

Materiały dydaktyczne

Liczenie zapotrzebowania
energetycznego

Wyznaczanie BMR – metodą Schofielda (1991)

Table 6.5.1 Schofield prediction equations for estimation of BMR. Based on DH (1991)

Age range (years)	BMR (kcal/24 hours)	
	Males	Females
10–17	$(17.7 \times \text{kg body wt}) + 657$	$(13.4 \times \text{kg body wt}) + 692$
18–29	$(15.1 \times \text{kg body wt}) + 692$	$(14.8 \times \text{kg body wt}) + 487$
30–59	$(11.5 \times \text{kg body wt}) + 873$	$(8.3 \times \text{kg body wt}) + 846$
60–74	$(11.9 \times \text{kg body wt}) + 700$	$(9.2 \times \text{kg body wt}) + 687$
75+	$(8.4 \times \text{kg body wt}) + 821$	$(9.8 \times \text{kg body wt}) + 624$

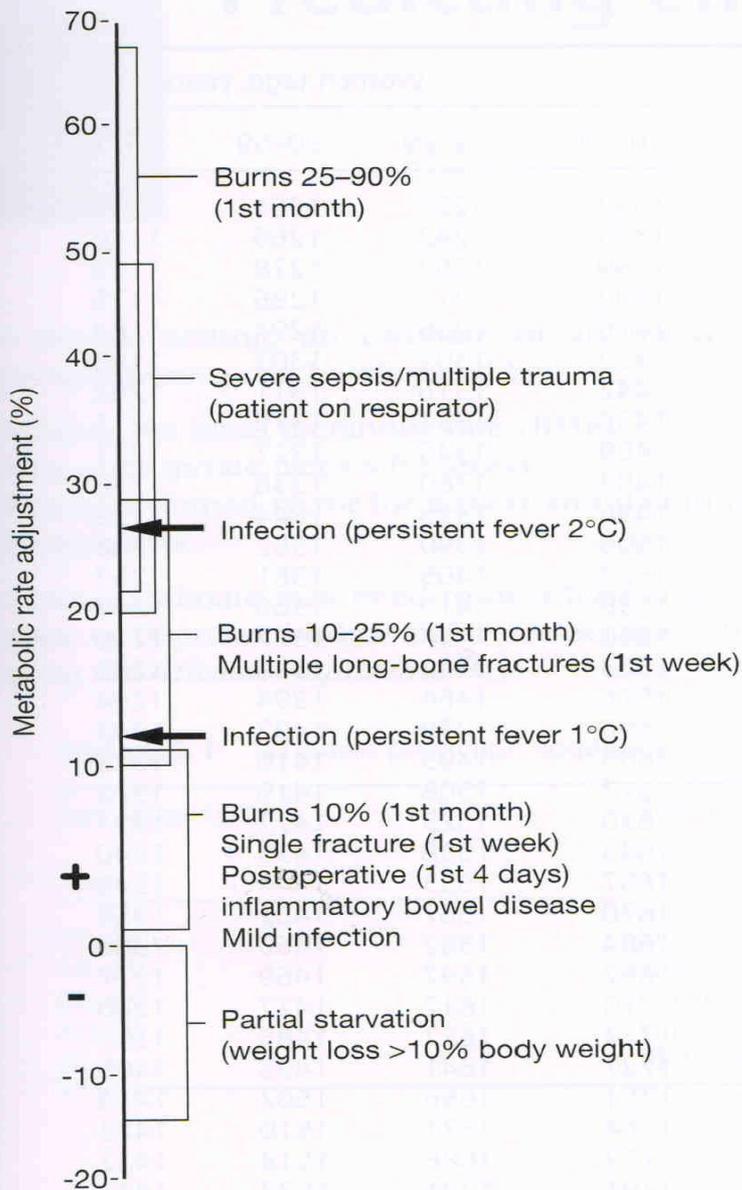


Figure 6.5.1 Elia nomogram, providing a guide to the required adjustment in BMR for the level of metabolic stress. From Elia (1990). Reproduced with permission.

Table 6.5.3 Stress factors for some clinical conditions. Todorovic and Micklewright (2004). Reproduced with permission

Condition	Stress factor (% BMR)
Brain injury:	
Acute (ventilated and sedated)	0–30
Recovery	5–50
Cerebral haemorrhage	30
CVA	5
COPD	15–20
Infection	25–45
IBD	0–10
Intensive care:	
Ventilated	0–10
Septic	20–60
Leukaemia	25–34
Lymphoma	0–25
Pancreatitis:	
Chronic	3
Acute	10
Sepsis/abscess	20
Solid tumours	0–20
Transplantation	20
Surgery:	
Uncomplicated	5–20
Complicated	25–40

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