Malnutrition in nursing home residents in the Netherlands, Germany and Austria: exploring and comparing influencing factors

Citation for published version (APA):

Document status and date:
Published: 01/01/2014

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Please check the document version of this publication:
• A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
• The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
• The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

Link to publication

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain.
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the “Taverne” license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:
www.umlib.nl/taverne-license

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:
repository@maastrichtuniversity.nl

providing details and we will investigate your claim.

Download date: 25 Apr. 2020
1. Since malnutrition is prevalent in one out of five nursing home residents in the Netherlands, Austria and Germany, executing an annual prevalence measurement, such as LPZ-International, is crucial to keep awareness of malnutrition as a very relevant care problem in these countries. (dit proefschrift)

2. Care dependency, age, gender, number and type of disease are patient characteristics that influence differences in malnutrition prevalence in nursing homes in the Netherlands, Germany and Austria. (dit proefschrift)

3. Comparing malnutrition prevalence in nursing home residents of the Netherlands, Germany and Austria, quality indicators at institutional level seem to have no influence on the differences in malnutrition prevalence. (dit proefschrift)

4. With regard to process indicators of nutritional care, it is important to implement the main elements of the total nutritional cycle into daily health care practice including nutritional screening and assessment, adequate and tailor made nutritional interventions and monitoring of outcome. (dit proefschrift)

5. Measuring the prevalence of care problems internationally in a uniform way, is a huge step forward to get insight in the quality of basic care in different healthcare settings of different western countries. LPZ-International is a reliable, valid and generalizable method for this. (dit proefschrift)

6. Disease Related Malnutrition (DRM) carries a heavy burden on patients and society. Therefore, screening and optimal management of DRM, including enteral medical nutrition, should be integrated in the total care of the patient. (Karen Freijer)

7. Een deel van de tachtig à negentig miljard die de Nederlandse gezondheidszorg jaarlijks kost, hangt direct of indirect samen met wat we eten. (Maaike de Vries)

8. A vitamin is a substance that makes you ill, if you don’t eat it. (Albert Szent-Györgyi)

9. Persoonsfactoren aan de kant van patiënten spelen een belangrijkere rol bij de verklaring van de satisfactie, kennis en emotionele toestand van patiënten dan factoren in de ziekenhuis- omgeving. (Adriaan Ph. Visser)
10. Waar voor de val van het communisme de nadruk vooral op kwantiteit lag, is het de laatste decennia vooral de invloed van wijnamers uit Frankrijk en Italië die door innovaties, hun kennis van en ervaring op het gebied van het maken van kwaliteitswijnen, wijnen in Hongarije naar een hoger en beduidend smakelijker niveau hebben gebracht. (de Wijnrecensent)

11. Kár hogy a Magyar nyelvet rajtunk kivül nem érti senk, nem érti senki, nem is akarja megtanulni. Jammer dat buiten ons niemand de Hongaarse taal begrijpt, niemand het begrijpt, niemand het zelfs wil leren (János Brödy).