St Andrew's Healthcare Nutrition Screening Instrument (SANSI) Patient ID: Date: Completed by: Step 1: Current weight and BMI Weight (kg) Height (meters) Body Mass Index (BMI) BMI category See table 1 on how to calculate BMI and table 2 and 3 for age and gender related BMI category If unable to weigh, or patient refuses, is patient visibly: □ underweight □ healthy weight □ overweight? Underweight → high risk - refer to dietitian Healthy weight → low risk - continue to weigh and screen monthly Overweight → medium risk - offer first line weight management information/support Obese → high risk - offer first line weight management information/support and consider referral to dietitian Step 2: Weight change in the last 3-6 months Weight 3-6 months ago (self reported if records not available)kg % Weight change % weight change = ((new weight-old weight)/old weight) x 100 Change of 0-5 % weight → low risk- continue to weigh and screen monthly Change of 5-10% weight medium risk- alert clinical team to monitor intake, activity levels, weight Loss of 10% weight or high risk- refer to dietitian more (unplanned) \rightarrow Gain of 10% weight or high risk - offer first line weight management information/support and consider referral to dietitian more (unplanned) → Step 3: Other significant dietary issues to consider If YES to any of the below, alert clinical team, care plan, and refer to dietitian if appropriate (NBM = Nil By Mouth e.g. if patient fed via a gastrostomy) Does the patient have specific dietary requirements (e.g. allergies, vegan, Yes / No cultural/religious diet, renal diet)? Is patient being fed by/have a nasogastric feeding tube or gastrostomy tube? Yes / No Is the patient prescribed nutritional supplements? Yes /No Does patient have Diabetes (type 1 or type 2)? Yes /No Does the patient have a history of/been observed to have disordered eating? Yes / No Does patient have a history of excessive fluid intake? Yes / No Does the patient regularly refuse or not attend 2 or more main meals a day? Yes/ No/ NBM Does patient fail to eat at least half of their serving at most meal times? Yes/ No/ NBM Does the patient regularly refuse or not complete drinks? Yes/ No/ NBM Does the patient have any chewing or swallowing difficulties? Yes/ No/ NBM Does the patient suffer from nausea, involuntary vomiting or diarrhoea? Yes/ No/ Sometimes Are whole food groups (e.g. dairy products, fruit & vegetables) avoided? Yes/ No/ NBM **Step 4: Action Plan/ Comments** No immediate action Comments Alert clinical team

Refer to dietitian

Table 2 Approximate BMI ranges for age: Females

Age	BMI = Underweight	BMI = Healthy	BMI = Overweight	BMI = Obese
12	Below 15.5	15.5 to 22.4	22.5 to 25.4	25.5 and above
13	Below 16.0	16.0 to 22.9	23.0 to 25.9	26.0 and above
14	Below 16.5	16.5 to 23.9	24.0 to 26.9	27.0 and above
15	Below 17.0	17.0 to 24.4	24.5 to 27.4	27.5 and above
16	Below 17.5	17.5 to 24.9	25.0 to 27.9	28.0 and above
17	Below 18.0	18.0 to 25.4	25.5 to 28.4	28.5 and above
18 +	Below 20.0	20.0 to 24.9	25.0 to 29.9	30.0 and above

Table 3 Approximate BMI ranges for age: Males

Age	BMI = Underweight	BMI = Healthy	BMI = Overweight	BMI = Obese
12	Below 15.0	15.0 to 21.4	21.5 to 23.9	24.0 and above
13	Below 15.5	15.5 to 21.9	22.0 to 24.4	24.5 and above
14	Below 16.0	16.0 to 22.9	23.0 to 25.4	25.5 and above
15	Below 16.5	16.5 to 23.4	23.5 to 26.4	26.5 and above
16	Below 17.0	17.0 to 23.9	24.0 to 26.9	27.0 and above
17	Below 17.5	17.5 to 24.4	24.5 to 27.4	27.5 and above
18 +	Below 20.0	20.0 to 24.9	25.0 to 29.9	30.0 and above

References:

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (2006) Obesity: the prevention, identification, assessment and management of overweight and obesity in adults and children. NICE, London. www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG43 Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (2010) 115 Management of Obesity; A national clinical guideline, www.sign.ac.uk

Gender specific growth charts, Child Growth Foundation, http://www.healthforallchildren.co.uk/