Change of Nutritional Status Assessed Using Subjective Global Assessment Is Associated With All-Cause Mortality in Incident Dialysis Patients

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Abstract: Subjective global assessment (SGA) is associated with mortality in end-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients. However, little is known whether improvement or deterioration of nutritional status after dialysis initiation influences the clinical outcome. We aimed to elucidate the association between changes in nutritional status determined by SGA during the first year of dialysis and all-cause mortality in incident ESRD patients.

This was a multicenter, prospective cohort study. Incident dialysis patients with available SGA data at both baseline and 12 months after dialysis commencement (n = 914) were analyzed. Nutritional status was defined as well nourished (WN, SGA A) or malnourished (MN, SGA B or C). The patients were divided into 4 groups according to the change in nutritional status between baseline and 12 months after dialysis commencement: group 1, WN to WN; group 2, MN to WN; group 3, WN to MN; and group 4, MN to MN. Cox proportional hazard analysis was performed to clarify the association between changes in nutritional status and mortality.

Being in the MN group at 12 months after dialysis initiation, but not at baseline, was a significant risk factor for mortality. There was a significant difference in the 3-year survival rates among the groups (group 1, 92.2%; group 2, 86.0%; group 3, 78.2%; and group 4, 63.5%; log-rank test, \( P < 0.001 \)). Multivariate Cox regression analysis revealed that the mortality risk was significantly higher in group 3 than in group 1 (hazard ratio [HR] 2.77, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.27–6.03, \( P = 0.01 \)) whereas the mortality risk was significantly lower in group 2 compared with group 4 (HR 0.35, 95% CI 0.17–0.71, \( P < 0.01 \)) even after adjustment for confounding factors. Moreover, mortality risk of group 3 was significantly higher than in group 2 (HR 2.89, 95% CI 1.22–6.81, \( P = 0.02 \)); there was no significant difference between groups 1 and 2.

The changes in nutritional status assessed by SGA during the first year of dialysis were associated with all-cause mortality in incident ESRD patients.

Abbreviations: BMI = body mass index, CRC = Clinical Research Center, ESRD = end-stage renal disease, HD = hemodialysis, hs-CRP = high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, MN = malnourished, PD = peritoneal dialysis, PEW = protein–energy wasting, SGA = subjective global assessment, WN = well nourished.

INTRODUCTION

Protein–energy wasting (PEW) is a syndrome of protein and energy wasting, malnutrition, and inflammation.1,2 In patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD), PEW is prevalent, ranging from 16% to 62% depending on the study subjects and assessment methods,3–5 and is attributed to not only insufficient nutrient intake but also oxidative stress, metabolic acidosis, and nutrient loss during dialysis.6,7 In addition, mounting evidence has shown that PEW is a significant risk factor for morbidity and mortality in these patients.8,9 Therefore, continuous monitoring of nutritional status and early detection and treatment of PEW may be important for the clinical outcomes in ESRD patients.

To detect PEW in patients with ESRD, various clinical and biochemical parameters have been used in clinical practice, including body mass index (BMI), muscle mass, dietary protein or energy intake, and serum albumin or prealbumin concentrations.9,10 However, no single parameter can definitively ascertain PEW; therefore, the International Society of Renal Nutrition and Metabolism panel has proposed diagnostic criteria for PEW in patients undergoing dialysis consisting of 4 categories (serum chemistry, body mass, muscle mass, and dietary intake).11 At least 3 compatible findings among the 4 categories are required to diagnose PEW. However, these parameters are influenced by acute inflammation accompanied by infectious/inflammatory conditions and a patient’s hydration status. To overcome these flaws, subjective global assessment (SGA) has been suggested as a comprehensive method for evaluating nutritional status in ESRD patients.
Subjective global assessment is a well-established tool to assess nutritional status and a feasible method to ascertain PEW based on a patient’s medical history and physical examination. Moreover, it can be applied quickly in clinics without technical difficulties. Although a number of previous studies found a significant association between SGA score and mortality in patients with ESRD, the SGA score was determined only once in most of those studies. Especially in incident ESRD patients, the SGA score only at the time of dialysis initiation was usually used to define nutritional status. Because patient’s nutritional status can change as a result of improved oral intake, correction of acidosis, and nutrient loss through the dialysate after commencing ESRD treatment, the change in nutritional status may affect patient survival in incident dialysis patients. To date, however, this issue has not been explored. Therefore, in the present study, a comprehensive mortality analysis was performed according to the changes in SGA score during the first year of dialysis in incident dialysis patients from the Clinical Research Center for ESRD (CRC for ESRD) cohort, a nationwide prospective observational multicenter cohort.

METHODS

Ethics
The current study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board at each participating center, and all patients provided written informed consent to participate in this study.

Subjects
All consecutive ESRD patients who started hemodialysis (HD) or peritoneal dialysis (PD) between November 1, 2008 and February 28, 2014 at 36 centers of the CRC for ESRD in Korea were initially recruited for this prospective observational multicenter study. We excluded patients who were younger than 18 years, had a history of kidney transplantation before dialysis therapy, or had an underlying active malignancy. Consequently, 2058 patients were initially eligible to be enrolled at the time of dialysis initiation. Because the current study aimed at clarifying the impact of the change in nutritional status assessed by SGA during the first year of dialysis, we first analyzed the data from the entire cohort (n = 2058), and then focused on the patients whose both baseline and 12-month SGA data were available (n = 914) (Figure 1). The numbers of the patients in SGA groups at baseline and at 12 months are described in Table 1.

Data Collection
Demographic and clinical data were recorded at the time of study entry, including age, sex, BMI calculated as weight/height$^2$ (kg/m$^2$), blood pressure, dialysis modality, and comorbidities, such as diabetes mellitus, coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease, peripheral artery disease, heart failure, and moderate or severe liver disease. Coronary artery disease was defined as a history of angina, myocardial infarction, angioplasty or coronary artery bypass graft, and cerebrovascular accident as a history of transient ischemic attack, stroke, or carotid endarterectomy. A history of claudication, foot ulceration, and/or ischemic limb loss, and any peripheral revascularization procedure was considered peripheral artery disease. The following baseline laboratory data were measured from fasting blood samples, which were drawn before the start of HD on the day of a midweek session in HD patients and at 2 hours after the first PD exchange with 1.5% dextrose dialysate in PD patients, close to the time of discharge, and every 3 months thereafter. The following laboratory data were measured: white blood cell counts and hemoglobin, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, calcium, phosphorus, intact parathyroid hormone, glucose, uric acid, albumin, and total cholesterol concentrations. High-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) concentrations were measured by latex-enhanced immunonephelometry using a BNII analyzer (Dade Behring; Newark, DE).

Subjective Global Assessment
Nutritional status was determined using the 7-point SGA scale consisting of 2 categories: medical history and physical examination. The medical history section includes weight change, dietary intake, gastrointestinal symptoms, functional

### TABLE 1. Nutritional Status Groups Based on Subjective Global Assessment at Baseline and 12 Months After Dialysis Commencement

|                  | Baseline, n (%) | 12 mos, n (%) |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| **WN subgroup (SGA A)** | 1157 (63.2) | 833 (88.1) |
| **MN subgroup (SGA B or C)** | 675 (36.8) | 113 (11.9) |
| **SGA B** | 663 (36.2) | 112 (11.8) |
| **SGA C** | 12 (0.7) | 1 (0.1) |
| **Total** | 1832 | 946 |
| **Unmeasured SGA** | 226 | 573 |
| **Censored within 1 year** | – | 539 |
| **Total (including the cases without SGA score)** | 2058 | 2058 |

MN = malnourished, SGA = subjective global assessment, WN = well nourished.
capacity, and disease and comorbidity data. The physical examination section includes loss of subcutaneous fat, muscle wasting, and edema. The trained investigators rated each item from 1 to 7, and decided the overall SGA score. Based on the overall SGA score, the patients were categorized into 3 groups as SGA A (SGA score 6–7, well nourished, [WN]), B (SGA score 3–5, mildly to moderately malnourished [MN]), or C (SGA score 1–2, severely MN). However, since the number of SGA C patients was too small to be analyzed separately, MN patients were combined into the same group (MN group, SGA B or C). Finally, patients were classified into 4 groups according to the 1-year changes in nutritional status: group 1, WN to WN; group 2, MN to WN; group 3, WN to MN; and group 4, MN to MN.

Outcome Measures
All deaths were retrieved from the database of the CRC for ESRD and carefully reviewed. The primary endpoint was all-cause mortality, and the survival duration data were calculated from the time of dialysis initiation to death, dropout, or February 28, 2015.

Statistical Analyses
Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS for Windows version 21 (IBM Corporation; Armonk, NY). Data are expressed as mean ± standard deviation or median (interquartile range) for continuous variables and number (percentage) for categorical variables. The normality of distribution was assessed using the Shapiro–Wilk test. The differences between the groups were analyzed using analysis of variance or Kruskal–Wallis test for continuous variables and the χ² test for categorical variables, and paired t test or Wilcoxon signed rank test was used to compare baseline and 12-month values. Cumulative survival graphs for all-cause mortality were generated using the Kaplan–Meier analyses, and log-rank test was used to compare the survival rates between the groups. The prognostic value of the changes in nutritional status for mortality was verified using Cox proportional hazards regression analysis. A P value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Data From the Entire Cohort
Of 2058 incident dialysis patients, nutritional status group assessed by SGA was determined in 1832 patients at baseline and in 946 patients at 12 months after dialysis commencement. The mean age of the entire cohort was 60.4 ± 14.3 years, and 62.1% were men. A total of 1473 patients (71.6%) started HD, and 1114 (54.1%) had diabetes. The distribution of nutritional status group at baseline was as follows: WN group, 1157 (63.2%) and MN group, 675 (36.8%) (Table 1).

During a median follow-up of 31 months, 323 patients (15.7% of the entire cohort) died, and of the patients with SGA data at baseline, 281 patients (15.3%) died. A Kaplan–Meier plot demonstrated that 3-year survival rates were significantly higher in the WN group than in the MN group at baseline (WN group, 85.7%; MN group, 75.1%, P < 0.001) (Supplementary Figure 1, http://links.lww.com/MD/A698). The impact of the baseline nutritional status assessed by SGA on all-cause mortality was statistically significant in univariate Cox proportional regression analysis, but not in multivariate analysis (Supplementary Table 1, http://links.lww.com/MD/A698). In contrast, the 12-month nutritional status was significantly associated with all-cause mortality in both univariate and multivariate Cox regression models.

Characteristics of the Patients With Available Subjective Global Assessment Data at Baseline and 12 Months After Dialysis Initiation
To clarify the impact of nutritional status changes in the first year after dialysis initiation, we analyzed the patients with available baseline and 12-month SGA data (n = 914). The baseline demographics, clinical characteristics, and laboratory findings are shown in Table 2. At the time of dialysis commencement, 651 patients (71.2%) belonged to the WN subgroup and 263 patients (28.8%) to the MN subgroup. We categorized the patients into 4 groups according to nutritional status changes from baseline to after 12 months (group 1, WN to WN; group 2, MN to WN; group 3, WN to MN; and group 4, MN to MN).

Effects of Baseline and 12-Month Nutritional Status Assessed by Subjective Global Assessment on All-Cause Mortality
During a median follow-up of 30 months, 108 patients (11.8%) died. Univariate Cox regression analysis revealed that being in the MN subgroup at baseline was significantly associated with all-cause mortality (hazard ratio [HR] 1.81, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.23–2.67, P < 0.01) (Table 3). In multivariate Cox regression analysis, however, the significance of being in the MN subgroup at baseline as a predictor of all-cause mortality disappeared after adjusting for confounding factors (HR 1.13, 95% CI 0.71–1.79, P = 0.62). In contrast, being in the MN subgroup at 12 months was a significant risk factor for all-cause mortality in both univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses (in univariate analysis: HR 3.69, 95% CI 2.39–5.68, P < 0.001; in multivariate analysis: HR 2.82, 95% CI 1.65–4.80, P < 0.001).

Changes in Body Mass Index and Nutritional Biochemical Markers in the 4 Groups
Compared with baseline, serum albumin concentrations were significantly increased after 12 months in all 4 groups (P = 0.01 to P < 0.001) (Table 4 and Figure 2). After 12 months, BMI was also significantly increased in group 2 (P = 0.01). However, there were no significant differences in the changes in BMI and serum albumin concentrations among the 4 groups. In contrast, serum creatinine concentrations were significantly increased in group 3 (P < 0.01) and group 4 (P < 0.001) after 12 months, whereas they were slightly decreased in group 2, and these changes were significantly different among the 4 groups (P < 0.01). Meanwhile, there were no significant changes in serum cholesterol concentrations during the first year of dialysis treatment in the 4 groups.
Changes in Nutritional Status
Comparison of All-Cause Mortality According to Changes in Nutritional Status

Table 2: Demographics, Clinical Characteristics, and Laboratory Findings in the 4 Groups

Next, we verified the predictive power of nutritional status change for mortality by performing 2 additional analyses. Firstly, we subdivided the patients according to their baseline SGA, and performed multivariate Cox regression analyses separately. In the WN subgroup at baseline (n = 651), deterioration of nutritional status (WN to MN) was significantly associated with a higher all-cause mortality (HR 2.48, 95% CI 1.10–5.59, P = 0.03), whereas improvement of nutritional status (MN to WN) was associated with a significantly lower mortality in the MN subgroup at baseline (n = 263) (HR 0.26, 95% CI 0.11–0.57, P < 0.01), even after adjustment for age, sex, dialysis modality, BMI, diabetes mellitus, coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease, and serum albumin, creatinine, total cholesterol, and hs-CRP concentrations (Supplementary Table 2, http://links.lww.com/MD/A698). Secondly, both baseline SGA and delta SGA (differences in SGA score in 7-point scale) were incorporated in multivariate Cox regression analysis, and it was found that an increase in SGA score by 1 point after 12 months of dialysis was independently associated with a 34% decrease in all-cause mortality risk (Supplementary Table 3, http://links.lww.com/MD/A698).

Comparison of All-Cause Mortality According to Changes in Nutritional Status
To investigate differences in all-cause mortality according to changes in nutritional status assessed by SGA, the patient survival rates of the 4 groups were compared. Kaplan–Meier survival curve analysis demonstrated that the 3-year survival rates in each group were 92.2%, 86.0%, 78.2%, and 63.5%, respectively, and there was a significant difference in patient survival across the 4 groups (log-rank test, P < 0.001) (Figure 3). However, pairwise comparison among the groups revealed that the difference between groups 1 and 2 did not reach statistical significance (P = 0.06). Multivariate Cox regression analysis also revealed that the risk for mortality was significantly higher in group 3 than group 1 (HR 2.77, 95% CI 1.27–6.03, P = 0.01), whereas the mortality risk was significantly lower in group 2 compared with group 4 (HR 0.35, 95% CI 0.17–0.71, P < 0.01) even after adjustment for confounding factors. Moreover, mortality risk of group 3 was significantly higher than in group 2 (HR 2.89, 95% CI 1.22–6.81, P = 0.02), whereas there was no significant difference in the risk for mortality between groups 1 and 2 (Table 5).
TABLE 3. Effects of Nutritional Status Group at Baseline and After 12 Months on All-Cause Mortality.

| Variables | Baseline | | | 12 mos | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | HR (95% CI) | P | Reference | HR (95% CI) | P | Reference |
| **Univariate analysis** | | | | | | |
| Nutritional status group | | | | | | |
| WN subgroup | Reference | – | – | – | – | – |
| MN subgroup | 1.81 (1.23–2.67) | <0.01 | 3.69 (2.39–5.68) | <0.001 | |
| **Multivariate analysis** | | | | | | |
| Nutritional status group | | | | | | |
| WN subgroup | Reference | – | – | – | – | – |
| MN subgroup | 1.13 (0.71–1.79) | 0.62 | 2.82 (1.65–4.80) | <0.001 | |
| Age (per 1-year increase) | 1.04 (1.02–1.06) | <0.001 | 1.04 (1.02–1.06) | <0.001 | |
| Male (versus female) | 1.67 (1.03–2.70) | 0.04 | 1.75 (1.08–2.84) | 0.02 | |
| Peritoneal dialysis (versus hemodialysis) | 0.84 (0.52–1.34) | 0.46 | 0.84 (0.52–1.36) | 0.48 | |
| Body mass index (per 1-kg/m² increase) | 0.96 (0.89–1.03) | 0.24 | 0.95 (0.89–1.02) | 0.17 | |
| Diabetes mellitus | 1.48 (0.91–2.41) | 0.12 | 1.39 (0.86–2.26) | 0.18 | |
| Coronary artery disease | 1.01 (0.61–1.69) | 0.96 | 0.97 (0.58–1.60) | 0.89 | |
| Cerebrovascular accident | 1.32 (0.60–2.91) | 0.50 | 0.97 (0.43–2.23) | 0.95 | |
| Albumin (per 1-g/dL increase) | 0.70 (0.48–1.00) | 0.05 | 0.69 (0.48–0.98) | 0.04 | |
| Creatinine (per 1-mg/dL increase) | 0.88 (0.81–0.95) | <0.01 | 0.89 (0.82–0.96) | <0.01 | |
| Total cholesterol (per 1-mg/dL increase) | 1.00 (0.99–1.00) | 0.35 | 1.00 (1.00–1.00) | 0.77 | |
| hs-CRP (per 1-mg/dL increase) | 1.01 (0.94–1.09) | 0.80 | 1.00 (0.93–1.07) | 0.96 | |

CI = confidence interval, HR = hazard ratio, hs-CRP = high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, MN = malnourished, WN = well nourished.

*The number of the patients in this analysis was 914.

TABLE 4. Comparisons of the Changes in Body Mass Index and Nutritional Biochemical Markers Among the 4 Groups

| Variables | Total (n = 914) | Group 1 (WN to WN) (n = 603) | Group 2 (MN to WN) (n = 213) | Group 3 (WN to MN) (n = 48) | Group 4 (MN to MN) (n = 50) | P |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Albumin, baseline, g/dL | 3.4±0.6 | 3.4±0.6 | 3.3±0.6 | 3.4±0.6 | 3.1±0.7 | <0.01 |
| Albumin, 12 mos, g/dL | 3.8±0.6 | 3.8±0.5† | 3.8±0.6† | 3.7±0.5† | 3.5±0.8† | 0.18 |
| Delta albumin, g/dL | 0.38±0.76 | 0.35±0.69 | 0.47±0.90 | 0.29±0.70 | 0.40±0.94 | 0.29 |
| Body mass index, baseline, kg/m² | 22.7±3.3 | 22.8±3.3 | 22.4±3.4 | 22.8±2.9 | 22.6±3.8 | 0.42 |
| Body mass index, 12 mos, kg/m² | 22.9±3.3 | 23.0±3.3 | 22.6±3.3† | 22.7±3.1 | 23.1±4.3 | 0.60 |
| Delta body mass index, kg/m² | 0.17±1.81 | 0.13±1.68 | 0.32±1.81 | –0.20±2.00 | 0.39±2.76 | 0.24 |
| Creatinine, baseline, mg/dL | 8.8±4.3 | 9.0±4.1 | 8.9±5.1 | 7.6±2.5 | 6.7±3.2 | <0.001 |
| Creatinine, 12 mos, mg/dL | 9.1±3.5 | 9.2±3.4 | 8.7±3.7 | 9.3±3.3† | 9.1±4.6† | 0.42 |
| Delta creatinine, mg/dL | 0.42±4.50 | 0.29±4.44 | –0.05±4.67 | 1.62±3.86 | 2.49±4.26 | <0.01 |
| Total cholesterol, baseline, mg/dL | 160.0±48.2 | 162.0±47.9 | 158.5±48.8 | 155.5±42.8 | 146.5±52.7 | 0.17 |
| Total cholesterol, 12 mos, mg/dL | 160.5±40.6 | 160.1±39.2 | 162.1±41.4 | 157.1±43.3 | 160.4±49.3 | 0.89 |
| Delta total cholesterol, mg/dL | 1.49±56.45 | –0.96±55.82 | 6.86±55.98 | –1.89±53.12 | 9.58±66.64 | 0.33 |
| hs-CRP, baseline, mg/dL | 0.30 (0.06–1.40) | 0.26 (0.05–1.29) | 0.40 (0.09–2.07) | 0.13 (0.06–0.85) | 0.56 (0.13–1.66) | 0.03 |
| hs-CRP, 12 mos, mg/dL | 0.11 (0.03–0.41) | 0.10 (0.03–0.37)† | 0.14 (0.04–0.43)† | 0.11 (0.04–0.51) | 0.23 (0.04–0.89)† | 0.13 |
| Delta hs-CRP, mg/dL | –0.06 (–0.90–0.94) | –0.07 (–0.82–0.03) | –0.09 (–1.72–0.04) | 0.00 (–0.48–0.34) | –0.07 (–1.33–0.31) | 0.23 |

hs-CRP = high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, MN = malnourished, WN = well nourished.

Values are expressed as mean ± standard deviations for continuous variables with a normal distribution, or medians (interquartile ranges) for continuous variables with a skewed distribution, and P values obtained from comparison between baseline and 12 months by paired t test or Wilcoxon signed-rank test were described as follows:

†P < 0.001.

‡P < 0.01.

§P = 0.01.

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Lastly, when the patients were restratified according to the trend of nutritional status change during the first year of dialysis as stationary (WN to WN, MN to MN), improving (MN to WN), and worsening (WN to MN), the risk for all-cause mortality of the worsening nutritional status group was significantly higher compared with the other 2 groups (stationary and improving groups) \( (P < 0.05) \) (Figure 4). Additionally, the patients’ group with worsening nutritional status assessed by 7-point scale SGA also showed poorer survival than stationary or improving groups, although statistical difference was not significant in Kaplan–Meier plot (Supplementary Figure 2, http://links.lww.com/MD/A698).

**DISCUSSION**

Clinically, SGA is a simple method to assess nutritional status in various patients, including ESRD patients. Previous studies found that SGA score was an independent predictor of mortality in patients undergoing dialysis. As most of those studies used SGA scores measured just once in their analysis, it is unclear whether changes in SGA scores exerted any effect on clinical outcomes in dialysis patients. In this study, we showed that the changes in nutritional status assessed by SGA during the first year of dialysis were associated with mortality in incident ESRD patients.

It is well-known that PEW is a myriad factor associated with poor clinical outcomes in various patient populations. Therefore, a number of interventions have been tried to prevent PEW to improve patient morbidity and mortality; however, it is still prevalent in some patient groups, especially in ESRD patients. In the first study in which SGA was used in ESRD patients, 18 of 59 prevalent dialysis patients (30.5%; 9 of 23 PD patients and 9 of 36 HD patients) were classified as MN. The 7-point SGA used in the current study was then validated in the Canada-USA study, in which 51.2% of 680 incident PD patients were revealed to be mildly to moderately MN. The Netherlands Co-operative Study on the Adequacy of Dialysis-2 (NECOSAD-II) study also used the SGA to determine nutritional status and found that 22.9% and 5.1% of ESRD patients had moderate and severe PEW, respectively, at 3 months. This wide range of the proportion of patients with malnutrition in previous studies may be attributed to the differences in the study population (HD versus PD), the time (prevalent versus incident) and methods of assessment, and predialysis management. This study showed that the prevalence of mild to moderate malnutrition in incident dialysis patients was 28.8% at baseline, which was consistent with the NECOSAD-II study; however, it decreased to 10.7% after 12 months of dialysis. We surmised that the decrease in the proportion of MN ESRD patients 12 months after dialysis initiation was due to improved dietary intake and reduced gastrointestinal symptoms, leading to weight gain and functional capacity improvement, after the correction of uremia and acidosis.

Numerous previous studies have demonstrated that PEW determined by the SGA is a significant independent predictor of...
multivariate analysis was even stronger.14 In agreement with the aforementioned studies, the present study showed that the change in nutritional status determined by SGA in hospitalized patients for more than 7 days was a significant independent predictor of 7-year mortality and that time dependently, this impact of the changes in SGA ratings on clinical outcomes. However, most of those studies included PEW assessed by the SGA only once at a certain time in the analysis. Similar to the current study, however, some studies have tried to elucidate the impact of the changes in SGA ratings on clinical outcomes. 

Although many studies showed that nutrition-related variables, such as BMI, lean body mass, anthropometric parameters, and serum creatinine, albumin, prealbumin, transferrin, ferritin, and CRP concentrations, were significantly correlated with SGA scores, some investigators failed to demonstrate these relations.28,29 A previous study by Jones et al5 found significant differences in midarm circumference, midarm muscle circumference, and serum creatinine, albumin, prealbumin, transferrin, ferritin, and serum creatinine, albumin, prealbumin, transferrin, ferritin, and CRP concentrations, between patients classified as SGA A (WN) and B (mildly to moderately MN). In addition, they showed that the composite nutrition score was significantly correlated with CRP concentrations, but not serum albumin concentrations, between patients classified as SGA A (WN) and B (mildly to moderately MN). In these patients, these findings further underscore the importance of regular monitoring of nutritional status rather than nutritional assessment at a single time, because nutritional status can change in ESRD patients after commencing dialysis treatment. However, in the subgroup of patients who died within 1 year, the risks of all-cause mortality between baseline WN and MN groups were not statistically different (Supplementary Figure 3, http://links.lww.com/MD/A698). These findings may suggest that other factors such as cardiovascular diseases rather than malnutrition are more closely associated with mortality within 1 year of dialysis commencement.

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undergoing HD. Our study revealed that BMI was significantly increased in group 2 at 12 months compared with that at baseline, and serum albumin concentrations were significantly increased after 12 months of dialysis in all 4 groups; however, there were no significant differences in the changes in BMI and serum albumin concentrations among the 4 groups. Moreover, although the nutritional status was worsened in group 3, serum creatinine concentrations were significantly increased in this group, whereas serum creatinine concentrations were not changed in group 2, in which the nutritional status was improved. Furthermore, the change in nutritional status assessed by SGA, rather than the changes in BMI and serum albumin and creatinine concentrations, was demonstrated to be a significant risk factor for all-cause mortality (Supplementary Table 4, http://links.lww.com/MD/A698). These findings suggest that the change in nutritional status determined by SGA may be more closely associated with clinical outcomes than the changes in other nutritional parameters in incident ESRD patients.

Meanwhile, we reclassified the patients into 3 groups according to the changes in 3-category and 7-point scale SGA during the follow-up period as stationary, improving, and worsening and compared the mortality risks among these groups. The worsening groups by 3-category and 7-point scale were revealed to be associated with higher mortality risks, but a statistical significance was found only in nutritional status changes stratified by 3 categories but not by 7-point scale. The main difference between the 2 classifications was whether patients with a 1-point SGA score change (for instance, 3 to 4 or 7 to 6) was considered as stationary by 3 categories or changed (improving or worsening, respectively, by 7-point scale). Supplementary Figure 4, http://links.lww.com/MD/A698 is the Kaplan–Meier plot according to the baseline SGA score using 7-point scale, revealing that the mortality risk of the SGA 7 group was similar to the SGA 6 group, but was significantly lower compared with the SGA 3 and 5 groups. Based on these findings, we surmised that 7-point scale could subdivide their nutritional status, but the effect of SGA score changes upon 7-point scale was not powerful to predict all-cause mortality because of a relatively large number of patients with a 1-point SGA score change within the same 3-category SGA subgroup.

The most common cause of death in the current study was cardiovascular disease, followed by infection (Supplementary Table 5, http://links.lww.com/MD/A698). In ESRD patients, it is well known that malnutrition, inflammation, and atherosclerosis are connected (and termed MIA syndrome), implying that malnutrition may lead to increased cardiovascular mortality in these patients. In addition, malnutrition is associated with a defective immune system, resulting in susceptibility to infectious disease. In the present study, compared with groups 1 and 3, group 2 had significantly higher baseline concentrations of hs-CRP; however, they significantly decreased after 12 months. In contrast, significantly lower hs-CRP concentrations at baseline in group 3 compared with those in group 2 were only slightly increased at 12 months after dialysis initiation. These differential changes in hs-CRP concentrations may account for the opposite clinical outcomes between groups 2 and 3.

This study has several limitations. First, as the study subjects were all Korean incident dialysis patients, the association between the changes in nutritional status determined using the SGA and all-cause mortality may not be generalized to other populations. Second, although the SGA scores were determined by trained investigators at each study center, they were not validated by a third person. In addition, SGA scores were determined in 901 patients (98.6%) at baseline and after 12 months by the same investigators. Third, we assessed nutritional status using the SGA only twice. There is little evidence to guide the frequency of nutritional state screening for dialysis patients; however, 4- to 6-monthly monitoring for nutritional status is suggested in stable ESRD patients undergoing dialysis. Further studies on sequential SGA scores will be needed to firmly verify our current results. Fourth, the proportion of the severely MN patients (0.7% at baseline) was much lower than the previous studies; therefore, severely MN patients could not be analyzed separately. This may be attributed to several factors, such as ethnic differences, some degree of residual renal function, and a relatively long duration of predialysis care by nephrologists (mean 3.6 years). Fifth, anthropometric indices were not included, and thus the predictability of the changes in these indices for mortality was not clarified. Lastly, the number of patients who died in the present study was relatively small compared with those in previous studies on Western ESRD patients. We hypothesize that the difference is mainly attributed to disparate ethnicities, as the mortality rates of our patients were comparable with those of Japanese patients undergoing HD. Despite these limitations, this study highlighted the significance of the changes in nutritional status assessed by SGA in a large prospective ESRD patient cohort with a relatively long follow-up.

In summary, the changes in nutritional status assessed by SGA during the first year of dialysis were associated with all-cause mortality in incident ESRD patients. The mortality rates in patients whose nutritional status was poor at the time of dialysis commencement but improved after 12 months were comparable with those in patients who had good nutritional status at both times, whereas patients with nutritional status was worse after 12 months of dialysis showed poor patient survival. These findings suggest that maintaining nutritional status in WN patients and intervening to improve nutritional status in MN patients at the start of dialysis may improve clinical outcomes in incident dialysis patients.

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