DISCLOSURE OF COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

The speaker has commercial interests in the following organization:

Administrator of Buckingham at Norwood Windsor Healthcare Communities 240 bed SNF in Norwood, New Jersey

MAXIMIZING CLINICAL OUTCOMES BY MINIMIZING DIETARY DEFICIENCIES: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

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OBJECTIVES

- Understand age related issues that contribute to appetite and weight loss in elderly
- Discuss importance of good oral care and health for proper nutrition
- Review IDC Team role in assessing and providing therapeutic interventions for nutritional well-being
- Recognize the impact of culture change and person-centered care on food and nutrition delivery
- Identify the Administrator's responsibilities in creating a quality nutritional environment to prevent dietary deficiencies

CHANGES IN BODY

- * Mean BMI declines after 60 yrs age
- * Age related skeletal muscle loss due to reduced exercise/physical activity
- * Reduced growth hormone
- * Progressive increase in fat and decrease in fat free mass
- * Impaired receptive relaxation of gastric fluids
- Increased Nitric Oxide = slower gastric emptying * Higher mortality as weight loss commences due to disease processes

AGE RELATED CHANGES IN APPETITE

- Less hungry = eat less
- More rapidly satiated
- * Consume smaller meals more slowly
- * Fewer snacks between meals
- * Reduced interest in food
- * Less varied and more monotonous foods
- * Diminished sense of taste and smell
- * Greater intake when eating with others than eating alone

DENTAL AND ORAL HEALTH

- * Access to dental care over lifetime
- * Socio-economic and cultural variables
- \diamond 70% of older adults have periodontal disease
- Fear
- Cognitive
- Untreated tooth decay





CHALLENGES TO ORAL HEALTH

- Decreased dexterity
- * Cognitive changes
- Salivary gland hypo-function
- Medications
- * Depression, medical conditions, pain
- Reduced access due to cost, availability, access and accommodation

CONSEQUENCES OF POOR ORAL HEALTH

- Tooth loss = impacts chewing = favor less health foods
- Dentures restore less than 50% function level of natural teeth
- Dental/Oral pain = food avoidance = weight loss
- * Ill fitting dentures
- * Esthetics impact self-esteem and socialization

IMPROVE ORAL HEALTH

- * Staff training to provide better mouth/oral care
- * Family involvement
- * Dental care available; mobile dental services
- Involve dental hygienists
- * Education to deal with "care-resistant" behaviors
- * Increase advocacy for dental/oral health
- New regulation 3 day referral to dentist/lost dentures FIND

WEIGHT LOSS FACTORS

- * Decline due to disease and cognition
- Physical ability
- * Swallowing
- Poor appetite
- Oral health
- * Restricted/therapeutic diets may inhibit optimal food intake
- * Time and assistance with feeding
- Environment

RISKS – "MEALS ON WHEELS"

- *M*edication effects *E*motional problems
- Anorexia nervosa, alcoholism
 Late life Paranoia
- Swallowing disorders 0



- 0
- Wandering and other dementia related behaviors
- Hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism
 Enteric problems
 Eating problems

- Low salt, low cholesterol diet
 Stones, Social problems (isolation, inability to obtain preferred foods)
- CREDIT Morristown

MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

- * Astute clinical assessment skills
- * Detect changes in eating/swallowing Labs and diagnostic tests
- * Sufficient time for feeding/assistance
- * Positioning and seating
- * Communication and alert system
- Recognize signs of depression and cognition decline
- Polypharmacy
- Use of supplements
- * Opportunities for food and nutrition
- Use of medical management to control blood glucose levels rather that restrictive diets





IMPACT OF CULTURE CHANGE

- * Person-centered care
- Holistic approach
- Home-like environment
- Liberalized diets = quality of life
- * Resident Rights and preferences
- * Historical data regarding food and meal habits, routines
- * Encourages creativity
- * Evolving and changing



ROLE OF THE ADMINISTATOR

- Assemble clinicians- dietitian, nursing, food service, medical director, dental services, recreation, social services, etc.
- * IDC team assessments, MDS, care planning, communication, psycho-social needs
- * Adequate food budget to provide nourishing, well balanced diet
- * Sanitation food preparation, storage, distribution and sanitation; F371
- * Staffing adequate time to feed; cross train staff to help feed
- Equipment calibrate scales regularly; kitchen equipment; temperatures
- Systems monitor weight, intake, significant changes, meal distribution
- * Quality Assurance identify trends for improvement

HOW TO ACHIEVE POSITIVE OUTCOMES Quality Measures Weight loss - avoidable/unavoidable MDS accuracy Functional Improvement Section GG/MDS – Self Care (eating, oral hygiene, toileting hygiene)

- QAPI collect feedback/data and identify areas for improvement Satisfaction surveys, meal observation, Resident Council, menu planning, supplement usage, snacks usage, snacks Advance Care Planning Upon admission, review quarterly to avoid ethical dilemmas POLST, MOLST Hospice Person Centered Care Get to know individual – personal and cultural preferences, eating patterns, medications, dietary restrictions Build relationships - identify changes Pain Management

- Pain Management Oral Hygiene dental services
- Adaptive equipment restorative dining F369



HOW TO ACHIEVE POSITIVE OUTCOMES

Minimize distractions and stimuli - smaller dining areas, calm

- atmosphere
- Encourage appetite Aroma, visual, steam table
- Presentation tasty, appealing colorful plate; dishes, utensils; table setting;
- Different consistencies puree, ground, chopped
- Food First! before supplements
- Calorie rich snacks, super cereal, milk shakes
- Evening snacks delivered and distributed
- Access to food and snacks 24/7
- Consider cultural tastes and habits
- Large meal midday/evening Activities with food - baking, cooking, vegetable/herb garden, use family recipes

DIETARY / FOOD SERVICE

- * Meal service proper preparation and storage, sanitation, dates
- Proper temperatures leave kitchen hot * Communication - Admissions \circ Clinical \leftrightarrow Dietary
- Dietary ↔ Resident/Family * Extended hours for meals



10.0000.00

- Breakfast 7-9 am
 Steam tables; choose entrée; aroma
- * Homemade stock, soups, desserts; home-grown herbs
- * Train and mentor staff
- * Menu Planning Committee ongoing
- Use resident recipes
- * Encourage creativity special events

POST ACUTE

LONG TERM vs

- * Medicare therapeutic stay * Liberalized diets
 - Medicare paying for recovery
 - Follow therapeutic diet to
 Follow therapeutic diet to get better
- Strict diet
- Personal service
- * Fatigue from therapy and recent hospitalization
- * Prefer to eat in room
- * Discharge education
- * Participation in meal planning
- Relationships exist
- Easier to detect changes * Dining experience and
- socialization
- * Outings restaurants * Activities involving food

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