	Longer stay associated with MN, p not reported	Death during hospitalization associated with MN, p < 0.0001

Table 1 (continued)

References	Year	Country	Design	<i>n</i>	Male (%)	Age in years	Nutritional assessment tool	Prevalence MN on admission (unless indicated otherwise) (%)	ARM (%)	Mortality	Length of stay in days	Complications
McClave et al. [31]	1992	United States	Non-comparative prospective cohort study	—	—	—	Visceral proteins Anthropometric measurements	Low visceral proteins (albumin, transferrin, TLC): 17.6%, Underweight: 20.6%, Mix: 15.6%	—	OR 4.04; $p < 0.05$	OR 1.29; $p < 0.05$	Sepsis: OR 2.64; $p < .05$; Nosocomial infections: OR 2.26; $p < 0.05$
Kaufman et al. [32]	1987	United States	Non-comparative prospective cohort study	76	—	—	Visceral proteins Anthropometric measurements	Albumin, transferrin, TLC, and others: not defined	—	—	—	—

MN Malnourished, *ARM* At risk for malnutrition, *WN* Well-nourished, *MRS* Nutritional Risk Screening, *MNA* Mini Nutritional Assessment, *SGA* Subjective Global Assessment scale, *TLC* Total lymphocyte count, *SD* Standard deviation, *IQR* Interquartile range, *RR* relative risk, *C*: confidence interval, *OR* adjusted odds ratio

**n* refers to the number of trauma patients in the study

m mean

med median

Table 2 Risk of Bias in the included cohort studies according to Methodological Index for Non-Randomized Studies (MINORS) criteria [16]

	Wilson et al. [36]	Wilson et al. [34]	Winter-meyer et al. [35]	Thle et al. [33]	Müller et al. [26]	Goisser et al. [27]	Chakravarty et al. [28]	Banks et al. [29]	Dhandapani et al. [25]	Goiburu et al. [10]	Compan et al. [30]	McClave et al. [31]	Kaufman et al. [32]
1. Clearly stated aim	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
2. Inclusion of consecutive patients	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
3. Prospective collection of data	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0
4. Endpoints appropriate to aim of study	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2
5. Unbiased assessment of study endpoints	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
6. Follow-up period appropriate to aim of study	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7. < 5% lost to follow-up	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	1
8. Prospective calculation of study size	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total	14	13	14	12	14	14	12	14	14	12	12	7	7

Criteria were scored 2 (reported and adequate), 1 (reported but inadequate) or 0 (not reported), with a maximum total score of 16

hypermetabolic catabolic state [11, 17–20, 23, 24]. Although this acute phase response seems to be essential for recovery, a maladaptive prolonged and/or disturbed metabolic response is associated with complications, morbidity and mortality [24].

The initial post-injury state in severely injured patients, caused by tissue damage, is characterized by an acute phase response and increased energy expenditure. Released cytokines (e.g., interleukins and tumor necrosis factor- α) together with post-injury released hormones (including epinephrine, cortisol, and glucagon), act as catabolic stimulants [11, 17, 18, 23]. Depending upon the severity of injury, energy expenditure increases by 20–50% in trauma patients compared to patients after elective surgery (Fig. 2).

The combination of this acute phase response and increased energy expenditure after trauma leads to a hypermetabolic state (Fig. 2; “Hypermetabolic state I”). This hypermetabolic state alters protein metabolism, leading to increased muscle protein mobilization for energy, and decreased protein synthesis leading to catabolism [19, 22]. In addition, leukocytosis, changes in the glucose metabolism, and retention of sodium and water are seen [18]. These biochemical adaptations are distinctive for severely injured patients, and increase the susceptibility of the trauma patient for developing malnutrition.

Recovery of the trauma patient is threatened by the combination of increased loss of body resources and the prolonged and/or disturbed hypermetabolic state. This state is characterized by impaired anabolic function characterized by continued muscle protein breakdown and ongoing elevated energy expenditure remains high (Fig. 2) [18, 20, 23].

Additionally, between three to seven days post-injury, severely injured trauma patients developed increased lipid metabolism, insulin resistance, and hyperglycemia (Fig. 2; “Hypermetabolic state II”) [23]. Due to this insulin resistance, patients develop a glucose deficit, causing the body to oxidize branched carbon chains from amino acids for energy production [17, 18, 22, 23]. This altered fat metabolism further contributes to significant breakdown in amino acids and body protein stores, reflected by a negative nitrogen balance [24]. It has been suggested that 10–15% of the weight loss in trauma patients is a consequence of depleting normal protein stores [22]. However, severely malnourished patients are unable to increase their protein turnover, which has been associated with a higher risk of mortality, with inefficient wound healing, and less cell renewal [24].

One clinically relevant consequence of muscle breakdown is seen in respiratory muscle inadequacy and the associated prolonged ventilator dependency, pneumonia, and subsequent risk of mortality [17, 22]. Immunosuppression and the cytokine cascade can lead to a functionally impaired gastrointestinal tract, contributing to delayed gastric emptying, diarrhea, and malabsorption [17, 24]. These consequences

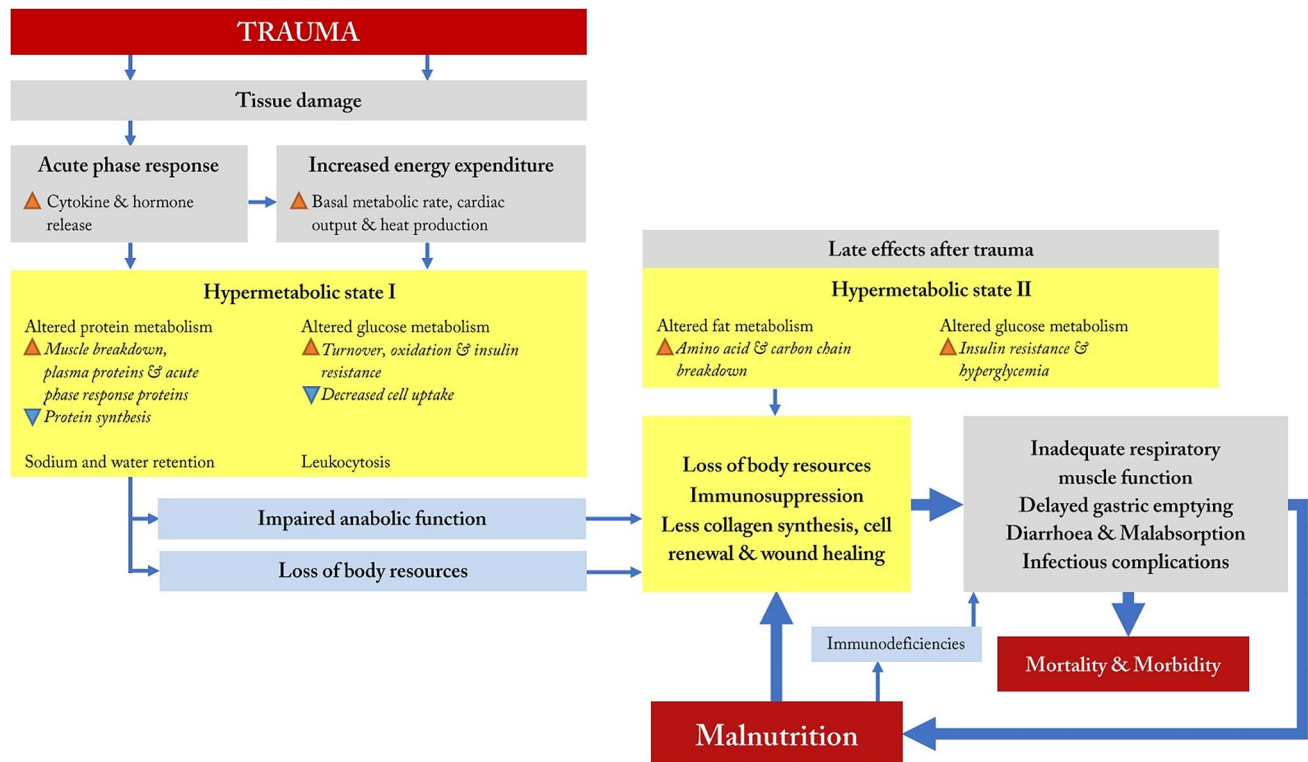


Fig. 2 Model of effects of the hypermetabolic state and malnutrition in severely injured patients

of the distinctive metabolic response following traumatic injuries not only increase mortality and morbidity rates, but also potentiate deterioration of the nutritional status [17, 22, 24]. Once malnutrition has developed, the circle is complete, as it negatively influences the metabolic response, leading to relative immunodeficiency, such as an impaired white blood cell function, decreased T-cell function and anti-body and complex formation [17, 22, 24]. This again makes the patient particularly susceptible to infectious complications and further loss of body resources [18, 20, 22, 24].

Prevalence of malnutrition and its association with patient outcomes

Thirteen cohort studies reported on the prevalence of malnutrition in severely injured trauma patients (Table 1). The prevalence of malnutrition ranged from 7 to 76% in trauma patients in general [10, 25–32, 34–36].

Six studies specifically reported the prevalence of malnutrition on geriatric patients admitted with traumatic injuries. On admission, 7–62.6% of the geriatric trauma patients were malnourished and 35.6–60% were at risk for malnutrition according to the Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) tool, Nutritional Risk Screening (NRS 2002) tool and serum biomarkers (visceral proteins) [26, 27, 29, 30, 35, 36]. Dhandapani et al. also examined the development of malnutrition

during hospital stay and showed an increase in prevalence from 45% in the first week of hospital admission to 76% in the third week [25].

Ten studies reported on clinical outcomes, such as mortality, hospital length of stay, quality of life, and complications associated with malnutrition, six in the general trauma population [10, 25, 31, 33–35] and four in the geriatric trauma population specifically [26, 27, 30, 36] (Table 1). Malnutrition was associated with higher morbidity, delayed mobilization both after conservative and operative treatment, higher in-hospital mortality, prolonged hospital length of stay, reoperation and readmissions [10, 31, 33–35]. In malnourished patients with traumatic brain injuries, neurological outcome after 6 months was less favorable, classified as death, persistent vegetative state or severe disability according to the Glasgow Outcome Scale (adjusted odds ratio 12.5; 95% confidence interval 2.6–61.0) compared to well-nourished patients [25].

Geriatric patients at risk for malnutrition or suffering from malnutrition had more often cognitive impairments, infectious complications, depressive symptoms, comorbidity, less amelioration of their nutritional status, a higher prevalence of frailty and suspected sarcopenia than well-nourished patients [26, 27, 29, 36]. Two studies observed no differences in length of stay, readmission rates and mortality rates [27, 30], while one cohort study observed a negative

associations between malnutrition and these aforementioned outcomes [36]. Malnutrition seemed to have an influence on health-related quality of life, as malnourished geriatric trauma patients suffered more often than well-nourished geriatric trauma patients from irreversible loss of independency and worse physical, mental, and cognitive health after trauma [27].

Discussion

It is universally recognized that baseline “malnutrition” is a risk factor for worse clinical outcomes and that nutritional adequacy is important in component of the complex multi-disciplinary care of severely injured patients. Yet, our comprehensive review of the published literature reveals that the evidence-base for these commonly held tenets is surprisingly sparse, outdated, and frequently of low-quality. The practice of critical care is rapidly changing, and many of the “landmark” studies in metabolism have been performed prior to recent treatment paradigm shifts in blood transfusion, fluid administration, sedation interruption, and ventilator management, to name but a few. Very few actual scientific studies have been conducted in the modern era of critical care and the literature is marked by heterogeneity in assessment tools, assessment times, interventions, and outcomes. It is thus impossible to quantitatively synthesize the literature. As such, we attempt to qualitatively synthesize the literature and offer suggestions to improve future studies in the field of nutrition in polytrauma patients.

The metabolic changes after trauma are distinctive and complex and make trauma patients more susceptible for developing malnutrition. Second, in these patients a vicious circle is set in motion by malnutrition, leading to further deterioration of the nutritional- and health status. The results of the review also underline the importance of early malnutrition recognition and intervention to prevent further deterioration.

The prevalence of malnutrition varied widely in the selected studies and depends upon the way in which malnutrition was defined and measured. Malnutrition has been defined in various ways [37, 38], due to the lack of a gold standard for diagnosing malnutrition. Sánchez-Rodriguez et al. compared two different tools in the same patient population and demonstrated little agreement on the presence of malnutrition [39]. To uniformly diagnose malnutrition and determine its prevalence, a generally accepted standard definition and validated assessment tool is required. According to the American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (A.S.P.E.N.) clinical guidelines there are currently 11 screening tools for assessing the risk of malnutrition, and two validated tools for diagnosing malnutrition [40]. We therefore conclude that there is a need for a simple, valid,

and generally accepted method for the assessment of nutritional status in hospitalized patients, which facilitates early identification and treatment of malnutrition but also determination of the prevalence of malnutrition in this patient population. At present, the best candidate for this assessment tool is the Nutrition Risk in the Critically Ill (NUTRIC) score [41–44]. The NUTRIC-score was specifically developed to identify critically ill patients who would benefit from nutritional support [45] and has been well-validated for several important outcomes, such as ICU length of stay, ventilator-free days, and mortality. The NUTRIC-score is currently recommended by the Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM) and American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (A.S.P.E.N.) 2016 guidelines to assess the nutritional status [42, 44, 46].

The detection of malnutrition in an early phase provides the clinician with the opportunity to intervene and attempt to prevent further deterioration of the nutritional status. The literature suggests that only a fraction of malnourished hospitalized patients receive timely nutritional support to prevent nutritional status decline [47]. Kondrup et al. suggested that hospitalized patients often receive less than the optimal amount of nutrition due to lack of awareness and sub-optimal education of the medical staff [48]. This is supported by Dupertuis et al. who showed that if patients’ nutritional requirements were not met, this was often due to other reasons than illness or treatment, such as inadequate meal services [49]. Improved training of medical staff in recognizing and treating malnutrition is needed to create more awareness for the underestimated problem of malnutrition.

Although it seems intuitively obvious that the problem can be easily solved by providing the patients with the appropriate amount of calories and proteins, there is no strong evidence that increasing nutrient delivery improves clinical outcomes [46, 50]. Recent high-profile trials even suggest that intensive medical nutrition therapy, (receiving > 75% of estimated daily energy and protein requirements) is associated with higher mortality and that permissive underfeeding does not worsen clinical outcomes in patients [51–53]. However, it is important to note that the majority of subjects enrolled in these trials were not malnourished at baseline. Large observational trials have demonstrated that only patients with a BMI < 25 or > 35 seem to benefit from increased nutrition delivery [54, 55]. Additionally, in both the EDEN- and PermiT-trials, the “full” nutrition group did not achieve currently recommended doses of calories nor protein. In all those studies, severely injured trauma patients only comprised a very small percentage of enrolled subjects. The potential benefit for early enteral nutrition in trauma patients is still debatable. Included studies are often of low-quality, heterogeneous and included a small study population, and still leaves questions unanswered, such as composition of

the enteral nutrition used, nutritional goal, use of supplemental parenteral nutrition and adding supplements to the formula [56]. Thus, our current understanding about the role of malnutrition in trauma patients is built upon a thin evidence-base and most of current practice is extrapolated from studies in non-surgical and non-trauma patients.

Limitations

A limitation of our systematic review on pathophysiological processes and metabolic changes after severe trauma is that this part was based on reviews (some published more than two decades ago) and mostly not performed according to the currently applied systematic review guidelines. We do consider this knowledge to be important, although we do acknowledge that there are currently new insights being developed. The clinical studies on prevalence and outcomes of malnutrition were small cohort studies, with ill-defined patient populations and great variation in outcomes. Other limitations are that our review was incomplete as the full-texts of 73 identified articles could not be retrieved, and that we imposed language restrictions.

Recommendations for future research

Based on the overall findings uncovered by this systematic review, we believe that future research on nutrition-related research in severely injured trauma patients should incorporate the following: First, as already mentioned, we recommend the widespread use of a uniform, simple, and validated risk stratification score for which we would recommend the NUTRIC-score. Second, recognizing that traditional biomarkers for monitoring nutritional status (i.e., albumin and prealbumin) are strongly influenced by the acute phase response, we recommend that a C-reactive protein be measured concomitantly to give information about the inflammation status to show that albumin and prealbumin are more related to the acute phase response than nutritional status [57, 58]. In addition, future research should focus on finding new biomarkers that are less affected by the acute phase response and pre-existent comorbidities [57]. Third, we recommend that future studies should carefully consider baseline nutritional status when defining inclusion/exclusion criteria and consider stratifying interventions according to malnourishment. Fourth, we recommend that clinical outcomes be carefully chosen to be reasonably affected by nutritional interventions, clinically relevant, and that time points be standardized across research studies [59].

Conclusion

Despite widespread belief about the importance of nutrition in severely injured patients, the quantity and quality of available evidence is surprisingly sparse, low-quality, and outdated. Nutritional assessment and ongoing monitoring is hampered by low prioritization and heterogeneous, unvalidated tools. However, based on the malnutrition-associated adverse outcomes, the nutritional status of severely injured trauma patients should be routinely and carefully monitored. This review shows that the combination of a prolonged and/or disturbed metabolic response following severe traumatic injuries that negatively influences the nutritional status and the negative influence of malnutrition upon this response, leads to a vicious circle of further deterioration of the nutritional- and health status. Additional trials are required to better define the optimal nutritional treatment of severely injured patients, but a standardized data dictionary and reasonable outcome measures are required for meaningful interpretation and application of results.

Author contributions SD and KM contributed to the literature search. All authors contributed to the conception and design of the research. SD and KM contributed to the article selection, data extraction and assessment of methodological quality. SD and KM contributed to the data analysis. All authors contributed to the data interpretation. SD and KM drafted the manuscript. All authors critically revised the manuscript, read and approved the final manuscript, and agree to be fully accountable for ensuring the integrity and accuracy of the work.

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Compliance with ethical standards

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