FETTER, Renata Lemos. *Cross-cultural adaptation to Portuguese of instruments of assessment of nutritional status in elderly patients on chronic hemodialysis treatment.* 2013. 111 p. Dissertation (Master's degree in Food, Nutrition and Health) – Institute of Nutrition, University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 2013. *Supervisor*: Carla Maria Avesani.

Resumo

The contingency of elderly starting dialysis has substantially increased, according to the United States Renal Data System. Data from Brazil show about 31.5% of dialyzed patients are older than 65 years, according to the Brazilian Dialysis Census from 2011. These data show the importance of health care of elderly patients on dialysis. The nutritional status of this group requires attention, since it has been shown a high prevalence of protein-energy waisting in elderly patients on dialysis. Therefore, it is important to develop studies investigating instruments to assess the nutritional status of this group. The 7 point subjective global assessment (7p-SGA) and the malnutrition inflammation score (MIS) have been widely used in studies including patients on dialysis. However, these instruments are originally in English and the use of them in Brazil requires the translation to Portuguese through cross-cultural adaptation. Thus, the aim of this study is to perform the cross-cultural adaptation to Portuguese of 7p-SGA and MIS to assess the nutritional status of elderly patients on hemodialysis (HD). The study design is observational and cross-sectional. 7p-SGA and MIS were translated to Portuguese by back-translation methodology. In addition, the semantic equivalence, reliability and construct validity were performed. Therefore, 101 elderly patients on hemodialysis were evaluated. Both questionnaires showed a high degree of semantic similarity. The internal consistency showed a value of Cronbach's α for the 7p-SGA of 0.72 (satisfactory) and for the MIS of 0.53 (unsatisfactory). The 7p-SGA showed mild intrarater reliability and moderate interrater reliability. For MIS a strong interrater and intrarater reliability was observed. Regarding the construct validity, for 7p-SGA, patients classified as well nourished had body weight, triceps skinfold thickness adequacy, body fat percentage, calf circumference and serum creatinine significantly higher than those classified as malnourished. For MIS, when comparing

the group of well nourished with malnourished, serum albumin, phase angle, body fat percentage, handgrip and triceps skinfold thickness adequacy and calf circumference were significantly different between the groups. Conclusion: The questionnaires 7p-SGA and MIS translated to portuguese can be applied to asses the nutritional status of elderly patients on HD.