

Malnutrition is a common and not fully revealed clinical problem in facilities for the elderly. Despite significant medical advances it remains an important and highly prevalent public health problem in developed countries. An early identification and appropriate nutritional support can help stop malnutrition and the negative consequences associated with poor nutritional condition. The risk of malnutrition increases with age and low levels of proper care. This thesis presents the findings of the situation of nutritional care in selected homes for the elderly through participation on NutritionDay Worldwide 2015 (nDay), which is compared to results in the world. It summarizes the knowledge about the individual organization and provision of nutritional care in selected homes. To the project nDay, held on 11/19 2015, home for the elderly in Kolín, home for the elderly PRAGOM CS, s r. o. in Pňov-Předhradí and a social care home Hagibor in Prague were involved. Respondents of these homes make up 9.4% of respondents in the Czech Republic. The result is that three selected facilities, which are compared with similar ones in the world, have a higher incidence of malnutrition. In the individual comparison of individual homes with other homes in the world, PRAGOM CS, s r. o. in Pňov-Předhradí and home for the elderly in Kolín had a higher incidence of malnutrition and risk of malnutrition than DSP Hagibor in which prevalence of malnutrition and risk of malnutrition were lower. The solution of this situation is the presence of a nutritional therapist in residential social services. Properly planned nutrition leads to a faster recovery, saving the cost of medicines and medical aids, improves overall health and mental state and is crucial for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition.