Hall hospital, Dudley in December 2012. We calculated CURB scores and measured their lactate level, serum albumin and white cell counts on admission. We also monitored their albumin levels throughout the admission. We then examined the association between these factors and LOS using Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient (RS).

**Results**

There was no mortality from CAP in our study population. Mean length of stay was 7 days (1–41). There was positive correlation between CURB65 and LOS (RS = 0.41, p = 0.003). We did not observe any statistically significant correlation between the lactate level, albumin level or white cell count on admission and the LOS. Interestingly, we noticed that there was a statistically significant negative correlation with the day 3–5 albumin level with LOS (RS = -0.522, p = 0.000627).

**Conclusions**

Our study suggests that low albumin on day 3–5 increases hospital LOS therefore it could be postulated that early nutritional intervention to keep higher level of albumin might decrease length of stay. We also believe that combining admission CURB65 and day 3 albumin will give us better tool to predict LOS but prospective study is needed to evaluate these findings further.