Regarding this PhD thesis:
1. Disease Related Malnutrition (DRM) carries a heavy burden on patients and society and therefore screening and optimal management of DRM including enteral medical nutrition should be integrated in the total care of a patient.
2. The use of oral nutritional supplements (ONS), being enteral medical nutrition, in the management of DRM is cost effective and in most cases even cost saving from a health care perspective.
3. A lot of money within health care can be saved by early intervention with enteral medical nutrition in patients at risk or already suffering from DRM.
4. To further develop Nutrition Economics for medical nutrition, the use of a rigorous value based scientific method is required

Regarding area of expertise of PhD candidate:
5. Health care can be improved from a clinical as well as an economic point of view by incorporating nutritional care structurally within the total management of each patient.
6. If optimal nutritional care is not part of the integral management of a patient, both the patient and the health care sector are negatively affected.
7. DRM is a silent killer and better education about DRM together with its management is necessary, especially within the studies of medicine and nursing.

Regarding valorisation possibilities:
8. As health economics is still relatively scarce for medical nutrition, the danger for being excluded in the current competitive health care funding is increasing. High-quality comprehensive economic evaluations for medical nutrition are needed.
9. Prior to initiating more nutrition economic studies, it is prudent to firstly achieve consensus within a group of experts on the way to address specific methodological issues in the total (clinical and economic) evaluation of medical nutrition.
10. On a government level the acknowledgement of DRM might be achieved by safeguarding reimbursement for cost-effective nutritional interventions and by introducing more mandatory performance indicators on the management of DRM in all health care settings.