Introduction:
Malnutrition and weight loss is a frequent problem in patients with hepatic tumors. Metabolic alterations induced by the tumor produce a systemic inflammatory response, which is shown by increase of reactive C protein among (RCP) other cytokines that are involved in protein catabolism and muscle depletion. The objective is measure malnutrition prevalence in patients with hepatic tumor anthropometric indicator and biochemical and nutritional evaluations.

Method:
Descriptive study that evaluates 88 patients with a hepatic tumor at the Instituto Nacional de Cancerología México. Using variables such as actual and habitual weight, IMC, arm width, arm muscle area (AMA), tricipital skin fold (TSF), RCP, total lymphocyte count (TLC), variables of the subjective global assessment generated by the patient (VGS-GP) using the analytical program SPSS version 2.4.

Result:
There were 45% male and 55% female, ages 61 +/- 12, normal weight 71.5 +/- 13.5kg, normal IMC 29 +/- 4.6, actual weight 62.4 +/- 13.7kg, IMC 25 +/- 4.3, height 1. 55 +/- 0.8. 46.5% showed a muscle mass reserve below average, 43% showed a low protein reserve as measured by the AMB, and a 55% showed a very low caloric reserve (TSF). A 48.8% showed a weight loss >10% severe malnourishment. A 75% with malnutrition by TLC of which 36.9% with severe malnutrition. 72% showed RCP >1mg/dl, 54% had anorexia, 59% early satiety, and 87.5% had malnutrition by means of VGS-GP.

Conclusion:
Nutritional valuation is a clinical exercise that gathers anthropometric, biochemical, and dietetic indicators, which as a whole allow a correct nutritional diagnosis. This study reported malnutrition prevalence by use of these indicators. More than half of the patients evaluated showed malnutrition at time of diagnosis of liver. Malnutrition influences the treatment and worsens the oncological prognosis.