

Reference (include title, author, journal title, year of publication, volume and issue, pages)	Evidence level (I-VII)	Key findings, outcomes or recommendations
<p align="center"><b>Paediatric Nutrition Screening Tool, Dietetics and Food Services, Queensland Children’s Hospital</b></p>		<p>The tool consists of four simple questions which can be completed by nurses, parents or nutrition assistants, to assist in the clinical diagnosis of patients up to 16 years. If two of the four questions leads to an affirmative response, the patient will then be referred to a health professional for an in depth nutritional assessment.</p>
<p><b>Prevalence of malnutrition, obesity and nutritional risk of Australian paediatric inpatients: a national one-day snapshot.</b> <a href="#">White M</a><sup>1</sup>, <a href="#">Dennis N</a>, <a href="#">Ramsey R</a>, <a href="#">Barwick K</a>, <a href="#">Graham C</a>, <a href="#">Kane S</a>, <a href="#">Kepreotes H</a>, <a href="#">Queit L</a>, <a href="#">Sweeney A</a>, <a href="#">Winderlich J</a>, <a href="#">Wong See D</a>, <a href="#">Littlewood R</a>. 2014 Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health CBI</p>		<p>The 2014 study malnutrition, obesity and nutritional risk of Australian paediatric patients found that 15 per cent of Australian paediatric inpatients are malnourished and five-and-a-half per cent experience severe malnutrition’. Children who are malnourished are also at an increased risk of infection, poor growth and development, longer hospital stays and increased mortality. Through the early detection and treatment of malnutrition, the PNST aims to improve the health outcomes for these children.</p>