Screening: risk for nutritional risk and for risk of RFS

Assessment of hydration status and electrolyte check (K, Mg, PO₄, Na, Ca)

Risk stratification for RFS according to the risk factors

No risk for RFS

Low risk for RFS

High risk for RFS

Very high risk for RFS

Correction of existing hydration deficits and replacement of previous or ongoing abnormal fluid losses

Preventive measures: electrolyte substitution, thiamine supplementation (at least 30 min. before refeeding)

• Nutritional support
• Fluid maintenance
• Administration of micronutrients

Clinical and laboratory monitoring, management of complications

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