A core leadership committee with representatives of global clinical nutrition societies (ASPEN, ESPEN, FELANPE, PENSA) established a consensus around core diagnostic criteria for malnutrition in adults in clinical settings.

**GLOBAL LEADERSHIP INITIATIVE ON MALNUTRITION (GLIM) FRAMEWORK FOR MALNUTRITION SCREENING, ASSESSMENT, DIAGNOSIS AND SEVERITY GRADING**

- **Nutrition Risk Screening**: Use validated tool
- **Diagnostic Assessment**: Apply GLIM assessment criteria
- **Diagnosis**: Utilize criteria for malnutrition diagnosis
- **Severity Grading**: Determine severity of malnutrition

**NRS-2002, MNA-SF, MUST, MST**

**Phenotypic**
- Non-volitional weight loss
- Low body mass index (BMI)
- Reduced muscle mass

**Etiologic**
- Reduced food intake or assimilation
- Disease burden/inflammatory condition

**Requires 1 Phenotypic criterion and 1 Etiologic criterion**

**Severity determined based on Phenotypic criterion**

**Table 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phenotypic Criteria</th>
<th>Weight loss (%)</th>
<th>Reduced muscle mass index (kg/m²)</th>
<th>Reduced muscle mass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight loss ≥ 5% within past 6 mo. or ≥ 10% beyond 6 mo.</td>
<td>-20 if ≥ 70 years, or -22 if &gt; 70 years</td>
<td>Reduced by validated body composition measuring techniques</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight loss ≥ 5% within past 6 mo. or ≥ 10% beyond 6 mo.</td>
<td>&lt;18.5 if ≤ 70 years, or &lt;20 if ≥ 70 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phenotypic Criteria</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 10% within the past 6 mo.</td>
<td>&lt;18.5 if ≤ 70 yr.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Severity determined based on Phenotypic criterion**


- **ASPEN**: American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition
- **ESPEN**: European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism
- **FELANPE**: Latin American Federation of Nutritional Therapy, Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism
- **G1**: Gastrointestinal
- **PENSA**: The Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition Society of Asia
- **NRS-2002**: Nutritional Risk Screening
- **MNA-SF**: Mini Nutritional Assessment Short Form
- **MUST**: Malnutrition Universal Screening Tool
- **MST**: Malnutrition Screening Tool
The GLIM consortium appointed a working group to provide consensus-based guidance on assessment of skeletal muscle mass:

- Use DXA, CT, BIA or US when such methods and skills are available
- If DXA, CT, BIA or US are not available, then use anthropometric measures (calf circumference, MUAC) and physical examination

Measurements of muscle function (handgrip, knee-extension sit-to-stand, 4-m walking test) are not recommended as surrogates or proxies for muscle mass as they may be adversely impacted by nonnutrition factors

Once malnutrition is diagnosed, skeletal muscle function should be investigated as a relevant component of nutrition assessment of individuals with malnutrition