In the abstracts of the Fundación Iberoamericana de Nutrición (FINUT) Conference 2020. October 11–13, 2020 (Virtual) [Ann Nutr Metab. 2020;76(suppl 4):1–232. DOI: 10.1159/000511826], the following errors occurred:

**S19.3**

In the abstract by J.E. Selem-Solis et al. entitled “NUTRIME-TRY AND SURVEILLANCE OF LINEAR DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDHOOD” [pp. 22], the third and fourth paragraph of the abstract should read as follows:

Data from 328 children measured during 2010–2017 at a clinic in Tenabo, Campeche were analyzed. The cross-analysis of height and BMI z-scores with Nutrimetry (described in other publica-
tions) was done. Prevalence by year, nutrition codes and z-scores mean values were compared with Kruskal-Wallis.

From 29 to 52 children (55.8% boys and 44.2% girls) were ob-
served per year, with ages between 24 and 32.98 months (X – = 28.95, SD = 2.73). Although no statistically significant differences were observed between years of measurement in any variable, it seems to be a tendency to increase X– in z-height/age (from –1.14 in 2010 to –0.73 in 2017, χ ²(7) = 10.74, p = 0.150), and in z-BMI/
age (from 0.40 in 2010 to 0.55 in 2017, χ ²(7) = 2.93, p = 0.89) as years progress.

**O03**

In the abstract by M. Lopera-Uribe et al. entitled “COMMUNITY’S EXPERIENCE WITH FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSIS-
TANCE DURING AN EMERGENCY SITUATION. THE HI-
DROITUANGO, COLOMBIA, CASE” [pp. 44], the names of the authors are:

M. Lopera-Uribe¹, A. Berrío-Ramírez¹, M. Zapata-López¹, D.M. Orozco-Soto²

**P054**

In the abstract by A. Berrío-Ramírez et al. entitled “FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSISTANCE MEMBERS’ EXPERI-
ENCES IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. THE HIDROITUAN-
GO, COLOMBIA, CASE” [pp. 101], the names of the authors are:

M. Lopera-Uribe¹, A. Berrío-Ramírez¹, M. Zapata-López¹, D.M. Orozco-Soto²

**P074**

In the abstract by M. M. Duncker Rebolledo et al. entitled “EF-
FECT OF HEMODIALYSIS AND TOTAL BODY WATER PER-
CENTAGE ON CENTRAL AORTIC BLOOD PRESSURE AND ITS DERIVATIVES IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE” [pp. 110], the correct abstract is:

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MALNUTRITION-
INFLAMMATION SCORE (MIS) AND CENTRAL AORTIC PRESSURE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE ON HEMODIALYSIS**

M. M. Duncker Rebolledo¹, T. Bochicchio R.³, A. Salazar Piña¹, E. M. Duncker Rebolledo², M. R. Rea², D.M. Duncker R.²

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Nutrition in the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases

**Introduction:** There is evidence of the relationship between ar-
terial stiffness and malnutrition in the hemodialysis patient. Mal-
nutrition alone is a predictor of cardiovascular disease. The pres-
ence of malnutrition whether there is inflammation or not, may con-
tribute to vascular dysfunction.

**Objectives:** The aim is to study the association between these
independent factors, which could help in the prompt detection of
these complications, to improve the evolution of the disease and to
take preventive measures.

**Methods:** Prospective and analytical cross-sectional study. Pa-
tients on hemodialysis for ≥3 months, due to end-stage renal dis-
ease (ESRD) of any etiology, who attended from February to Au-
gust 2019 for hemodialysis. After signing a consent form, the cen-
tral aortic pressure (CBP), pulse wave velocity (PWV) and
augmentation index (AIx) were taken by non-invasive oscillomet-
ric method, using a standardized technique, with TensioMed Ar-
teriograph® equipment, before and after the hemodialysis. The per-
centage (%) of increase or decrease in the values obtained be-
tween the first and second take was calculated. Blood samples were
obtained on the same day (albumin and serum transferrin), and the
malnutrition-inflammation score (MIS) was calculated for
each patient using a standardized technique.

**Results:** 25 patients, 18 men and 7 women, with an average age
of 62.3 ± 15.4 years. 16 patients with low-risk (LR) MIS (≤7 points)
and 9 high-risk (HR) (≥8 points), paired sample test was used (LR
and HR) and the correlation was analyzed according to MIS.

CBP%: LR 17.7 ± 14.6, HR –9.9 ± 15.0 (p = ns); correlation:

(r –0.530 p = 0.006).
AiX%: LR 37.5 \pm 34.5, HR –4.3 \pm 13.5 (p = 0.003) (r = -0.342 \, p = ns).
PWV%: LR –3.8 \pm 14.2, HR –17.9 \pm 23.0 (p = ns) (r = -0.225 \, p = ns).

**Conclusions:** There is an inverse correlation between the MIS and the CBP, suggesting a greater change in the percentage of CBP before and after hemodialysis in relation to the low risk of the MIS. AiX, a marker of arterial stiffness, shows little change in percentage in patients at high risk of MIS, suggesting an increase in arterial stiffness. The MIS score is a marker that should be used in the clinic, when prescribing antihypertensive and anti-inflammatory treatment in patients with ESRD on hemodialysis.

**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest in this project.

**Keywords:** Malnutrition inflammation score / Central aortic blood pressure / Hemodialysis

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**P077**

In the abstract by A. Vazquez et al. entitled “VIRGIN OLIVE OIL ENRICHED WITH BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS ENHANCE OXIDATIVE STATUS IN SPONTANEOUSLY HYPERTENSIVE RATS” [pp. 112], the names of the authors are: Vazquez\(^1\,^2\), F. Vargas\(^3\), S. Montoro-Molina\(^4\), M. Romero\(^5\), J. A. Espejo-Calvo\(^6\), P. Vilche\(^6\), S. Jaramillo\(^6\), M. Fito\(^8\,^9\), M. I. Covas\(^10\), M. D. Mesa\(^1\,^11\)

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The word desing in the Conflict of Interest should be replaced by design.

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**P097**

In the abstract by R. Melo Goiana Capellari et al. entitled “ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE ELDERLY” [pp. 122], the correct abstract is:

**P097**

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION BY PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE DISEASE STATUS**

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Nutrition in the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases

**Introduction:** The intake of fruits and vegetables has been associated with the improvement of pulmonary function in those patients who have chronic obstructive lung disease. Until the present moment, there is not enough research that demonstrates an association between diet and the staging of the disease, designed by the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease protocol.

**Objectives:** This observational and cross-sectional research assessed the relation between the intake of fruits and vegetables and the staging of the disease.

**Methods:** Thirty-two chronic patients were evaluated, men and women between 55 and 93 years old, and submitted to a clinical evaluation for the staging of the disease designed by the protocol. The patients were divided into two groups according to the highest frequency of symptoms (A/C and B/D) and had answered a Food Frequency Questionnaire.

**Results:** There was no statistically significant difference between fruit consumption and disease staging in both groups (p = 0.920 and p = 0.562). The same result was found in relation to vegetable consumption (p = 0.064 and p = 0.483). The results showed a tendency for the patients with B/D staging (who present more symptoms) to consume fewer vegetables when compared to those with A/C staging (with less symptoms), (p = 0.064).

**Conclusions:** The result of this study did not show a significant association between the frequency and the amount of fruit and vegetable consumption with the staging of the disease.

**Conflict of Interest:** There are no conflicts of interest.

**Keywords:** COPD / Fruits / Vegetables / GOLD / ABCD

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**P259**

In the abstract by Gutierrez-Calverde et al. entitled “TYPE OF DIET IN FAMILIES AT RISK OF DEVELOPING DIABETES TYPE 2” [pp. 199], the name of the first author should read as follows:

**J.M. Gutiérrez-Valverde**