

# Know your worth

Sue Kellie

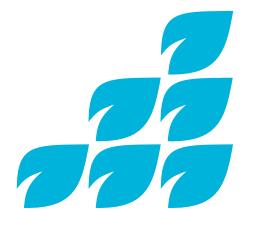
Deputy chief executive/Head of professional policy

The British Dietetic Association



## Aim and content

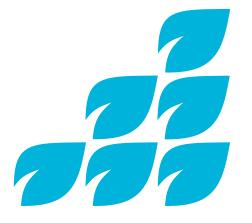
To encourage dietitians to systematically define the outcomes you deliver for service users, the dietetic service, the organisation and the Health and Social Care system





#### Content

- The presentation covers
  - Dietitians contribution to meeting priorities
  - Defining clinical outcomes
  - Other types of outcomes
  - Key points about outcomes
  - Practice





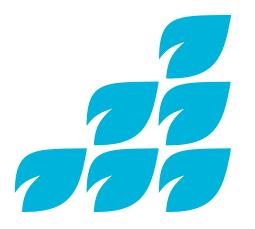
# Healthcare priorities

- Quality and outcomes inc cost effectiveness
- Productivity
- Prevention, health promotion and earlier intervention
- Long term conditions
- Frail older people



### Outcomes

- What is the purpose of measuring outcomes?
- What is an outcome?
- Whose outcomes?
- What do you measure?
- How do you measure?
- How is it being reported?





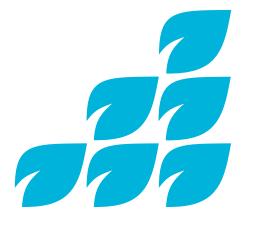
#### Outcomes

- Change in the health of an individual, group of people or a population which is attributable to an intervention, or series of interventions
- Donadebian includes quality of life, length of stay, reduction in readmissions, costs, knowledge and satisfaction



# What can you measure

- Clinical, biochemistry, anthropometry
- Symptoms,
- Patient experience, patient focussed
- Knowledge, confidence, mental health

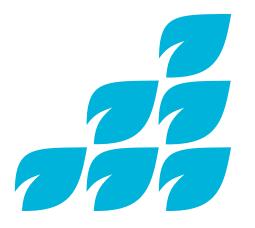


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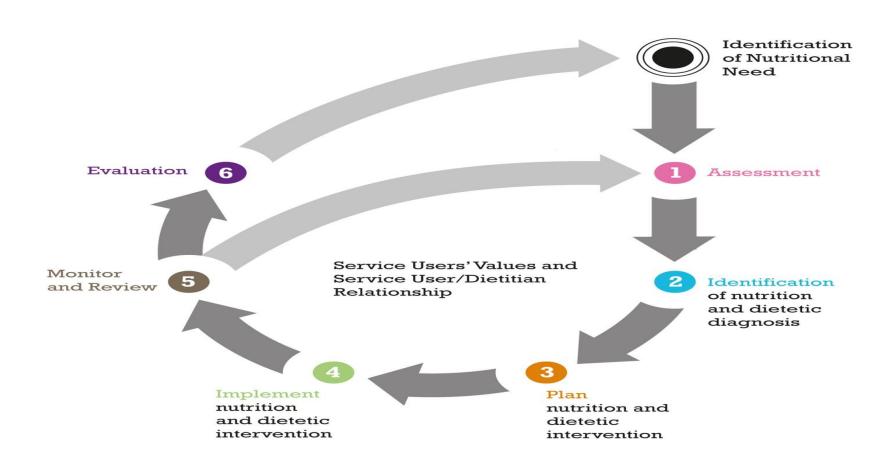
## Generic Outcomes

- Useful and practical information
- Confidence in using the information
- Changes to diet
- Recommend the services



## Process for Nutrition and Dietetic Practice

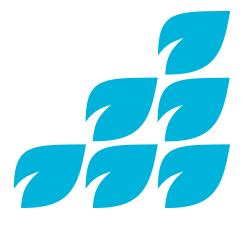
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# Measuring Outcomes

- Meaningful and relevant to practice
- Measurable
- Simple
- Systematic
  - Collected routinely in practice
  - Sampled



# Boa The Association of UK Dietitians Components of Assessment

- ABCDE
  - Anthropometry
  - Biochemistry
  - Clinical/physical
  - <u>D</u>ietary
  - Environmental/behavioural/social
  - Patient focussed goals and outcomes
     (what matters to me)

# Components of a Diagnosis

The Association

#### The Problem

The alterations in the client/group/populations' nutritional status.

#### <u>Aetiology</u>

The related factors are those factors contributing to the existence of, or maintenance of pathophysiological, psychosocial, situational, developmental, cultural, and/or environmental problems.

#### Signs and Symptoms

The defining characteristics are a cluster of and objective signs and symptoms established for each nutritional diagnosis.

The defining characteristics are gathered during the assessment phase and provide evidence that nutrition related problem exist

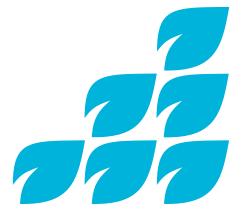


# Diagnosis

- Mrs B (age 50) exhibited symptoms of weight loss, loose stools, anaemia
  - Investigations led to a diagnosis of coeliac disease. She has now been referred to you. She is anxious, very concerned about her weight and anaemia. Dietary assessment indicates a very restricted diet of white fish, no carbohydrate, some vegetables and fruit and boiled sweets
- Develop a diagnosis.



- Aetiology
  - little understanding of coeliac disease and fear of eating
- Signs and symptoms
  - Restricted diet with intake approx 50% of standard, anaemia (Hb 9) and weight loss of 10% in last 4 months, BMI 27
- Diagnosis
  - Need for nutrition education





## Plan

- Outcomes
  - Understanding of gluten free diet
  - Confidence in managing gluten free diet
- Goals
  - Meet nutritional requirements
  - Removal of gluten from diet
  - Symptom free (patient focussed)
  - Improved clinical indicators
- Plan
  - Nutrition education individual and group



