Dietary Priority Screening for Chronic Kidney Disease: Clinical Effectiveness and Guidelines
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Acknowledgments:

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About CADTH: CADTH is an independent, not-for-profit organization responsible for providing Canada’s health care decision-makers with objective evidence to help make informed decisions about the optimal use of drugs, medical devices, diagnostics, and procedures in our health care system.

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**Research Questions**

1. What is the clinical effectiveness of dietary/nutrition priority screening tools for in-patients and outpatients with chronic kidney disease?

2. What are the evidence-based guidelines for the use of dietary/nutrition prioritization tools for the delivery of nutritional therapy in the chronic kidney disease setting?

**Key Findings**

One non-randomized study and three evidence based guidelines were identified regarding the use of dietary/nutrition prioritization tools for the delivery of nutritional therapy in the chronic kidney disease setting.

**Methods**

A limited literature search was conducted on key resources including PubMed, the Cochrane Library, University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD), CINAHL, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. No filters were applied to limit the retrieval by study type. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 1, 2009 and January 2, 2019. Internet links were provided, where available.

**Selection Criteria**

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.

<table>
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<th>Table 1: Selection Criteria</th>
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<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
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| **Comparators** | Q1: Any comparator  
No comparator  
Q2: No comparator |
| **Outcomes** | Q1: Clinical effectiveness (benefits, harms)  
Q2: Guidelines |
| **Study Designs** | Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies, evidence-based guidelines |
Results

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies, and evidence-based guidelines.

One non-randomized study and three evidence based guidelines were identified regarding the use of dietary/nutrition prioritization tools for the delivery of nutritional therapy in the chronic kidney disease setting. No relevant health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, or randomized controlled trials were identified.

Additional references of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

Overall Summary of Findings

One non-randomized study\(^1\) was identified regarding the clinical effectiveness of dietary/nutrition priority screening tools for in-patients and outpatients with chronic kidney disease (CKD).

The authors developed a Renal Nutrition Screening Tool and compared its ability to detect undernutrition risk of renal inpatients with the Subjective Global Assessment tool.\(^1\) They concluded the tool to have valid detection ability compared with the Subjective Global Assessment tool.\(^1\)

Three evidence-based guidelines\(^2-4\) were identified regarding the use of dietary/nutrition prioritization tools for the delivery of nutritional therapy in the CKD setting.

The Dietitians of Canada Clinical Nutrition Leaders Action Group identified the need for the prioritization of clinical nutrition care and created a Prioritization Matrix, which classifies patients in one of three levels of nutrition risk.\(^2\) This decision-making tool helps to better manage the allocation of time and resources.\(^2\)

The European Renal Best Practice advisory board compiled a guideline on the management of older patients with CKD stage 3b or higher.\(^3\) The guideline focuses on six major areas, one of which is patient assessment of nutritional status and strategies to improve it.\(^3\)

Similarly, the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes’ Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of CKD aims to provide guidance on the overall management of patients.\(^4\) Although not the focus of the guideline, dietary advice is discussed throughout.\(^4\)

References Summarized

Health Technology Assessments

No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses

No literature identified.
Randomized Controlled Trials

No literature identified.

Non-Randomized Studies


Guidelines and Recommendations


Appendix — Further Information

Non-Randomized Studies

*Intervention Insufficiently Defined*


*Alternative Intervention – Multidimensional Tool*


*Clinical Practice Guidelines - Unspecified Methodology*

   See: “Evidence Area: Renal”, page 105

*Review Articles*
