

INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL DIETETICS

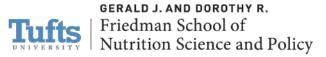
Sanele Nkomani MS RD

Photo credit: Name/Organization











U.S. GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

























WHAT ARE DIETITIANS

 Only health professional qualified to assess, diagnose and treat dietary and nutrition related problems at an individual and publichealth level

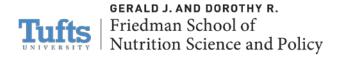
Work with healthy and sick people

Translate the most upto date, evidence based research on food,
 health and disease to enable people to make appropriate food and











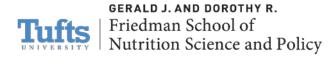
WHAT DO DIETITANS DO

- Prevent and treat malnutrition
 - Starvation-related
 - Chronic disease-related
 - Acute disease-related (hospital acquired)
- Provide metabolic support
 - Hypermetabolic, critical illness
- Prevent and treat diet-related non communicable diseases
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - Cardiovascular diseases
 - Renal disease











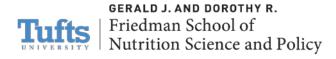
DIETITIAN, NUTRITIONIST, NUTRITIONAL THERAPIST OR DIET EXPERT?

- Dietitians have university degrees from accredited programs
- Dietitians are the only nutrition experts regulated by the law
 - Protected RD title
- Dietitians are governed by a code of ethics
- Dietitians provide Medical Nutrition Therapy











UNDERNUTRITION IN MALAWI

Nutritional status in the community

Nutritional status of hospitalized patients

- Malnutrition #1 cause of hospitalization in HIV +ve children
- 80% adult surgical patients
 malnourished

Children

- 37% stunted
- 12% underweight

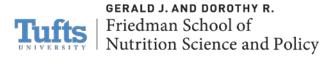
Adults

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HOSPITAL MALNUTRITION: A GLOBAL **PROBLEM**

- Starvation in the setting of plenty of food
- Estimated half of hospitalized patients globally are malnourished
- Well nourished patients can become malnourished within 7-14

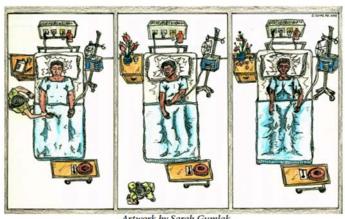












Artwork by Sarah Gumlak





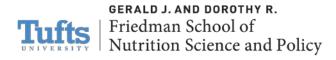
CONSEQUENCES OF MALNUTRITION

- Increased length of stay
- Impaired wound healing
- Increased morbidity/mortality
- Increased muscle loss/functional loss
- Higher infection/complication rates
- Increased admission











OVERNUTRITION IN MALAWI

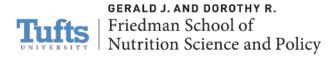
- Overweight and obesity are emerging trends in Malawi
 - 21% of women in 21-49 year age group
 - 5% of children under 5



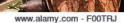
- NCD's on the rise
 - 13.6% elevated blood glucose/diabetes
 - 33% elevated blood pressure/hypertensive
 - 8.7% elevated blood cholesterol

















HOW DO DIETITIANS INTERVENE?

Food and/or nutrient delivery

Nutrition education

Nutrition counselling

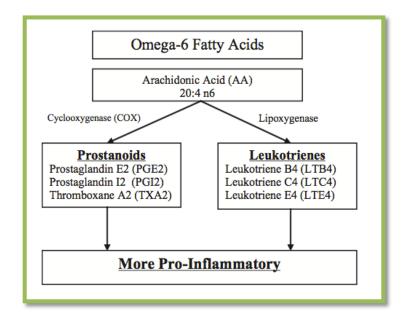
Coordination of nutrition care

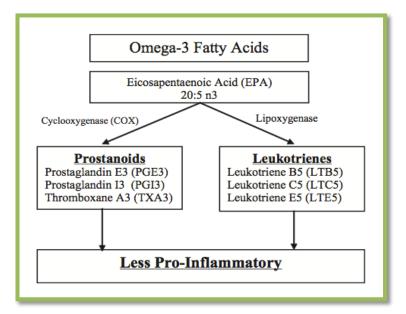














Translate nutrition science for the public

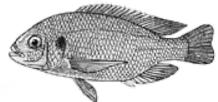








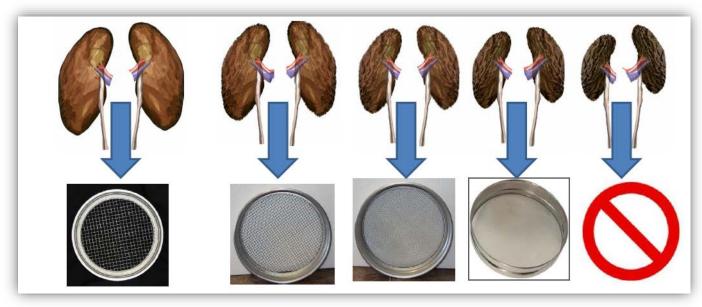






GERALD J. AND DOROTHY R.
Friedman School of
Nutrition Science and Policy







Teach individuals to modify diet

Protein Portion



Carbohydrate Portion



Vegetable Portion









Counsel individuals to change behaviour

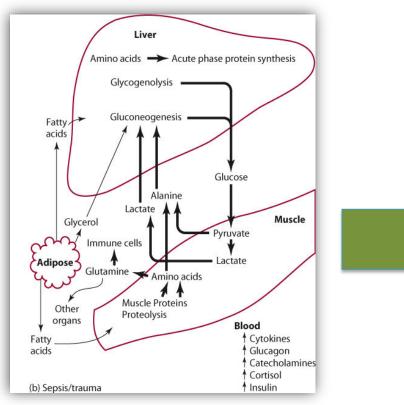


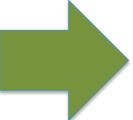
Design community based interventions



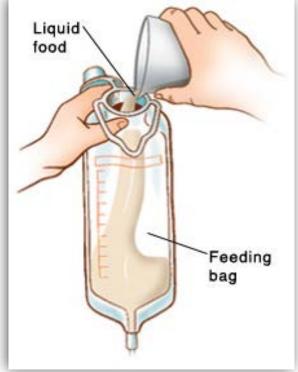


Prescribe enteral nutrition support

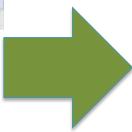












Prescribe parenteral nutrition support



Tufts Medical Center

Adult Parenteral Nutrition Order Sheet

Orders should be written and sent to pharmacy by 12 NOON.

Only standard solutions are available after 12 noon.

Date: Time:		Unit:			ADDRESSOGRAPH		
1. TOTAL DEXTRO	SE/AMINO ACID VO	LUME:					
Rate:	Rate:mL/hr x 24 hrs (new starts less than or equal to 40 mL/hour)					Total mlLs	
To make CYADY	and form to for	and Server See	and there	h-r		Total mile	

BACK OF THIS FORM.

3. The "STANDARD SOLUTIONS" are the only solutions available if ordered after 12 noon AND CANNOT BE MODIFIED.

Each Liter Provides:	Custom Solutions (Not available after 12 noon)					Standard Solutions			
	Adult Central			Adult Peripheral			Adult. Central 5/20	Adult Central Electrolyte Free 5/20	Adult Peripheral 4.25/5
	Base Solutions	Change	Total	Base Solutions	Change	Total	Standard solution	Standard solution	Standard solution
Amino Acid	50 gm/L			42.5 gm/L			50 gm/L	50 gm/l.	42.5 gm/L
Dextrose	200 gm/L	. (4)		50 gm/L			200 gm/L	200 gm/l.	50 gm/L
Sodium	75 mEq/L			40 mEq.L			35 mEq/L	0 mEg/L	35 mEq/L
Potassium	30 mEq/L			30 mEq/L			30 mEq/L	0 mEq.t.	30 mEq/L
Calcium	4.5 mEq/L			4.5 mEq.L			4.5 mEq/L	0 mEq/L	4.5 mEq/L
Magnesium	10 mEg/L			10 mEq/L			5 mEq.L	0 mEgt.	5 mEq/L
Phosphate	15 mM/L			15 mM/L			15 mM/L	0 mM/L	15 mM/L
Chloride	60 mEg/L			39.88 mEq/L			39 mEq/L	20 mEq.1.	39 mEq/L
Acetate*	60 mEq/L			39.88 mEq/L			80 mEq/L	42 mEq/L	70 mEq/L
Zinc Sulfate	4 mg/day			4 mg/day				-	
Multivitamin	10 miliday			10 mL/day			10 mL/bag	10 mL/bag	10 mL/bag
Phytonadione (Vitamin K)	300 micrograms/ day	-		300 micrograms/ day					-
Trace Elements	2mL/day			2mL/day			2mL/bag	2mL/bag	2mL/bag

Medication	Dose	Medication	Dose	Medication	Dose
Branched Chain Amino Acids (Hepat/Amine) + Loysteine*	g/L		1		-
Insulin	Units/L				
Famotidine (Pepcid)	mg/day				

NO FAT EMULSION

mluftr x hrs = mlufdsy over 12 hours or 24 hour (check 1)
\$12 hour heng time. If patient receiving peripheral nutrition (PPN), lipids must be hung for 24 hours)

4	MD Signature:	Nurse's Signature Log:	DATE	TIME	1
	Pager #			-	+
	RD Signature (MD cosign required)		- 1		4
	Pager #				4
	RN Signature:		_		-
	a la di alla di				

WHITE COPY - MEDICAL RECORDS + YELLOW COPY - PHARMACY + PINK COPY - MEDICATION SHEET



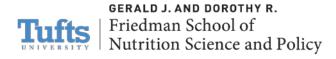
ARE DIETITIAN LED INTERVENTIONS EFFECTIVE?

- Decrease morbidity and mortality
- Decrease hospital length of stay
- Decrease risk of hospital readmission
- Decrease time to return of baseline functional status after illness
- Improve health outcomes for type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease



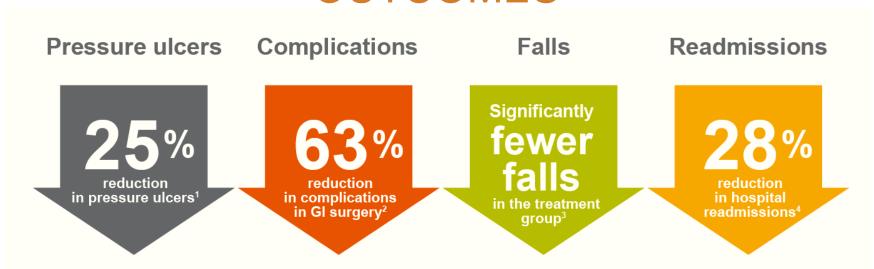








NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS IMPROVE OUTCOMES



- 1. Stratton RC, Elia M. Proc Nutr Soc. Annual meeting of the Nutrition Society and BAPEN. 2010;1-11. 2. Stratton RJ, et al. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2007;19:353-358.
- 3. Gray-Donald K, et al. J Nutr. 1995;125:2965-2971. 4 Gariballa S, et al. Am J Med. 2006;119(8):693–699.











COST-BENEFIT

Analyses in other countries found that for every

1 dollar spent on clinical nutrition services,

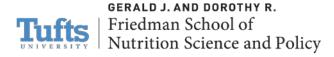
2-5 dollars are saved

Kruizenga et al. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of early screening and treatment of malnourished patients. Am J Clin Nutr 2005;82:1082-9.













WHERE DID WE BEGIN

Discussions with partners and stakeholders

Identifying the need

Malawi National STEPS Survey for Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases and their Risk Factors







Obtaining donor technical support





Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy Implementation



PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

18 months

30 weeks academic (classroom)

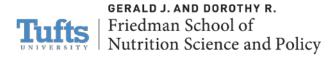
- Medical Nutrition Therapy
- Nutritional Biochemistry
- Nutritional Epidemiology
- Nutritional Counseling & Behaviour Change

- Biometric Research Methods & Design
- Biostatistical Data Analysis
- Global Nutrition Programmes
- Health Care Ethics











PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

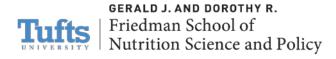
30 weeks vocational (practical)

- 4 weeks food service management
- 4 weeks community nutrition
- 8 weeks paediatric
- 6 weeks adult medicine
- 6 weeks adult surgery, trauma, and critical care
- 2 weeks research











A LICENSED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL



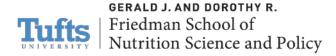
Programme was Accredited March 2016

Registered Dietitian











ENTRY INTO KCH

Completed didactic instruction

5 weeks surgical/critical care rotation at UCT

4 weeks of food service management at BAH

4 weeks of community nutrition













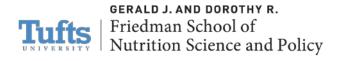
STUDENT ACTIVITIES IN HOSPITAL

- Attend relevant morning meetings
- Contribute to management of patients under supervision
- Document patient care in notes notes need to be cosigned by supervisor
- Integrate food service system in nutrition service delivery
 - Training
 - -Develop menu's for therapeutic diets
- Journal clubs











PATIENTS TO REFER TO AN RD

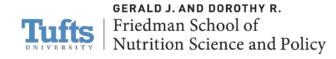
- Adult and pediatric patients
- At risk of malnutrition or malnourished
- In need of altered nutrition intake for therapeutic benefit
- Patient groups
- Undernutrition (SAM, MAM)
- Endocrine
- Infectious diseases
- Burns
- Gastrointestinal surgery

- Renal (acute and chronic)
- Cardiovascular (hypertension, stroke, hyperlipedmia)
- Trauma
- Prematurity and low birth weight
- Critical illness (HDU/ICU)











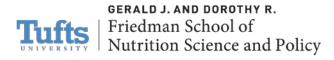
LOGISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Referral to RD's
- Human resource constraints
 - 2 supervisors for 5 students.
 - Students not allowed to intervene without supervisor authority
- Food service system











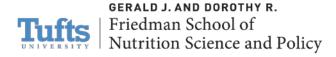
FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Dietetics Department at KCH and other referral hospitals
- RD should become a nutrition resource for all other medical professionals











FEEDIFUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

www.feedthefuture.gov







