Malnutrition and its risk affect 20–50% of hospitalized patients\(^1\).

Malnutrition is typically diagnosed in <9\% of hospitalized patients, leaving many potentially undiagnosed and untreated\(^2\).

Costs are 34\% higher for inpatient hospital stays among malnourished patients than for non-malnourished patients\(^3\).

Social risk factors and existing chronic conditions increase malnutrition risk, disproportionately burdening vulnerable populations\(^4\).

The GMCS is an evidence-based electronic clinical quality measure with 4 components reflecting inpatient malnutrition identification and care.

The GMCS was adopted by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) as part of the Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting (IQR) Program.

The GMCS is the 1st and only nutrition-focused quality measure endorsed by the National Quality Forum and included in any CMS payment program.

Malnutrition is a Critical Public Health and Health Equity Issue