



OHIO BOARD OF DIETETICS

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GUIDELINE H

NUTRITION CARE PROCESS

THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS TO PROVIDE GUIDELINES FOR THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE IN NUTRITION CARE.

Rule 4759-6-01 of the Ohio Administrative Code outlines the Standards of Nutrition Care through the use of the Nutrition Care Process.

The standards of practice in nutrition care provide a common understanding about the profession's minimum expectations for practice, and form a basis for self-evaluation and improvement and an expectation about nutritional care and service delivery. The standards of practice in nutrition care are represented by the four steps of the nutrition care process.

The nutrition care process is a systematic problem-solving method that dietitians may use to critically think and make decisions when providing medical nutrition therapy or to address nutrition related problems and provide safe, effective, high quality nutrition care.

The nutrition care process shall consist of four distinct, but interrelated steps including nutrition assessment, nutrition diagnosis, nutrition intervention and nutrition monitoring and evaluation.

Nutrition Assessment

- Nutrition assessment means the same as "nutritional assessment" defined in paragraph (A) of rule 4759-2-01 of the Administrative Code.
- A nutrition assessment is initiated by referral and/or screening of individuals or groups for nutrition risk factors.
- The licensee systematically obtains, verifies and interprets data in order to make decisions about the nature and cause of nutrition-related problems.
- Nutrition assessment is an ongoing, dynamic process that involves not only initial data collection, but also reassessment and analysis of client or community needs.
- Problems that require consultation with or referral to another provider are recognized.
- Documentation and communication of nutritional assessment shall be complete, relevant, accurate and timely.

Nutrition Diagnosis

- "Nutrition diagnosis" is the identification and labeling that describes an actual occurrence, risk of, or potential for developing, a nutritional problem that dietetics practitioners are responsible for treating independently.
- The nutrition diagnosis is not a medical diagnosis. It results following nutrition assessment and the clustering, analysis, and synthesis of data and demonstrates a link to determining goals for outcomes, selecting appropriate interventions and tracking progress in attaining expected outcomes.
- Documentation of nutrition diagnosis(es) shall be relevant, accurate and timely and shall be revised and updated as additional assessment data become available.

Nutrition Intervention

- Nutrition intervention is a specific set of activities and associated materials used to address the problem; purposely planned actions designed with the intent of changing a nutrition-related behavior, risk factor, environmental condition, or aspect of health status for an individual, target group, or the community at large. It involves selection, planning, and implementing appropriate actions to meet patient/client/group's nutrition needs.
- Intervention planning involves prioritizing the nutrition diagnoses, conferring with the patient/client/and/or others, reviewing practice guides and policies, and setting goals and defining the specific nutrition intervention strategy.
- Implementation of the nutrition intervention is the action phase that includes carrying out and communicating the plan of care, continuing data collection, and revising the nutrition intervention strategy, as warranted, based on the patient/client response.
- The licensee performs the interventions or assigns the nutrition care that other competent practitioners may provide in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitoring specifically refers to the review and measurement of the patient/client/group's status at a scheduled (preplanned) follow-up point with regard to the nutrition diagnosis, intervention plans/goals, and outcomes, whereas evaluation is the systematic comparison of current findings with previous status, intervention goals, or a reference standard. Monitoring and evaluation use selected outcome indicators that are relevant to the patient/client/group's defined needs, nutrition diagnosis, nutrition goals, and disease state.
- The licensee uses standard nutrition care outcome indicator(s) to measure outcomes.
- Monitoring data should be compared with the nutrition prescription/goals or reference standards to evaluate impact of the sum of all interventions on overall patient/client health outcomes.
- Documentation of nutrition monitoring and evaluation shall be comprehensive, specific, accurate, relevant, and timely and reflect the indicators measured results and method for obtaining measurement. The criteria to which the indicator is compared and factors facilitating or hampering progress should be referenced in support of positive or negative outcomes. Future plans for nutrition care, monitoring and follow-up or discharge should be included.

This document is only a guideline and should not be interpreted as all inclusive or exclusive. Violations reported to the Board will be reviewed on a case by case basis

FOR MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION, SEE:

**LAWS AND RULES GOVERNING THE
PRACTICE OF DIETETICS IN THE STATE
OF OHIO**