Evidence Analysis Library: Pediatric Nutrition Screening Validity and Reliability Criteria

What is the validity and reliability of nutrition screening tools for identifying risk of malnutrition related to under- or over-nutrition in the pediatric population?

Table 1. Cut points for interpreting data of pediatric malnutrition screening tools

Overall Classification for Each Tool	
Validity Results	
Overall Degree of Se, Sp, PPV, NPV	
High	
Moderate	
Low	
Low	
Low	
Agreement Results	
Overall Level of Agreement and Reliability	
High	
High	
Moderate	
Low	
Low	
Low	
Overall Level of Internal Consistency	
High	
High	
Moderate	
Low	
Low	
Low	
Overall Level of Test-Retest Reliability	
High	
High	
Moderate	
Low	

Abbreviations: Se=sensitivity, Sp=Specificity, PPV=Positive predictive value, NPV=Negative predictive value

^aCriteria were set based on Neelemaat F, Meijers J, Kruizenga H, van Ballegooijen H, van Bokhorst-de van der Schueren M.

Comparison of five malnutrition screening tools in one hospital inpatient sample. *Journal of clinical nursing*. 2011; 20 (15-16): 2,144-2,152. PMID: 21535274.

^bCriteria were set based on McHugh ML. Interrater reliability: the kappa statistic. *Biochemia medica*. 2012; 22(3): 276-282. PMID: 23092060.

 $^{^{}c}\alpha$ =alpha. Criteria were set based on Tavakol M, Dennick R. Making sense of Cronbach's alpha. *International journal of medical* 420 *education*. 2011; 2: 53-55.

^dICC=intraclass correlation coefficient. Criteria were set based on Koo TK, Li MY. A Guideline of Selecting and Reporting Intraclass Correlation Coefficients for Reliability Research. *Journal of chiropractic medicine*. 2016; 15(2): 155-163.