NUTRITION FOR ONCOLOGY PATIENTS: A TOOLKIT FOR HCPs

October 29, 2024

Provided by The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society



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WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Margaret Martin, RD, MS, LDN, CDCES

Registered Dietitian, Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics
Licensed Dietitian/Nutritionist in the State of Tennessee
Certified Diabetes Care and Education Specialist
The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society, Nutrition Education Services Center
Rye Brook, NY



TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity is intended for oncology nurses, registered dietitians, social workers, and other healthcare professionals involved in the care of patients with cancer.

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this activity, participants will be better able to:

- Describe the benefits of proactive nutrition interventions for a patient with cancer
- Explain the validated nutrition screening tools
- Identify patients at risk of malnutrition by using nutrition screening tools
- Identify patients with food insecurities and address the needs of these patients, including underserved populations
- Provide nutrition education and resources to support patients, caregivers, and healthcare professionals



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CE DESIGNATION

Registered Nursing Credit Designation

Approval for nurses has been obtained by the National Office of The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society under Provider Number CEP 5832 to award 1.0 continuing education contact hour through the California Board of Registered Nursing.

Registered Dietitian Credit Designation

Nutrition for Oncology Patients: A Toolkit for HCPs awards 1.0 CPEUs in accordance with the Commission on Dietetic Registration's CPEU Prior Approval Program.

Social Worker Continuing Education

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS) Provider Number 1105, is approved as an ACE provider to offer social work continuing education by the Association of Social Work Boards (ASWB) Approved Continuing Education (ACE) program. Regulatory boards are the final authority on courses accepted for continuing education credit. ACE provider approval period: 12/10/2023-12/10/2026. Social workers completing this course receive 1.0 clinical continuing education credit.

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS) is recognized by the New York State Education Departments State Board for Social Work as an approved provider of continuing education for licensed social workers #0117. LLS maintains responsibility for the program. Social workers will receive 1.5 clinical CE contact hour for this activity.

Support Statement

There is no commercial support associated with this CE activity.

Providers

This activity is provided by The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society.



DISCLOSURE

Disclosure & Conflict of Interest Policy

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society requires all persons who may impact the content of a continuing education (CE) activity, including faculty and planners, to fully disclose current and recent financial relationships with commercial interests. A conflict of interest may be considered to exist if such a person has financial relationships with the grantor or any non-eligible entities (commercial interests) that may have a direct impact on the content of the program. Financial relationship is defined as being a shareholder, consultant, grant recipient, research participant, employee, and/or recipient of other financial or material support. Recent is defined as within the past 24 months. These disclosures will be provided to learners prior to the start of the CE activity.

Planning Committee and Content/Peer Reviewers

The planners and content reviewers from The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society do not have any relevant financial relationships to disclose with ineligible companies unless listed below.

Disclosure of Unlabeled Use

This educational activity may contain discussions of published and/or investigational uses of agents that are not indicated by the FDA. The planners of this CE activity do not recommend the use of any agent outside of the labeled indications. The opinions expressed in the accredited CE activity are those of the presenters and do not necessarily represent the views of the planners. Please refer to the official prescribing information for each product for discussion of approved indications, contraindications, and warnings.

Disclaimer

Participants have an implied responsibility to use the newly acquired information to enhance patient outcomes and their own professional development. The information presented in this CE activity is not meant to serve as a guideline for patient management. Any procedures, medications, or other courses of diagnosis or treatment discussed or suggested in this CE activity should not be used by clinicians without evaluation of their patient's conditions and possible contraindications and/or dangers in use, review of any applicable manufacturer's product information, and comparison with recommendations of other authorities.



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SPEAKERS

Heather Knutson, MS, RD, CSO, LD

Registered Dietitian, Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics
Licensed Dietitian in the State of Minnesota
Board Certified in Oncology Nutrition
The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society, Nutrition Education Services Center
Rye Brook, NY

Alison Ryan, PA-C, MS, RD, CSO

Physician Assistant-Certified
Registered Dietitian
Board Certified in Oncology Nutrition
Compass Oncology, part of The US Oncology Network
Portland, OR



FACULTY DISCLOSURES

- Heather Knutson Nothing to disclose.
- Margaret Martin Nothing to disclose.
- Alison Ryan Nothing to disclose.



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METHOD OF PARTICIPATION

There are no fees for participating in or receiving credits for this CE activity. For information on applicability and acceptance of continuing education credit for this activity, please consult your professional licensing board.

Learners must participate in the entire CE activity and complete and submit the evaluation form to earn credit. Once completed, the certificate will be generated and emailed to the email address you provide. If you have questions regarding the receipt of your certificate, please contact us via email at ProfEducation@LLS.org.



WHY IS NUTRITION CARE IMPORTANT FOR A PERSON WITH CANCER?

- Cancer affects many Americans
- Cancer can profoundly affect nutrition status and affect nutrition-related, co-morbid conditions
- Few people have access to nutrition care before, during, or after a cancer diagnosis
- Poor nutrition status is strongly predictive of poor health outcomes and reduced quality of life



Trujillo E. Inadequate Nutrition Coverage in Outpatient Cancer Centers: Results of a National Survey. Journal of Oncology. November 2019 https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1155/2019/7462940

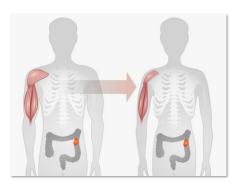
Lis CG, et al. Role of nutritional status in predicting quality of life outcomes in cancer – a systematic review of the epidemiological literature. Nutrition Journal, 2012.

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WHY IS NUTRITION CARE IMPORTANT FOR A PERSON WITH CANCER?

Malnutrition is associated with:

- Longer hospital stays
- Increased morbidity and mortality rates
- Delayed wound healing
- Decreased muscle function and decreased autonomy
- Decreased quality of life



Furthermore, malnutrition negatively affects treatment tolerance (including anticancer drugs, surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy), increased side effects, causes adverse reactions, treatment interruptions, postoperative complications, and higher hospital readmission rates



LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY

Van Cutsem, The causes and consequences of cancer-associated malnutrition. Eur J Oncol Nurs. 2005.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF WHEN YOU HEAR THE WORD MALNUTRITION?



Compass oncology

kgtoh/iStock/Thinkstock

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POLLING QUESTION 1

WHAT PERCENT OF PATIENTS WITH CANCER EXPERIENCE MALNUTRITION?

- a) 5-19%
- b) 20-70%
- c) 71-90%
- d) >90%



POLLING QUESTION 1

WHAT PERCENT OF PATIENTS WITH CANCER EXPERIENCE MALNUTRITION?

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- d) >90%



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DEFINING NUTRITIONAL STATUS/MALNUTRITION

According to the American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, Malnutrition is:

- A state of nutrition in which a deficiency, excess, or imbalance of energy, protein, and other nutrients causes measurable adverse effects on body function and clinical outcome.
- Estimates for how many people with cancer will experience malnutrition range from 20% to more than 70%.



Beirer A. Malnutrition and Cancer, diagnosis and treatment. European Medical Oncology, 2021.

UNINTENTIONAL WEIGHT LOSS AND/OR LOSS OF LEAN BODY MASS ARE HALLMARK

- An inflammatory process causes short- and long-term mobilization of fat and lean body tissues
- Inappropriate and continued mobilization of lean tissue
- Failure to preserve lean tissue
- Failure to upregulate hunger hormones
- Sometimes called "Secondary Sarcopenia"



Berardi E, et. al. A Pound of Flesh: What Cachexia Is and What It Is Not. Diagnostics, 2021.

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WHY IS MALNUTRITION SO HARMFUL?

LOSS OF <u>LEAN BODY MASS</u> (LBM)

- Organs
- Muscle
 - Skeletal Muscle: attached to bones and moves the skeleton
 - · Smooth Muscle: located in the walls of hollow internal structures
 - · Cardiac Muscle: forms the heart
- Bone
- Red and white blood cells, platelets, plasma and serum proteins, connective tissue...







Wardlaw GM, Kessel M. Perspectives in Nutrition. 5th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2002.

MALNUTRITION/UNDERNUTRITION HAS MANY FACES

- Very low BMI is one way to define undernutrition (BMI less than 18.5 kg/m²)
- A change in body weight is another way to define malnutrition
 - Involuntary loss of 10% or more of usual body weight within 6 months, or involuntary loss of greater than or 5% or more of usual body weight in 1 month
 - · Involuntary weight loss of 10 lbs in 6 months
- Looks can be deceiving! Someone that appears overweight, may have malnutrition. You must ask the questions to truly assess their nutritional status!
- Eating less than 50-75% of estimated energy needs for more than 1 week is another way to define malnutrition

LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY

White JV, Guenter P, et al. Consensus Statement: Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics and American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition: Characteristics Recommended for the Identification and Documentation of Adult Malnutrition (Under-nutrition). JPEN J Parent Ent Nutr. 2012; 36:275-283

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LET'S IDENTIFY AN EASY-TO-USE SCREENING TOOL



Identifying patients at risk for malnutrition and early intervention can help reduce these negative outcomes.



Nutritional Risk Screening in Cancer Patients: The First Step Toward Better Clinical Outcome. Front Nutr, 2021 Apr 7

MST— MALNUTRITION SCREENING TOOL

1. Have you lost weight recently without trying? 0 No Unsure If Yes, how much weight (kg) have you lost? 6 - 1011 – 15 3 > 15 Unsure 2 Weight Loss Score: 2. Have you been eating poorly because of a decreased appetite? 0 No Yes 1 Appetite Score: Total MST Score (weight loss + appetite scores)

compass oncology

A score of 2 or more means there is risk for malnutrition!

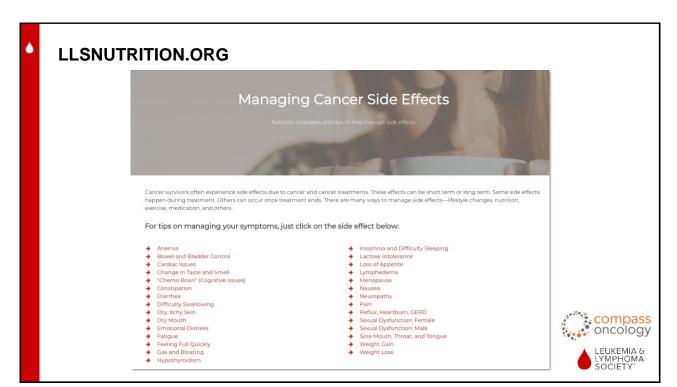
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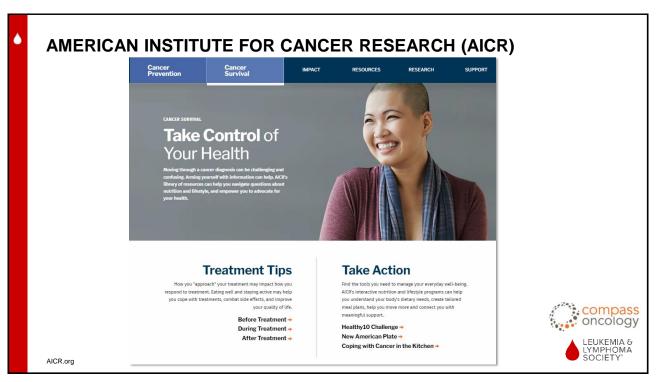
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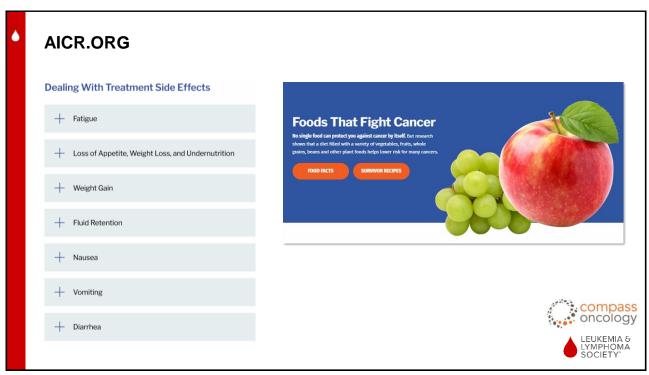
NUTRITION INFORMATION RESOURCES—WEB-BASED INFORMATION

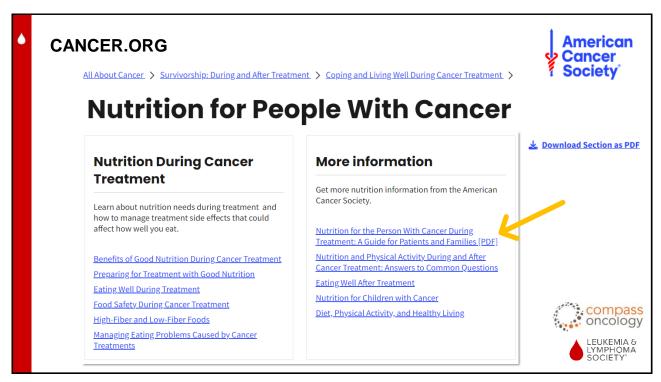
- LLS.org/Nutrition
- AICR.org
- Cancer.org
- Cancer.gov
- CancerSupportCommunity.org

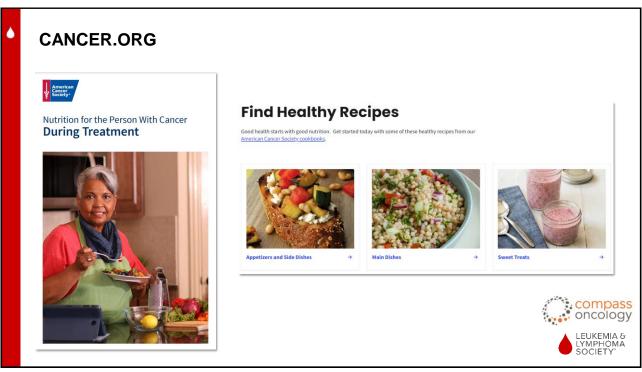








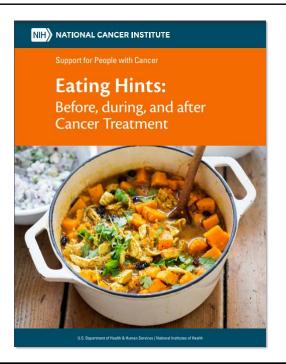




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CANCERSUPPORTCOMMUNITY.ORG

Home > Get Educated & Inspired > Navigating Cancer > Diet & Nutrition

Diet & Nutrition During Cancer Treatment





CANCERSUPPORTCOMMUNITY.ORG







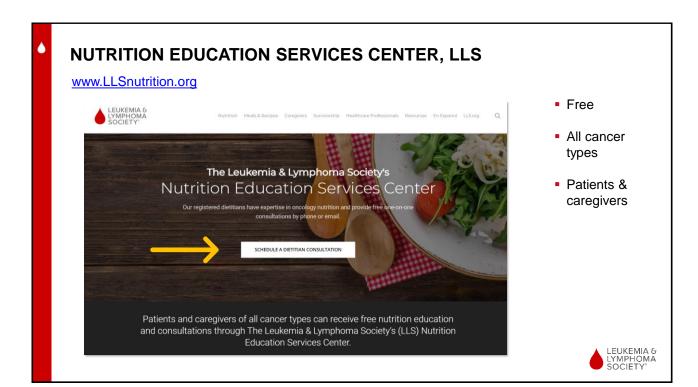
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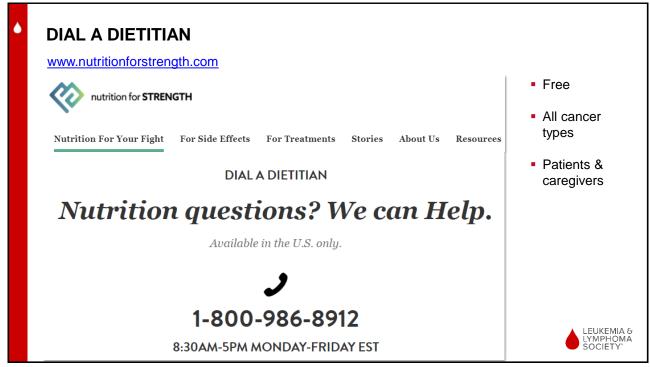
PATIENT & CAREGIVER RESOURCES— FOR NUTRITION SCREENING & ASSESSMENT

- Nutrition Education Services Center, LLS: www.LLSnutrition.org
- Dial a Dietitian: www.nutritionforstrength.com
- Cancer Nutrition Care: www.cancernutritioncare.com
- Find a Nutrition Expert Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics: www.eatright.org/find-a-nutrition-expert
- Cultured Health: www.iamculturedhealth.com

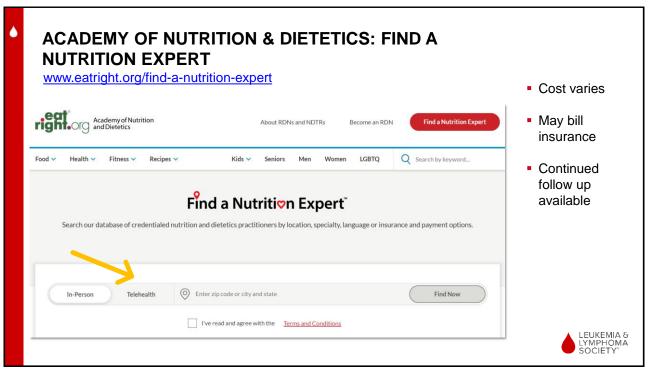


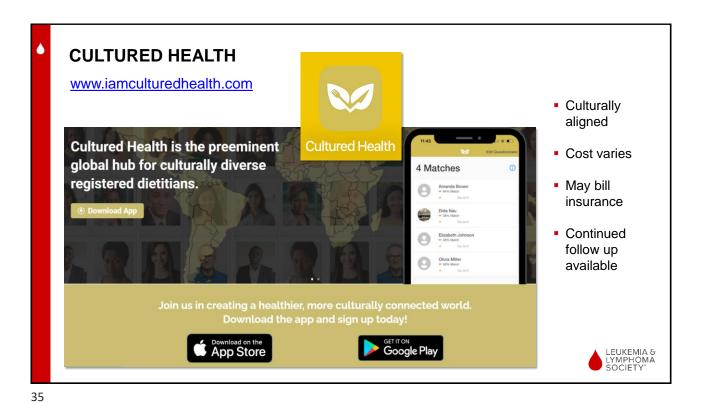












RESOURCES FOR NUTRITION SERVICES IN YOUR ORGANIZATION OR COMMUNITY

Call or email your local dietitian

Consult with your social workers for local and other resources





LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT FOOD INSECURITY



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POLLING QUESTION 2

IS FOOD INSECURITY A MODIFIABLE FACTOR IN CANCER CARE?

- a) Yes, addressing food insecurity can improve treatment adherence and overall health outcomes in cancer patients.
- b) No, food insecurity has no impact on cancer care and is unrelated to treatment success.
- c) Yes, but only in certain populations where nutrition is less emphasized in treatment plans.
- d) No, because food insecurity is primarily a social issue that does not affect medical care directly.



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DEFINING FOOD INSECURITY

 A "household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food" for an active, healthy life"



US Department of Agriculture



FACTORS INCREASING RISK OF FOOD INSECURITY

winderemployed single elderly black chronicdisease sick childrenathomenonwhite disabled poverty winderen and sabled poverty winderen and stressed malnourished unemployed

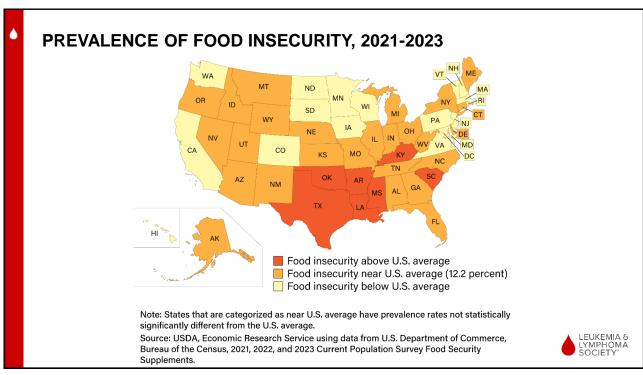


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PREVALENCE OF FOOD INSECURITY (FI) IN THE US

- 18 million (13.5%) of US households were FI in 2023 (USDA)
- Households with children, Black and Hispanic households, and single-parent households experience FI at even higher rates
- Inability to shop, carry food home, and prepare nutritious meals can affect older adults' FI as much as financial issues (Older Adults FI)





POLLING QUESTION 3:

CANCER SURVIVORS WHO EXPERIENCE FOOD INSECURITY ARE MORE LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE:

- a) Desired weight loss
- b) Depression
- c) Community support
- d) Ease in access to resources



POLLING QUESTION 3:

CANCER SURVIVORS WHO EXPERIENCE FOOD INSECURITY ARE MORE LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE:

- a) Desired weight loss
- b) Depression
- c) Community support
- d) Ease in access to resources

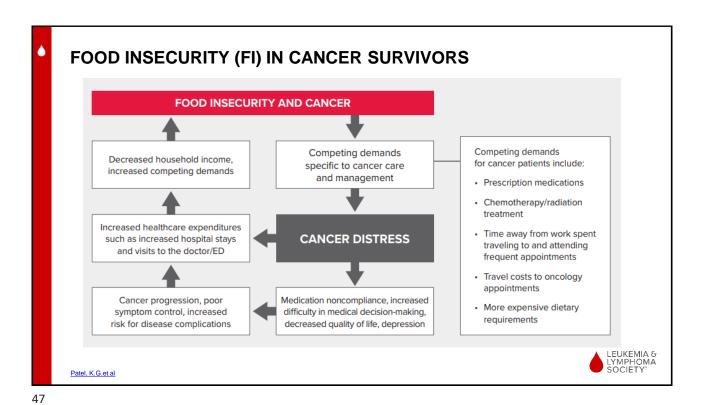


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FOOD INSECURITY (FI) IN CANCER SURVIVORS

- 32% of cancer survivors vs 10.5% of all households reported food insecurity in 2018-2021 (Charkhchi et al & USDA)
- Malnutrition can be a by-product of FI, especially when available food may carry lower nutrient quality = nutrition insecurity
- Cancer survivors with FI experience:
 - QOL and health outcomes (Kolesar et al)
 - Symptoms (fatigue, pain, & sleep challenges) (ACCC)
 - Medication adherence (ACCC)





HOW DO WE IDENTIFY THOSE AT RISK FOR FI?



Identifying patients at risk for food insecurity and early intervention can help reduce these negative outcomes.

Robien, K et al.

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IDENTIFY PATIENTS AT RISK FOR FI

Hunger Vital Sign™

Preface questions with "I ask all of my patients about access to food. There are many community resources	Date:		
available often free of charge for individuals. For each statement, please tell me if it was often true, sometimes true, or never true."	Often True	Sometimes True	Never True
Within the past 12 months I/we were worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.			
 Within the past 12 months the food I/we bought just didn't last and I/we didn't have the money to get more. 			
"Often true" or "sometimes true" to any statement indicates th	e patient is	at risk for foo	d/nutrition

"Often true" or "sometimes true" to any statement indicates the patient is at risk for food/nutrition insecurity.



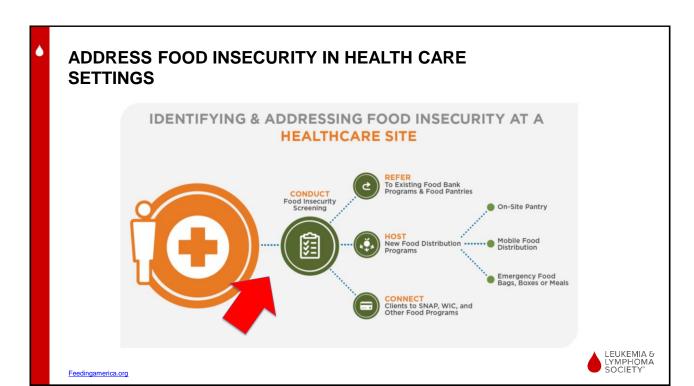
Hager, E. R. et al.

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NOW THAT YOU KNOW WHAT TO LOOK FOR, HOW CAN YOU HELP?









FOOD INSECURITY RESOURCES FOR PATIENTS

- Health Insurance Benefits: meals, medically tailored meals, food boxes, grocery vouchers
- Employer Resources & Employee Assistance Programs
- Federal Food Programs SNAP, WIC, Meals On Wheels, Meals for Children and Food Programs for Seniors:
 www.nutrition.gov/topics/food-security-and-access/food-assistance-programs
- Military & Veteran Families: www.bluestarfam.org/food-insecurity-resources/
- Local Food Resources: www.freefood.org/
- Local Resources (food, housing, transportation & more in multiple languages):
 www.findhelp.org



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FOOD INSECURITY RESOURCES FOR PATIENTS

- Why Hunger: whyhunger.org/find-food
- Food is Medicine Coalition: fimcoalition.org/find-agency
- Feeding America: feedingamerica.org/need-help-find-food
- Mini Pantry Movement: <u>littlefreepantry.org/</u>
- No Kid Hungry: impact.nokidhungry.org/free-meal-finder
- MyPlate.gov: Shop Simple tools for local food savings
- LLS Food Assistance Resources & Tips: lls.org/booklet/food-assistance-resources-and-tips
- Shop Simple with My Plate: myplate.gov/app/shopsimple



FOOD INSECURITY RESOURCES FOR HCPS

- Food Insecurity in the US: <u>hungercenter.org/publications/food-insecurity-in-the-u-s-problems-programs-and-policy-discussion-guide/#pt4</u>
- Health Care Partnerships Action Plan: <u>learninghub.feedingamerica.org/best-practices/toolkit/uploads/5-HCP%20Action%20Plan-Referrals_1702745852.pdf</u>
- Toolkit Food Bank-Health Care Partnerships: <u>feedingamerica.org/sites/default/files/2023-</u> 07/FA HCP Toolkit 2022 FINAL.pdf
- LLS Food Insecurity for Health Care Providers: <u>Ils.org/booklet/food-insecurity</u>
- LLS CE: Food to Address Outcomes: Strategies to Support Patients with Cancer Facing Food Insecurity: <u>lls.org/professional-education-webcasts/food-address-outcomes-strategies-support-patients-cancer-facing</u>



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CASE STUDIES



CASE STUDY #1

DH is a 63-year-old female referred to oncologist PCP found abnormal labs on her annual physical

PMH: High blood pressure

Subjective: Patient reports fatigue, feeling full easily, not finishing her meals, and weight loss of 14 lbs in the last 2 months.

Labs: WBC ↑ , lymphocytes ↑ , Hemoglobin ↓ , Platelets ↓ , LDH ↑

Medications: Lisinopril

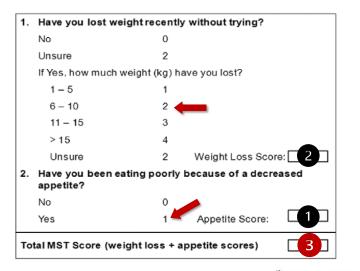
Physical exam: Mild temporal muscle wasting, spleen palpable at 4 cm below costal margin



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CASE # 1 LET'S PERFORM MST!

- Have you lost weight without trying?
 - Yes, 6.4 kg
- Have you been eating poorly because of a decreased appetite?
 - Yes!





Visit www.LLSnutrition.org and see the list of symptoms that you can click on to find out strategies to address her concerns.



For tips on managing your symptoms, just click on the side effect below:

- Anemia
- → Bowel and Bladder Control
- → Cardiac Issues
- → Change in Taste and Smell
- → "Chemo Brain" (Cognitive Issues)
- Constipation
- → Diarrhea
- → Difficulty Swallowing
- Dry, Itchy Skin
- → Dry Mouth
- → Emotional Distress
- → Fatigue
- → Feeling Full Quickly
- → Gas and Bloating
- → Hypothyroidism

- > Insomnia and Difficulty Sleeping
- → Lactose Intolerance
- Loss of Appetite
- Lymphedema
- → Menopause
- Nausea
- → Neuropathy
- → Pain
- → Reflux, Heartburn, GERD
- → Sexual Dysfunction: Female
- → Sexual Dysfunction: Male
- → Sore Mouth, Throat, and Tongue
- → Weight Gain
- → Weight Loss



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POLLING QUESTION 4

OF THE FOLLOWING, WHICH SYMPTOMS WOULD YOU SELECT FIRST TO ADDRESS WITH THIS PATIENT?

- a) Feeling Full Quickly
- b) Diarrhea
- c) Loss of Appetite
- d) Weight Loss
- e) A, C, and D



POLLING QUESTION 4

OF THE FOLLOWING, WHICH SYMPTOMS WOULD YOU SELECT FIRST TO ADDRESS WITH THIS PATIENT?

- a) Feeling Full Quickly
- b) Diarrhea
- c) Loss of Appetite
- d) Weight Loss
- e) A, C, and D



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CASE STUDY #1

Eat small, frequent meals instead of 3 large meals.

- Eat at least 5-6 small meals or snacks per day.
- Eat every 2-3 hours even if you do not feel hungry.
- Set a timer to remind you when it is time to eat.
- Eat the most when you feel hungriest.
 Eat foods high in protein such as chicken, fish, meat, eggs, nuts, and beans first.

Use smoothies and shakes to get in calories and protein.

- Liquids can be easier to consume than solid foods.
- Smoothies or shakes can serve as a small meal replacement.
- Add ingredients such as whole milk, powdered milk, protein powder, peanut butter, ice cream or
 yogurt to smoothies or shakes to add calories and protein.
- Premade liquid nutrition supplements are available at grocery and drug stores. Ask a registered dietitian which type is best for you.
- Ingredients such as whole milk, peanut butter, ice cream, yogurt, or fruit can be added to liquid nutrition supplements.

Add more fats to foods to increase the calories.

- Fat has more calories per gram than carbohydrates and protein
- Use butter, oils, mayonnaise, sour cream, and salad dressings liberally.
- When cooking, use oil or butter instead of a nonstick spray
 Add mayonnaise to sandwiches and tuna or chicken salad.
- Add mayormaise to sandwiches and tona or chicken salac
 Add peanut butter or cream cheese to toast and crackers.

Drink most fluids between meals instead of with meals.

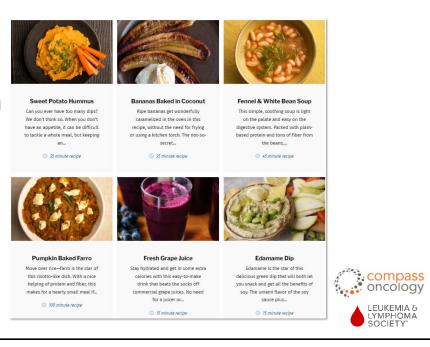
- Drinking liquids such as water, juice, or soda while you eat can make you feel full faster.
- Drink only small amounts of liquids with meals.
- Drink higher calorie fluids like juice or milk between meals.
- Drink smoothies, shakes, and liquid nutrition supplements with a meal or in place of a meal.





CASE STUDY #1

- You also want to help her with some recipe ideas
- Direct her to <u>aicr.org</u> to find healthy, high calorie or protein recipes



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CASE STUDY # 2

NC 52-year-old male was referred to oncologist PCP noted extreme fatigue, abnormal renal blood values, reduced hours at work, caring for new grandchild, complaints of back pain, and screens "not at risk" for malnutrition

PMH: Well-nourished male, GERD mild

Subjective: Patient reports fatigue after playing basketball, needs to take naps, and back pain the past month.

Labs: Elevated Creatinine, low Hgb, elevated Calcium

Medications: Omeprazole

Physical exam: Point tenderness on skeletal back exam



US

POLLING QUESTION 5

WHAT WOULD YOU DO NEXT FOR THIS PATIENT?

- a) Refer NC to PT for cancer prehab.
- b) Educate NC on area food resources to help with fatigue.
- c) Screen NC for food insecurity.
- d) Refer NC to oncology dietitian for oncology nutrition education.



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POLLING QUESTION 5

WHAT WOULD YOU DO NEXT FOR THIS PATIENT?

- a) Refer NC to PT for cancer prehab.
- b) Educate NC on area food resources to help with fatigue.
- c) Screen NC for food insecurity.
- d) Refer NC to oncology dietitian for oncology nutrition education.



CASE STUDY # 2 LET'S PERFORM THE <u>HUNGER VITAL SIGN™</u>



Preface questions with "I ask all of my patients about access to food. There are many community resources	Date:		
available often free of charge for individuals. For each statement, please tell me if it was often true, sometimes true, or never true."	Often True	Sometimes True	Never True
Within the past 12 months I/we were worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.			
Within the past 12 months the food I/we bought just didn't last and I/we didn't have the money to get more.			

"Often true" or "sometimes true" to any statement indicates the patient is at risk for food/nutrition insecurity.

Hager, E. R. et al.

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CASE STUDY # 2 LET'S PERFORM THE <u>HUNGER VITAL SIGN™</u>



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"Often true" or "sometimes true" to any statement indicates the patient is at risk for food/nutrition insecurity.

Hager, E. R. et al.

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CASE STUDY # 2

You have screened him and determined that he is at risk for food insecurity. What do you do?



- Practice empathy
- Ask permission to refer him to a social worker who can match him with resources
- Share a list of food resources in your area



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CASE STUDY # 2

Community Resources

EXAMPLE ONLY



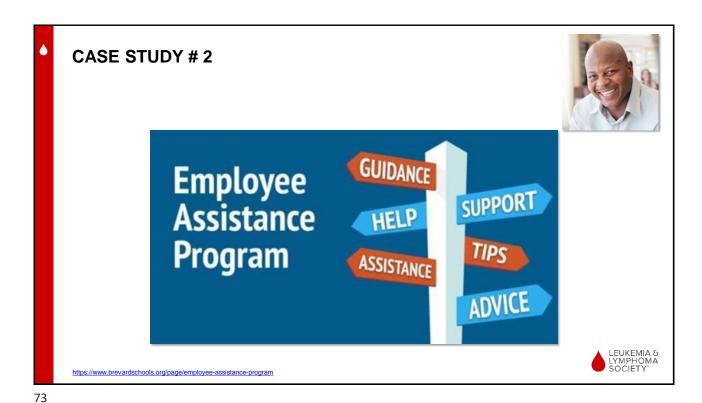
	NAME	PHONE	ADDRESS	EMAIL
Food Pantry	Your Local Community Church	555-123-4567	4567 Main St	adrian@contoso.com
Food Pantry Search		866-3-HUNGRY		www.foodpantries.org www.whyhunger.org
Food Give Away Event	Your hospital on Last Friday of each month	555-567-8901	911 1 st Blvd	Hospitalheals@991.com
NIC, SNAP, Commodity Foods Programs, Meals on Wheels	Dept of Human Services	555-321-0987 Local SNAP 800-221-5689	211 Meridian St	www.yourcountyservicesdept.org
Pet Food Pantry	Humane Society	555-789-0123	57 Heinz Ave	www.cityhumanesociety.net











CASE STUDY # 2



https://www.nchealthinfo.org/health-topics/health-insurance/



LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY

CASE STUDY # 2



Personalized Support

Our highly trained oncology professionals have expertise in pediatric and adult blood cancers and are available to speak with you, one-on-one, at no cost,

Call 800.955.4572

Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. ET

Visit www.LLS.org/PatientSupport



for more information

Find support for: Leukemias \cdot Lymphomas \cdot Myeloma \cdot Myelodysplastic syndromes Myeloproliferative neoplasms (myelofibrosis, polycythemia vera, essential thrombocythemia)

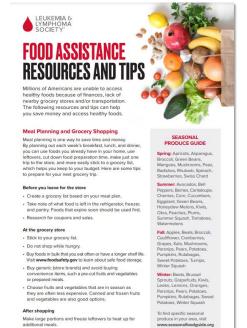






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CASE STUDY # 2





LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY

www.LLS.org/booklet/food-assistance-resources-and-tips

CALL TO ACTION!



- Screen your patients who have been diagnosed with cancer for malnutrition and food insecurity
- Refer patients at risk to nutrition services and food resources in your community or online
- Empower your patients with information to help themselves and direct them to reputable online resources



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FREE LLS RESOURCES FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

- □ CME & CE courses: www.LLS.org/CE
- ☐ Fact Sheets for HCPs: www.LLS.org/HCPbooklets
- ☐ Videos for HCPs: www.LLS.org/HCPvideos
- □ Podcast series for HCPs: www.LLS.org/HCPpodcast







LEUKEMIA 6





FREE LLS RESOURCES FOR PATIENTS

- □ Information Specialists Personalized assistance for managing treatment decisions, side effects, and dealing with financial and psychosocial challenges (IRC).
 - www.LLS.org/IRC
- □ Clinical Trial Nurse Navigators RNs and NPs provide a personalized service for patients seeking treatment in a clinical trial, sift through the information and provide information to bring back to their HC team (CTSC).
 - www.LLS.org/CTSC
- Reach out Monday-Friday, 9 am to 9 pm ET
 - o Phone: (800) 955-4572
 - Live chat: www.LLS.org/IRC
 - o Email: www.LLS.org/ContactUs
 - HCP Patient Referral Form: www.LLS.org/HCPreferral





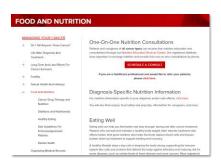
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FREE LLS RESOURCES FOR PATIENTS AND CAREGIVERS

- ☐ Webcasts, Videos, Podcasts, booklets:
 - www.LLS.org/Webcasts
 - > www.LLS.org/EducationVideos
 - > www.LLS.org/Podcast
 - > www.LLS.org/Booklets

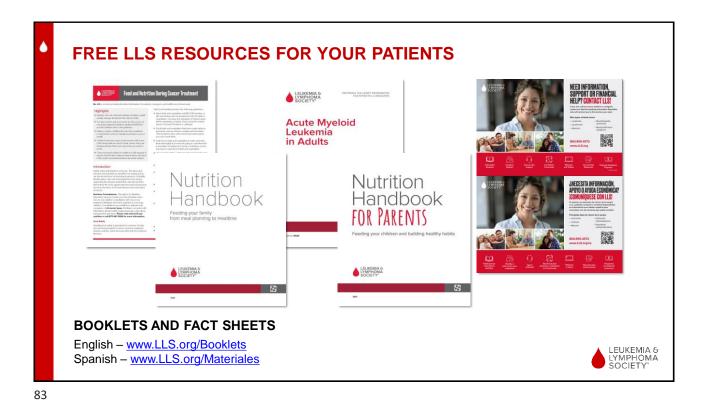
☐ Support Resources

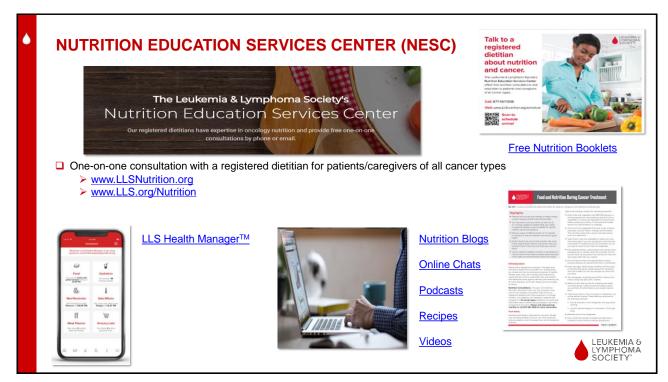
- ☐ Financial Assistance: www.LLS.org/Finances
 - Urgent Need
 - Patient Aid
 - Travel Assistance
- ☐ Other Support: www.LLS.org/Support
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