# FEEDING ASSISTANT TRAINING SESSION #6

Vanderbilt Center for Quality Aging & Qsource

#### Presenter



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Assistant Professor

- Vanderbilt University School of Nursing
- Research Interests: quality of life and quality of care in long-term care; dementia care

# Feeding Assistant Training Session 6

Define dysphagia & identify the symptoms

Define aspiration & identify the symptoms

- Describe changes in resident behavior that should be reported
  - Review the INTERACT and other reporting tools

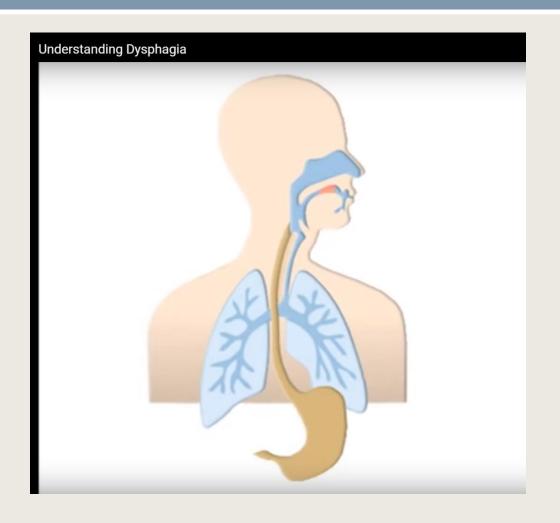
4. Identify who to report changes to

#### Review

- Session 2: Diet Types
  - Malnutrition
  - Texture Modified Diet (mechanical soft, puree)
  - Liquid Consistency (thin, nectar, honey)
- □ Session 3: Feeding Techniques
  - Positive dining environment
  - Proper positioning
  - Small manageable bites (1 tsp or less)

#### Overview of Dysphagia & Aspiration

Nestle
dietitian will
review diet
types as well
as provide an
overview of
dysphagia
and
aspiration

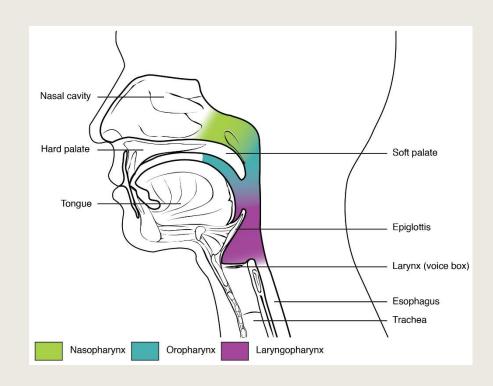


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jK1o3LSQmB0

#### Dysphagia

Any change in the normal swallowing process

Swallowing difficulties



# Signs & Symptoms of Dysphagia

- Pocketing food
- Coughing
- □ Needing to swallow 3-4 times per bite
- Food or liquid falling from the mouth
- Watering eyes after eating/swallowing
- Noticeable extra effort in chewing or swallowing

#### Aspiration

 Occurs when food or fluids goes into the lungs instead of the stomach

It is the most serious health risk of dysphagia

It can potentially lead to pneumonia

## Aspiration

#### **SIGNS & SYMPTOMS**

Constant coughing or clearing throat

Wet sounding voice

Gurgling

#### **PRECAUTIONS**

Ensure resident is properly positioned

Provide small bites/ sips

Ensure foods and fluids align with resident's diet order

## Dysphagia & Aspiration

PROD.NO.			
SCENE	ROLL		TAKE
DIRECTOR		CAMERAMAN	
SOUND		DATE	
PROD.CO.			

New Jersey Department of Human Services <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VHQUsIFEBgs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VHQUsIFEBgs</a>

# Dysphagia & Aspiration

What to do if you suspect a resident is experiencing dysphagia or aspiration:

- Alert nurse or nursing supervisor immediately
- Alert speech therapist if you suspect resident has swallowing difficulty

#### Other Situations to Report

- Loss of dentures or glasses
- Broken tooth

- Resident, staff, or visitor accident/injury
- Complaints from resident or visitor
- Events that do not fit the resident's normal routine, behavior, or condition

#### **INTERACT: Stop and Watch**

#### Stop and Watch **Early Warning Tool**



If you have identified a change while caring for or observing a resident, please circle the change and notify a nurse. Either give the nurse a copy of this tool or review it with her/him as soon as you can.

Seems different than usual

Talks or communicates less

Overall needs more help

Pain - new or worsening; Participated less in activities

Ate less

No bowel movement in 3 days; or diarrhea

Drank less

Weight change

Agitated or nervous more than usual

Tired, weak, confused, or drowsy

Change in skin color or condition

Help with walking, transferring, toileting more than usual

Name of Resident Your Name Reported to Date and Time (am/pm) Nurse Response Date and Time (am/pm) Nurse's Name



#### **EARLY WARNING TOOL**

"Stop and Watch"

a resid		e circle the change and discuss efore the end of your shift.		
Name of	Resident			
Seems	s different than us	sual		
T alks	alks or communicates less than usual			
Overa	I needs more hel	lp than usual		
P artici	pated in activities	s less than usual		
A te les	ss than usual (No	ot because of dislike of food)		
N				
Drank	less than usual			
Weight	change			
A gitate	ed or nervous mo	ore than usual		
T ired,	weak, confused,	or drowsy		
Chang	e in skin color or	condition		
H elp w	ith walking, trans	sferring, toileting more than usual		
Staff				
Reporte	d to			
Date	///	Time		

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# Generic Reporting Form

RESIDENT:				
STAFF:				
DATE:				
MEAL PERIOD: Breakfast Lunch Dinner				
SNACK PERIOD: Morning Afternoon Evening				
Resident was experiencing (Check all that Apply):				
Refusing to eat				
Difficulty chewing or swallowing				
Pocketing food				
Coughing associated with swallowing				
Increased drooling				
Changes in speech				
Nausea/ vomiting				
Increased confusion				
Increased agitation				
Unusual drowsiness				
Pain (Indicate Location:)				
Other (Describe):				

Please give this form to the charge nurse who will decide if it needs to be shared with others such as the dietitian, speech therapist, occupational therapist, etc.

## Reporting Procedure



- Who:
  - Nursing Supervisor
  - In some instances, the social services director should be notified (resident rights issues, etc.)
- When:
  - Immediately
- □ How:
  - Best to provide information both written and verbally
  - Your facility may have a specific form such as STOP and WATCH

# Important Role of Feeding Assistants in Recognizing Changes

 You have a different interaction with residents than the nursing staff

If you consistently assist the same residents, you may spend more time with residents and notice changes other staff haven't

Examples

#### Next Session and Contact Us

Recording of this session will be available via atom
 Alliance's Learning On Demand
 (http://atomalliance.org/webinars/on-demand-webinars/feeding-assistance-webinar-series/)

Next live webinar scheduled for:
 August 3<sup>rd</sup> at 2PM CST/ 3PM EST

In the meantime, if you have questions or comment, contact us at:

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Fax: 615-322-1754

## www.vanderbiltpfa.org

