

# IDDSI Implementation - a partnership approach





- No disclosures
- No commercial affiliations or funding



# Organisational partners







- Acute NHS trust
  - Two hospitals, 1100+ inpatient beds, secondary & tertiary care specialties
- City Health Care Partnership Community Interest Company
  - Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire
  - Inner city and large rural area





- Adult community SLT services (no Paediatrics or Adults with Learning Disabilities)
  - Both areas kept informed re IDDSI project
- Three SLT teams (Hull stroke, Hull community rehab, East Riding community rehab)
- Three community bed settings



#### Timeline



- Commenced late January 2018
  - IDDSI changes are coming
    - The penny dropped!
  - Making a choice
    - Mobilise or manage the consequences...
  - Identifying key partners
    - Internal and external
  - Aware
  - Prepare
  - Adopt



# **Key Partners**



- Suppliers (e.g. Nutricia)
- Health care partners (e.g. CHCP)
- Other SLT services (e.g. ALD and Paeds)
- Dietetics
- Pharmacy
- Catering
- Nursing
- Care records service / IT
- Communications team



#### Aware



- Initial briefing
  - SLT + Dietetics
  - Nutricia presentation
- Project board
  - Key partners + clear agreements
- Swallowing Awareness Day (March 2018)







# Prepare



- Flow testing session
  - SLT
  - Dietetics
  - Nutricia







## Prepare



- Assurance testing (with East Sussex)
  - Stage 1 to level 2 22 assessed, 91% ok
  - Stage 2 to level 3 reassessed all
  - Stage 3 to level 4 direct swap
- Thinking in dual terminology
- Targeted training
  - Priority order
  - Nutricia representative
- Ward posters



# Adopt - fluids go live



- Dual prescribing week
- Preparation day
- Go live (fluids)
  - Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2018
  - Cayder report
  - Update
    - Medical notes
    - Cayder
    - Prescriptions
    - Signage etc



### fluids go live

- Swap thickener stock
- Tin wrap-round





- Old stock to Catering
- New level 1 anecdotal benefits



#### NUTILIS CLEAR - NEW SCOOP AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

The Neyal College of Speech and Language Thompsits and the Shish Dictoic Association advected the adoption of the informational Dysphagia Dict Standardisation initiative (1003) framework for Thickening dinks. In order to align with this change, the secops in the Shis Supplie, Clear will be changing from a purple 5g secop to a green 1.35g secop and the directions for use on the label of Supplie, Clear will be different. These new Shis will be casely identificable due to a red information stoken on the Shi lid.

#### Previous Directions for use:

UK National Descript on:	
Previous Stages per 200mi	Old purp is scoop No. of scoops
Stage 1	1(2g)
Stage 2	2 (5g)
Stage 2	2 (9g)

#### New Directions for use:

IDOS Framework	
New Levelz per 200ml	New green accop
Levell	1 (1.25g)
Level2	2 (2.5g)
Level3	3 (3.75g)
Level 4	7 (8.75g)

THIS CHANGE APPECTS THE NUMBER OF SCOOPS REQUIRED TO THICKEN DRINKS.

Please refer to the Speech & Language Therapy (SLT) recommendations in the medical notes or on Cagging to see which level of thickness each patient requires.

If in doubt, please seek advice from the Speech & Language Therapy Department on:

HRI - 604351 CHH - (77)5155

Subjective are a special of a Special Medical Purposes for the dietary management of dysphagis and must be used under medical supervision. This information is intended for Healthcare Professionals on iy.

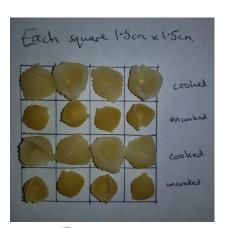


# Adopt - diets go live



- Testing
- Developing new meals
- More testing
- "Easy Chew"
- Catering team education
- Preparation day
- Go live (diet)
  - Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> September 2018







### Community Roll Out Challenges



- 3 neighbouring Acute Trusts
- Multiple thickening products
- Diffuse and varied range of people requiring IDDSI information and education
- Clients on thickening products long term (i.e. no longer known to SLT services)
- SLT services with staffing issues and varied waiting times
- Differences in catering suppliers



#### The risks



- Confusion
  - patients, carers, care homes & care agencies, health professionals
- Incorrect consistencies
- Increased incidence of
  - chest infections
  - hospital admissions
- Increased re-referrals and waiting times



# Managing the risks



- Clear Communication
  - patients
  - stakeholders
- Monitoring communication effectiveness
- Training provision
- Clear reporting mechanisms to
  - manage enquiries
  - monitor for incidents



# To Map or Not to Map?



- New IDDSI tins would not display mapping old stages to new levels information
- Potential risks of direct mapping (without reassessing)
- Dosage changes prevented direct mapping (to varying degree, depending on supplier)
- Client confusion and risk of equating UK stage 1 to IDDSI level 1 etc

# Mapping with managed risk



- Mapping stages to levels information in letters to clients and health professionals
- Identified main area of risk
  - stage 2 across to level 3 due to dosage change
- Signs of penetration / aspiration included in letters, posters etc
- SLT telephone numbers widely shared
- Patient self-referrals



#### What to communicate?



- What is IDDSI and rationale for change
- Product changes
- Differing timelines
- Potential for confusion
- Impact on them / their role
- Risks to be aware of
- How to get more information



### Who to communicate with?



- SLT Team
- MDT Colleagues
- Pharmacists
- GPs
- Care Homes / Care Agencies
- Patients on caseload / waiting lists
- Patients no longer under SLT care
- CHCP managers and colleagues



## Aware & Prepare



- SLT Team meeting
- Swallowing Awareness Day
- Emails to key Managers
- CHCP connect 'internal facebook'
- CHCP facebook page
- Communications Team



### Aware: GPs & Pharmacies



- Prior to HEY Go Live: Letter sent via GP portal and weekly Pharmacy bulletin
  - explained IDDSI and changes to Nutilis Clear
- Flyer to GPs and Pharmacies to give out to patients
  - main communication method to patients no longer known to SLT
- Continued to update as different manufacturers switch to IDDSI



# Care Homes and Care Agencies



- May 2018 Care Home medicines management team emailed letter to all nursing and care homes with flyer
- Nutricia sent information to care homes
- Local Swallowing Awareness Event
  - invite sent out with all emails and letters
- June 2018 List of key homes provided to Nutricia to provide direct training



### Clients



- All active clients on SLT caseloads sent written information or direct review (depending on risk)
- Clients on waiting list sent written information and telephoned if needed (depending on risk)
- Clients not known to SLT to be given information by GP and/or pharmacist



# Awareness & Training



Swallowing Awareness Event 5<sup>th</sup> June 2018









# Swallowing Awareness Event



- Stalls from
  - Nutricia
  - Speech and Language Therapy
  - Oral Health Promotion
  - Nutrition & Dietetics
  - Medicines Management
  - Occupational Therapy
  - Physiotherapy
- Over 60 people attend from a range of health & social care organisations

## Awareness & Training



- Health Expo 5<sup>th</sup> July
- GP Protected Learning Event 15<sup>th</sup> July







# Internal Training



#### **High Priority Training**

- Staff on inpatient units
- Key MDT colleagues

#### Longer Term

- E-learning training package
- Internal Training Diary Dates





# Care Home Training



- Swallowing Awareness event
- List of key homes highlighted to Nutricia representative and training commenced (June 2018)
- SLT staff datixes relating to care homes and IDDSI management
  - highlighted for training



# Adopt



- End of May 2018 Community teams in CHCP went live for IDDSI fluids
- Staff use full descriptor to avoid confusion e.g. IDDSI Level 2 Mildly Thick
- Recommendation to GPs regarding prescribing IDDSI aligned gum based thickeners
  - Acute discharge letter re continuing same thickener until review

#### And this...





Health

#### Patients 'choked on hospital soft food'

O 27 June 2018 Share

Dr Kathy McLean, executive medical director at NHS Improvement, said: "Vulnerable patients have died or been harmed because there is confusion in the way people describe what type of food is suitable for those with swallowing or chewing difficulties.

NHS Improvement now wants all NHS staff to use clearly categorised food textures - as published by the International Dysphagia Diet Standardisation Initiative - to make sure patients are fed safely and correctly according to their individual needs.









Resources to support safer modifict ion of food and drink 27 June 2018

Alert reference number: NHS/PSA/RE/2018/004

Resource Alert

Dysphagia is the medical term for swallowing difficities and a sign or symptom of disease, which may be neurological, muscular, physiological or structural. Dysphagia affects people of all ages in all types of care setting. Food bexture modifiction is widely accepted as a way to manage dysphagia

Terms for flud thi okeni rg, such as 'oustar d thickness', have varied locally and numerical scales have been used by industry. National standard termidology for modifie food texture, including terms such as 'fork-mashable', 2 was agreed in 2011 and widely adopted by the hospital catering industry and many clinical settings. However, local variations have persisted for both food and fluid text un-econfusing patients, carers and healthcare staff. The imprecise term 'soft diet' continues to be used to refer to the modifie food textur, a required by nationts with dysphagia, and others without dysphagia, for example, with lost dentures, jaw surgery, frailty or impulsive eating.

A review of National Reporting and Learning System (NRLS) incidents over a recent two-year period identifie seven reports where patients appear to have come to significant harm because of confusion about the meaning of the term 'soft diet'. These incidents included choking requiring an emergency team response, and aspiration pneumonia; two patients died. An example incident reads: "Patient with documented dysphagia given soft diet including mince and peas at lunch...unresponsive episode.... Diffictly ventilating patient over night. Peas (suctioned out via) endotracheal tube." Around 270 similar incidents reported no harm or low harm such as coughing or a brief choking episode.

These incidents suggest the continuing widespread use of the term 'soft diet' can lead to patients needing a particular type of modifie d to being har nod.

The International Dysphagia Diet Standardisation Initiative (IDDS) has developed a standard terminology with a colour and numerical index to describe texture modifict im for food and drink, 3 Manufacturers will be changing their labelling and instructions accordingly, and aim to complete this by April 2019.

Transition from the current range of food and drink texture descriptors to IDDSI framework for people with dysphagia needs careful local planning to ensure it happens as soon and as safely as possible.

For practical reasons and to reduce the risk of errors, IDDS food texture descriptors also need to be adopted for patients who do not have dysphagia but for other clinical reasons need a modifie text ur e diet equivalent to IDDS levels 6 to 4 (usually in the short-term). IDDSI point out that within a regular (level 7) diet there are many easier to chew options and these may be suitable for some of these patients.4 The needs of non-dysphagia patients should be noted in care plans, including steps to address the cause of the problem and return them to a normal texture diet as soon as possible. We would not expect these patients to need to be prescribed thickeners.

This alert provides links to a range of resources improvement this uk/resources ransition-to-IDDSI-framework to assist with transition to the IDDSI framework and eliminate use of imprecise terminology, including 'soft diet', for all patients.

#### Actions

Who: All organisations providing NHSfunded-care for patients who have dysphagia or need the texture of their diet modifie for a her reasons, including acute, mental health and learning disabilities. trusts, community services, general practices\* and community pharmacies\*

When: To start immediately and be completed by 1 April 2019



1 Identify a senior clinical leader who will bring together key individuals. (including speech and language therapists, dietitians, nurses, medical staff, pharmacists and catering services) to plan and co-ordinate safe and effective local transition to the IDDS framework and eliminate use of imprecise terminology including 'soft



Develop a local implementation plan. including revising systems for ordering diets, local training, clinical procedures and protocols, and patien



/3\ Through a local communications strategy (eg newsletters, local awareness campaigns etc) ensure that all relevant staff are aware of relevant IDDS resources and importance of eliminating imprecise terminology including 'soft diet', and understand their role in the local implementation

Community pharmacy services and general practices are not required to develop the full implied mentation plan above, but should use appropriate resources when prescribing or dispensing modifie diet products (ea thickening powder) to help patient and their carers understand the changes to termi-

See page 2 for references, stakeholder engagement and advice on who this alert should be directed to.





- Identify key partners
- Agree timelines (if in your control)
- Agree action leads
- Communicate repeatedly
- Provide training
  - variety of trainers and resources
- Consult others
  - use their learning and resources
- GO FOR IT!



# One year later...







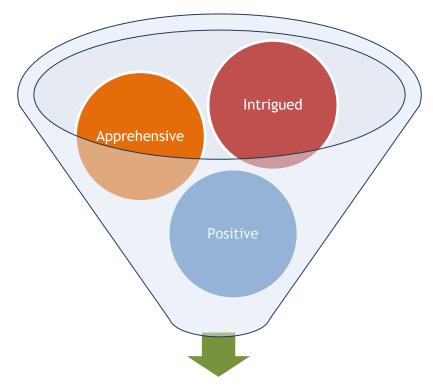
- IDDSI embedded in acute organisation
- Ongoing ad hoc education
- Ongoing Catering developments
- Information booklets / leaflets
- IDDSI updates
  - Why temperature is so important
  - Framework & testing methods (July 2019)
- Wider dysphagia work



# Acute SLTs feedback - April 2019 (thank you to SLT student Laura Girling)



Short anonymous survey (n=12)



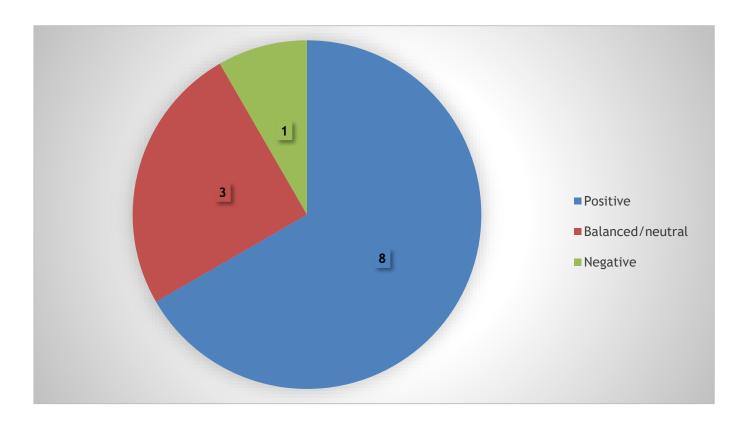
'I think IDDSI was needed for international standardisation and it was great for Hull to be an early implementer site'



# How did you feel about the introduction of IDDSI?



'Fine, had been expecting it for many years so was a relief it finally happened!'

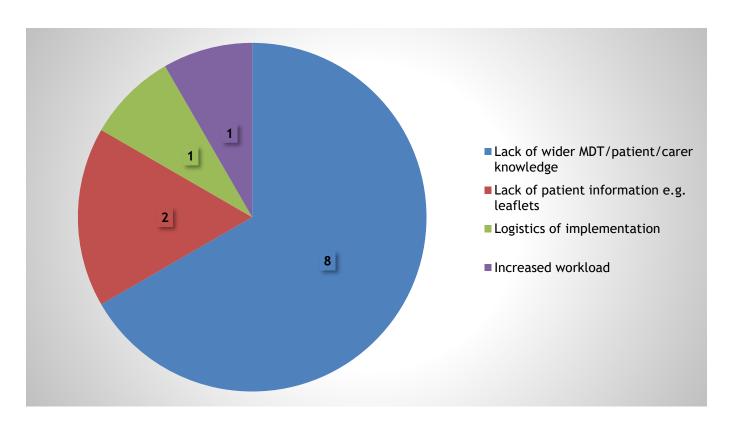




# What challenges have you faced during introduction?



- 'Ward staff lack of understanding about diet consistencies.'
- 'A lack of written patient information.'

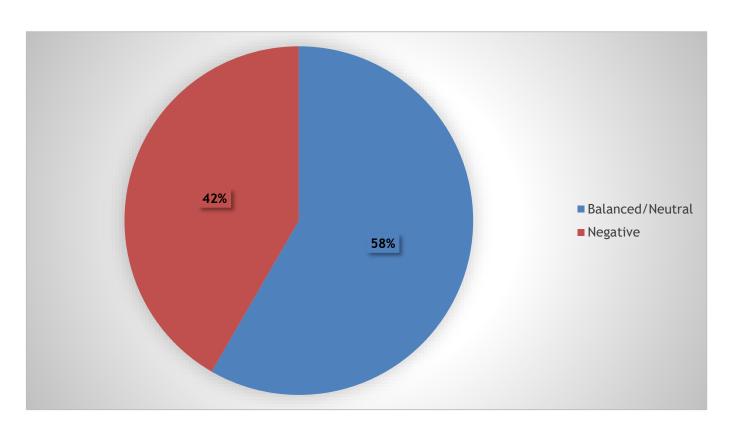




## How has the introduction impacted your workload?



'Slight increase in education re how to test diet and fluids properly.'

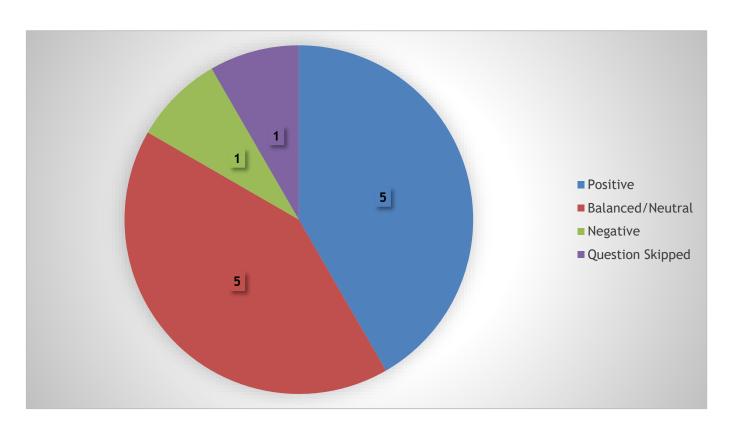




## Has the introduction of IDDSI changed your clinical practice?



'I don't think that it has changed my practice but it is evidence based, which is much better.'

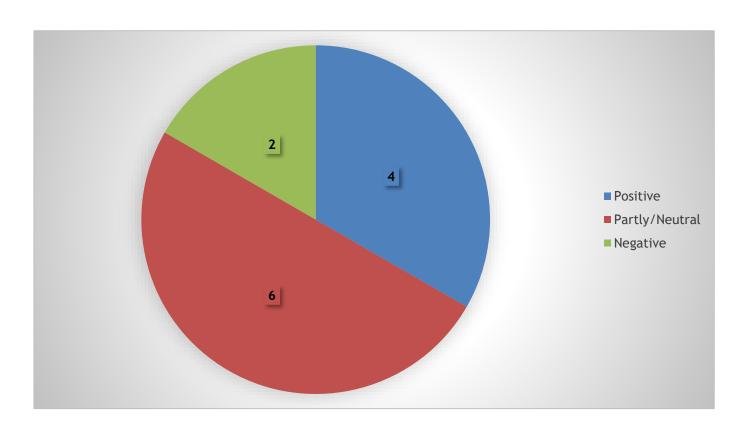




## Do you feel IDDSI suits your patients' needs? Why?



'Probably but there is not much clarification on IDDSI level 7 easy chew so I tend to avoid it.'





#### Positives



- 'Think it went very smoothly'
- 'Better reliability with fluid consistencies'
- 'For SLTs moving to other trusts, it will be easier as they will be using same terminology'
- 'It seems more accurate in terms of what we should be trialling on assessments etc'

### Negatives



- 'No capacity to provide adequate training to nursing staff'
- 'Lack of clear written supportive information for patients and wider MDT'
- 'Sometimes difficult to find appropriate items to trial, particularly at 5/6 levels'
- 'SLT and ward staff should have been better prepared for it'

#### Neutral



- 'It hasn't significantly impacted my workload'
- 'As all patients are different, I have not been able to spot any differences between the use of the old textures and stages and the new levels'
- 'Mostly indifferent....prefer it than the old system as it is more prescriptive and less room for error'

### Community SLT feedback

(thank you to peer colleague Anna Ray)





- Patient safety improvement
- Easy to test (fluids and diet)
  - Helps with training (e.g. fork pressure test)
- Safeguarding



Little margin for error (level 1)



Very prescriptive





## Dietetic team (acute)



- 'Training from SLT, attending CPD and ongoing meetings was invaluable in ironing out issues as we went along'
- 'Communication and close working with yourself was crucial'



## Catering team (acute)



- 'Initially it appeared to be a huge challenge with many obstacles, however the catering team wanted to be proactive and support with this initiative'
- 'Lots of work and product development was undertaken'
- 'It has been a positive experience and the whole catering team gained new knowledge and awareness from the implementation'
- 'The most positive motivator was for our patient safety.'

#### Other



- MDT colleagues like the simplicity and colour differentiation
- Queries easier to resolve (e.g. ward caterer and nursing staff)



 Patient feedback (comparing old UK with new IDDSI) not available

#### Overall



- Improved awareness of swallowing disorders
  - across multiple settings and professions (including consultants)
- Greater SLT profile
- IDDSI clearer than UK descriptors
  - Less room for ambiguity
- One thickening product in our region
- Care facilities need on-going support
  - As was the case prior to IDDSI adoption
- Range of education materials needed ? one national repository
  - Accessible / Easy Read leaflets
  - Detailed information (East Yorkshire booklet)
  - On-line training (? in development)



# Early implementation - benefits and challenges



Benefits	Challenges
Can be innovative	Unable to learn from others
Raising profile	Vulnerability
Ok to make mistakes	Will make mistakes
Platform for future projects	Expectations
Enhance reputation	Harm reputation
Partnership working	Silos
Done and dusted	Additional work



## Summary



- IDDSI One year on
  - Still learning
  - Absolutely worth it
  - Would do it again but...
    - We'd rather not!
    - Still questions
    - More evidence required
    - More work to do



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#### And remember...



Not all pastas are created equal!











