The Role of Nurse and Midwife in Nutritional Care

Daw Khin Mar Kyi
Vice-President (2)
Myanmar Nurse and Midwife
Association

> Introduction

- Nurses/ Midwives play pivotal role in health care services
- Nutritional care forms part of successful treatment and care
- A healthy diet / proper nutrition plays a big role in disease prevention, recovery from illness and ongoing good health

In 1861, Florence Nightingale

identified the importance of the nurse's role in nutrition care when she wrote 'Every careful observer of the sick will agree in this, that thousands of patients are annually starved in the midst of plenty, from want of attention to the ways which alone make it possible for them to take food'. MNMA

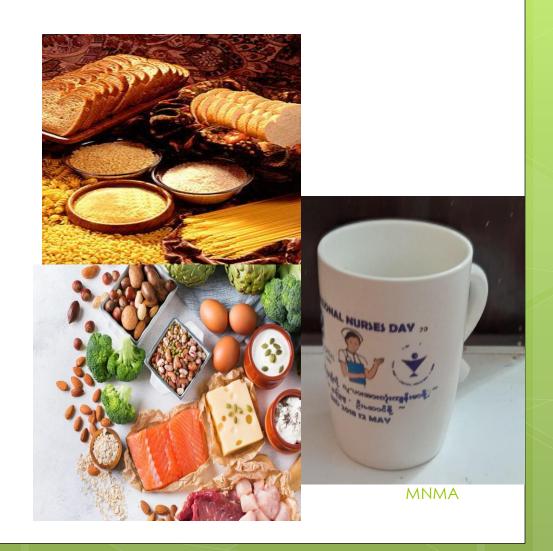


Virginia Henderson (1991)

described the 14 nursing activities described contribute to health or its recovery and include such things as: breathe normally, eat and drink adequately, eliminate body wastes, and sleep and rest. These activities could also be viewed as fundamental human needs and basic needs of the patient. MNMA

Six Essential Nutrients

- Protein
- Carbohydrate
- Fat
- Vitamin
- Mineral
- Water



Macronutrients are eaten in large amounts and include the primary building blocks of your diet — protein, carbohydrates, and fat — which provide your body with energy.

Vitamins and minerals are micronutrients, and small doses go a long way.

Water improves your brain function and mood. It acts a shock absorber and a lubricant in the body. It also helps flush out toxins, carry nutrients to cells, hydrate the body, and prevent constipation.

Proper nutrition and hydration are vital. People who eat a well-balanced diet tend to be healthier with stronger immune systems and lower risk of chronic illnesses and infectious diseases

Types of diet

(Standard hospital diets)

- Liquid diet
 Clear liquid
 Full liquid
- Soft diet
- Solid diet
- Special diet
- Convalescent diet
- Vegetarian diet
- Other diets

Liquid diet

Clear liquid

- clear water , tea or coffee without milk or cream, clear sodas, honey, ice ...
- it is often prescribed for gastrointestinal illness, before or after certain types of surgery, the postoperative patient

MNMA

Full liquid

- fruit juices, soups, ice cream, yogurt
- essential for patients who cannot chew or swallow solid foods
- for the postoperative patient, gastrointestinal illness

- Soft diet/ Semi solid/ light diet
- very tender mince, puree or ground, cooked, fish, pudding, soft bread and cereals, soft raw fruits
- simple easy digestible foods, appropriate for patients who have few or no teeth or ill-fitting dentures.
- acute infections, certain gastrointestinal
 disorders and at the post- operative stage

Solid diet / Full diet/ Regular diet

Any solid substance that is used as a source of nourishment, not counting calories, and no food are off limits, includes a variety of healthy foods from all the food group.

Special diet

Low protein diet

Low fat diet

Low calories diet

Low salt (Salt-restricted)

Low cholesterol diet

Low residue/ low-fiber diet...

High protein diet

High calories diet

High residue/ high - fiber diet...

Nutrition during the COVID-19 outbreak



Nutrition advice for adults during the COVID-19 outbreak

MNMA

Convalescent diet

The convalescent diet sometimes called light diet, suitable for convalescent client or used in minor illness but with some limitations

- milk, pudding, porridge, egg, fish, soup...

Vegetarian diet





Other diets

Islamic diet...

MNMA



The Role of Nurse and Midwife in Nutritional Care

Nurses and midwives are the main point of contact with clients/ patients, they must understand the importance of nutrition basics and be able to explain the facts about healthy food choices to their patients

MNMA

Nutritional education is the key factor

The education and training in nutrition is interdisciplinary education required by nurses, midwives, health visitors, doctors, dietician, pharmacists, dentists

All branches of nursing and midwifery should receive the same basic nutrition education





AMMA

Provide information in nutritional education such as essential nutrients, basic required amount, types of diet, food hygiene, regular meal time, drug and food interaction, malnutrition and complications, etc.

The role of the nurse and midwife in the nutritional care of patients and clients is extremely vary and can range from promoting a healthy diet in a client to the provision of parenteral nutrition to a critically ill patient.

Nutritional care is dependent on careful management supported by an effective infrastructure and policy.

Nurses now more difficult in preparation and serving of food for a nurse to provide food on demand.

- Nutritional care must be taken into consideration during the entire care process
- All patients are required to have a nutritional assessment completed on admission.
 - Nutritional pattern/ eating pattern

- Patient's nutritional status
- Ability to eat
- Allergy
- Appetite, nausea and vomiting
- Require assistance either to feed themselves or to be fed by another person

- All patients are required to have an individualized nutritional care plan, intake and output chart, nursing note as required
- Supporting / assisting patients in eating will help patients maintain or improve their nutritional status

- Focus on the patient's mealtime and create a pleasant and enjoyable environment for patients
- Adequate nursing or other support, such as relatives and careers, should be available to ensure that assistance required by patients at mealtime is provided

 Provision of food also has implications for the emotional well-being of the patient, familiar foods are important in highly stressful situations
 Participation of patient and relatives is an important

- Encourage and assist patients to maintain their oral care and denture care as needed
- The nurse's role is important in Ryle's tube feeding, enteral nutrition via a gastrostomy tube and parenteral nutrition

- Keeping a patient well nourished for some cases is one of the most difficult arts within nursing such as long comatose patient, congestive heart failure...
- There is to be a dedicated nutritional care resource nurse/ nutrition nurse specialist in every clinical setting

Nursing process

Nursing diagnosis: Altered nutrition: less than body requirement related to difficulty in swelling, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting

Nursing diagnosis: Altered nutrition: potential for more than body requirement related to decreased activity pattern

Conclusion

- Nurses and midwives must pay attention to the nutritional needs of patients or clients
- Nutritional care which promotes recovery from illness and the quality of life (QOL) of patients
- Nutritional nursing care is dependent on the interactions between the nurse/ midwife and patient, between the nurse/midwife and the team, and the nurse/midwife and the organization.

MNMA

References

Arkansas State University(2016) The Role of Nurses and Nutrition in Healthy Patients, *Available on <u>Arkansas State</u>* online RN to BSN program.

Assessed on 20.9,2020

Carpenito, L.J., (2002) Nursing Diagnosis: Application to Clinical Practice, Lippincott, Philadelphia

Green, S., Jackson, P., (2002) Nutrition and nurse education, *Nursing Times* VOL: 98, ISSUE: 34, P. 59 Assessed on 28.9.2020

HealthlineMedical News TodayGreatist, Essential nutrients: What they are and why you need them, Nutrition new letter

Available on www.healthline.com Assessed on 20.9,2020

Jefferies, D., Johnson, M., Ravens, J.(2018) Nurturing and nourishing: the nurses' role in nutritional care, *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 20, 317– 330, Blackwell Publishing Ltd, Assessed 20.9.2020

Medical News Today (2020) what is nutrition and why does is matter: *News letter*, Healthlines Media UK Ltd, Brighton

Assessed on 6.10.2020

Scribd (2013)_Standard hospital diets, Published in: Health & Medicine,

Assessed on 29 .9.2020

Available on Scribd's **General Terms of Use**

The world Health Organization (2020) *Healthy diet.*

Available on www.who.int., Assessed on 6.10.2020

The world Health Organization (2020) *Nutritional* advice for adult COVID-19

Available on www.who.int., Assessed on 21.10.2020

