

Welcome

Lasting Well-being in IDD through Good Nutrition and Healthy Practices

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Disclosures

MHMR of Tarrant County

Lemons Nutrition



Objectives

- Participant will understand the importance of nutrition to well-being
- Participant will understand the impact of hopes, dreams, and fears on nutrition plan
- Participant will learn practical, easy strategies to improve nutrition for those with IDD through healthy practices



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities. "Facts About Developmental Disabilities." www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/developmentaldisabilities/facts.html. Accessed March 20, 2020.

Statistics

- 7.37 million people in the United States
- 200 million worldwide ID or DD
 - 2016
- one in six (17.8%) DD in
 US
- Globally:
- 52.9 million children birth to 5 years of age DD



Health Disparities

- Life expectancy 20 years younger
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - High blood pressure
 - Diabetes
- < 1% of ~630,000 people with IDD supported by HCBS waivers in FY 2015 were projected to receive dietitian services

Community Based Dietician Services for People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Carli Friedman & Natasha A. Spassiani Journal of Policy and Practice in Intellectual Disabilities

https://www.c-q-l.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/CQL-2019-Friedman-Spassiani-Diet-and-nutrition-for-people-with-IDD.pdf

ACE

- (Am J Prev Med 1998;14:245–258) © 1998
- American Journal of Preventive Medicine
- Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study
- We found a strong graded relationship between the breadth of exposure to abuse or household dysfunction during childhood and multiple risk factors for several of the leading causes of death in adults.



Person Centered (Hopes, Fears, Dreams)

Assess

Body Measurements

Communication

Barriers

Environment (social and Living)

Team

Factors affecting eating and food selection

Priorities

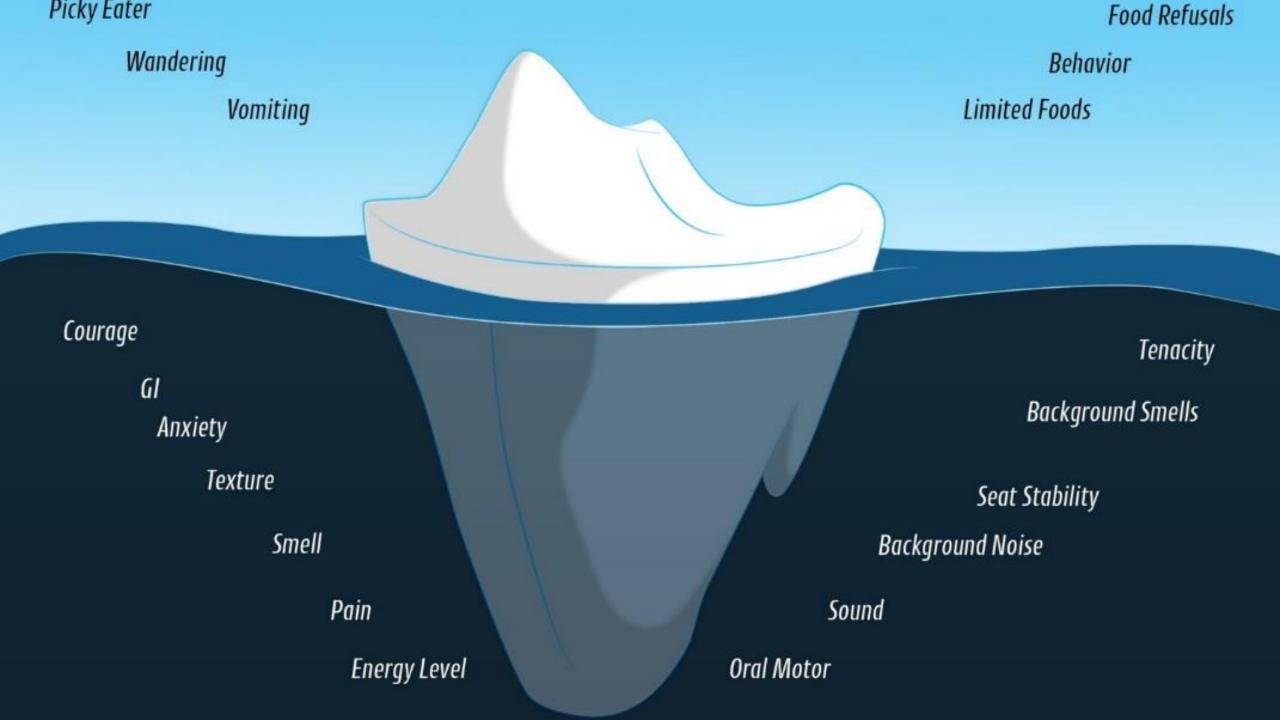


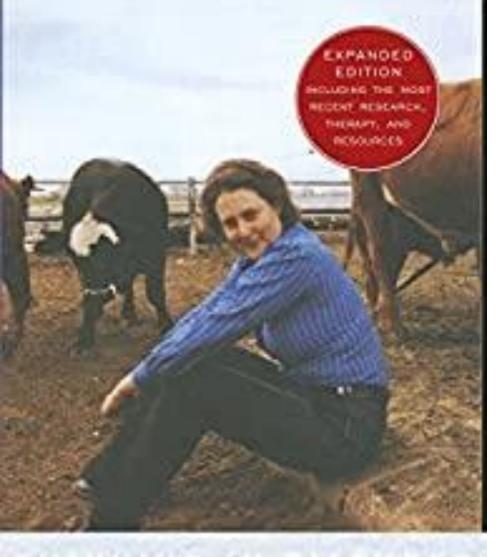
- Individual preferences
- Health
 - Existing conditions
 - At risk conditions
 - Optimal growth
- Independence
- Mitigating barriers
- Nutritional balance
- Realistic goals
- Positive relationship with food

Challenges

- Tube Feeding
- Dysphagia
- Picky eating
- Problem eating
- Texture
- Balanced meals
- Independence
 - Food preparation
 - Order food



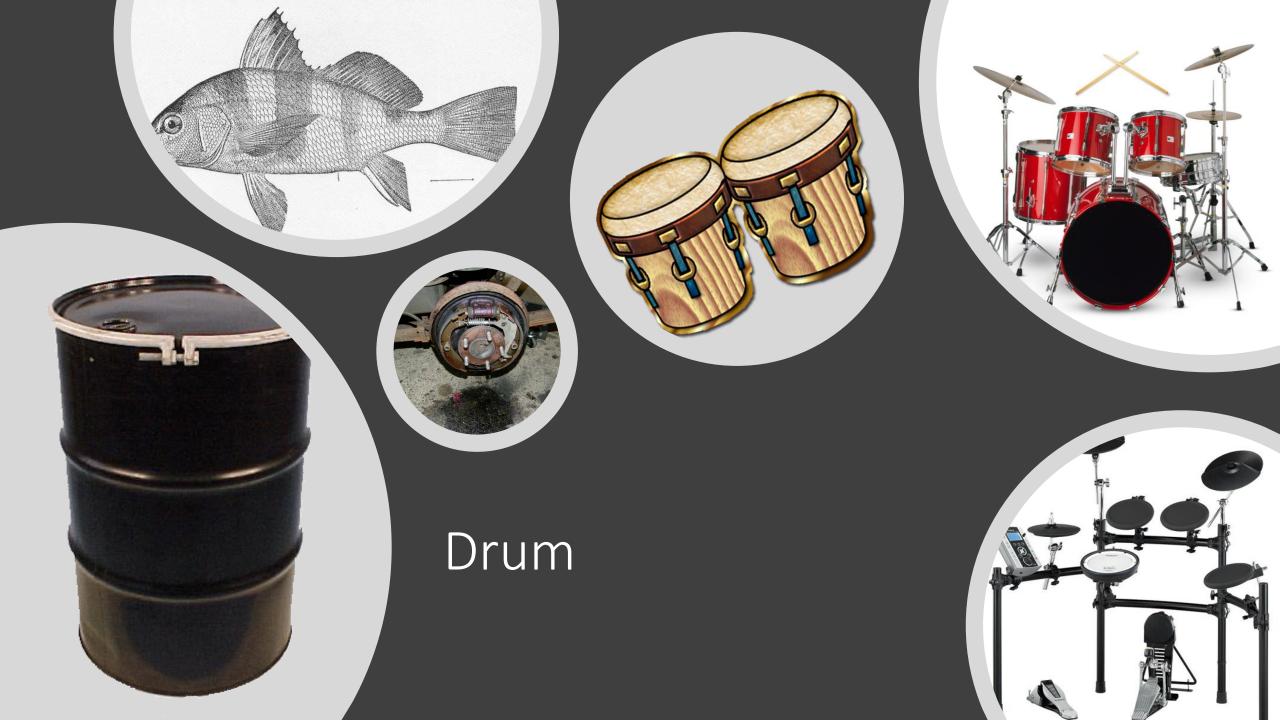




What does good nutrition look like?

- Temple Grandin taught us individuals with autism think in pictures
- But what if the picture is different than our picture?





Change



- At the individual's pace
- Change is hard
- Keep it person centered
- Strategies
 - Stories
 - Hands on

Mouthfeel

Hardness

Mouthcoating

Wetness

Heaviness Viscosity

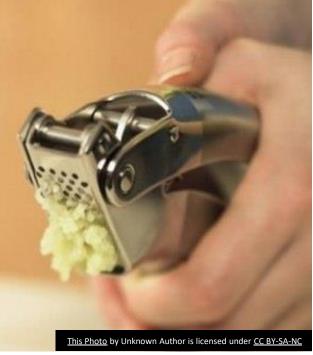
Smoothness



Smell	Rancid M	Sour	Spicy	Savory	Fruity	Fresh	Bland	
Sounds	o s fizzy	Crunchy	Snap	Grind	Smack	Gulp	Swish	Silent
Taste	A Bitter	Sour	Spicy	Salty	Sweet	Savory	Bland	
Temperature	e r t Alternating i		Hot	Cold	Cool	Warm	Room Temperature	
Texture	n g Mixed	Crunchy	Firm	Ground	Soft	Mushy	Puree	Liquid

Sensory Spectrum







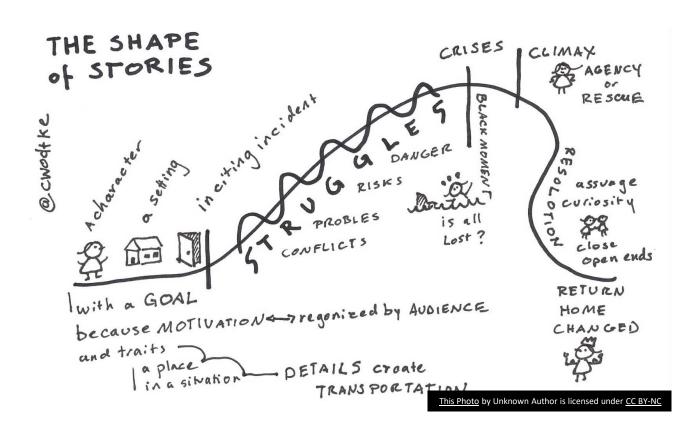






Sensory activities

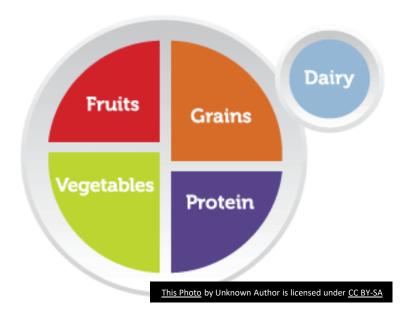
Stories

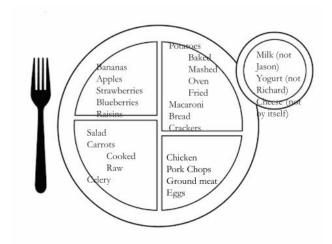


- Non-threatening
- Positive
- Create a visual picture
- Can be adapted
- Highlight the positives

Meal Planning

- At least 3 food groups
- Variety
- Incorporate favorites
- Establishing habits
- Separate out list of preferred foods in food groups







Important to teach

- Serving sizes
- Ordering at restaurants
- Appropriate mealtime conversation
- Gracefully declining food
- Habits that encourage cooking



