

Dietitian Prescribing: More than just supplements

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Supplementary Prescriber

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Overview

- ▶ Dietitians as non-medical prescribers - why bother?
- ▶ The path to supplementary prescribing
- ▶ My journey
- ▶ Defining scope of practice
- ▶ Dietetic prescribing practice - intestinal failure case example
- ▶ Collecting the evidence
- ▶ What does the future hold?

Dietitians as Non-Medical prescribers - why??



The eatwell plate

Use the eatwell plate to help you get the balance right. It shows how much of what you eat should come from each food group.

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Public Health England in association with the Welsh Government, the Scottish Government and the Food Standards Agency in Northern Ireland



Actually.....

▶ Pancreatic Insufficiency

- ▶ PERT & diet

▶ Cystic Fibrosis

- ▶ PERT
- ▶ Vitamins

▶ Diabetes

- ▶ Diet
- ▶ Insulin
- ▶ Oral hypoglycaemics

▶ Renal Disease

- ▶ Diet
- ▶ Phosphate binders
- ▶ Vitamin D
- ▶ IDPN

▶ Intestinal Failure

- ▶ Medication
- ▶ Parenteral nutrition



Dietitians as non medical prescribers

- ▶ Pre 2016 - demonstrating “case of need” and presenting to NHSE, public consultations
- ▶ 2016 - Dietitians become legally eligible to train as supplementary prescribers
- ▶ 2017 - first UK Dietitian qualifies as SP - Dr Alison Culkin 😊
- ▶ 2018 - first UHCW Dietitian qualifies as SP - Dr Nicky Wyer 😊

193 Dietitians with supplementary prescribing annotation on HCHP register 2022

What is supplementary prescribing?

- ▶ Unlike our nurse & pharmacy prescribers, Dietitians do not have independent prescribing rights
- ▶ Dietitians have to practice within a clinical management plan that is agreed with a medical practitioner and patient
- ▶ Scope of practice needs to be clearly defined and a clear plan for monitoring and when to refer back to the medical practitioner

My journey

- ▶ Dietetic Clinical Lead for Intestinal Failure & Nutrition Support
- ▶ 19 years experience (current)
- ▶ Making prescribing decisions multiple times per day
- ▶ But required to delegate the prescribing responsibility to others.....

**Started prescribing May
2019!**

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Scope of Prescribing Practice

Parenteral Nutrition -
Bespoke, MCB, HPN

Parenteral Fluids &
Electrolytes

Insulin
Antibiotics

Anti-emetic -
cyclizine,
ondansetron,
metoclopramide

Mouthcare -
Nystatin

Anti-secretory -
omeprazole,
ranitidine,
pantoprazole,
octreotide etc

Line care -
taurolidine, heparin,
lidocaine, urokinase

Oral rehydration
solution - dioralyte /
St Marks

PERT -
creon,
pancreatin

Anti-motility -
loperamide, codeine

Laxatives - sodium
picosulphate,
lactulose,
suppositories

Vitamins - oral / IM /
IV

Intestinal Failure

Intestinal failure results from “obstruction, dysmotility, surgical resection, congenital defect or disease-associated loss of absorption and is characterised by the inability to maintain protein-energy, fluid, electrolyte or micronutrient balance”



Intestinal Failure

▶ Mr X

▶ Ty Average length of small bowel: 600cm (260 - 800cm)

▶ I small

▶ What has been left after surgery?

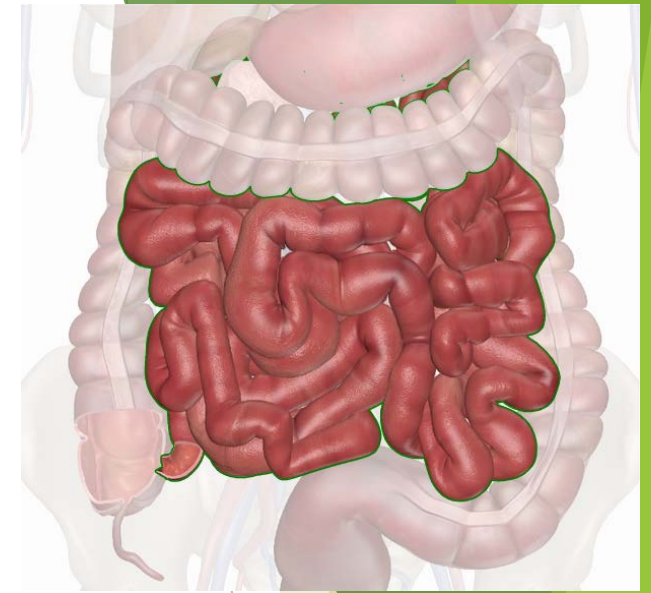
▶ bow >100cm = usually oral nutrition/medication ORS may be required

▶ <100cm jejunum = long term parenteral fluids/electrolytes

▶ <75cm jejunum = long term parenteral nutrition/ fluids/ electrolytes

▶ This is a guide. The *quality* of the remaining bowel is paramount

▶ Follow up in nutrition clinic, frequent adjustments to nutrition & medication required in order to keep stable and prevent re-admission to hospital



▶ regimen

Medications

- ▶ Bespoke parenteral nutrition regimen
- ▶ High dose loperamide
- ▶ Codeine phosphate
- ▶ Omeprazole
- ▶ Dioralyte - double strength
- ▶ Insulin



British Intestinal Failure Alliance (BIFA) Position Statement

The use of high dose loperamide in patients with intestinal failure

Authors: Jeremy Nightingale, Uchu Meade and the BIFA committee

23rd April 2018

Typical bespoke PN bag formulation

Constituents
SYNTHAMIN 14EF
GLUCOSE 5%
GLUCOSE 20%
SMOFLIPID 200mg/ml
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE 15%
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE 50%
SODIUM CHLORIDE 0.9%
SODIUM CHLORIDE 30%
COPPER SULPHATE 5mg/5ml
IRON CHLORIDE 1.79mmol/ml
SELENASE 500mg/10ml
ZINC SUL 288mg/10ml (100mmol/ml)
CERNEVIT
ASCORBIC ACID 500mg/5ml

Stability: 21 days @ 2-8 °C | Stability ref: External

Consider the number of prescribing decisions

Instructions/Frequency	Max./week
10mL to lock the RED lumen of Hickman once weekly. Withdraw from the line prior to connection.	1
10mL to flush the WHITE lumen twice daily. Flush the RED lumen once per week.	15
ONE of these intravenously when required as directed by the Trust.	Keep 10 stock
10mL to lock the WHITE lumen of Hickman once daily. Withdraw from line prior to next connection.	7

- ▶ 14 different components in this bag
- ▶ 2 different bags per week
- ▶ Line care - locks and flushes

Prior to Dietitian prescribing

- ▶ On occasions where there was no prescriber on the nutrition team ward round the prescribing responsibility would be delegated to the ward junior doctors
- ▶ For outpatient clinic prescribing - either delegated to the GP, a hospital junior doctor or be delayed until a nutrition team prescriber available

Prior to Dietitian prescribing

- ▶ On occasions with the prescriber
 - ▶ Lack the knowledge
 - ▶ Mistakes, in
- ▶ For outpatient doctor or be d
 - ▶ Lack knowledge and experience of intestinal failure
 - ▶ Off licence dosage for intestinal failure
 - ▶ Prescriptions not issued at all, wrong dosage, wrong preparation

All affect patient nutritional care, health & well being and their experience of healthcare services

ward round
r doctors
ure

oital junior

Dietitian prescribing

- ▶ Complex bespoke home parenteral nutrition regimens and ongoing adjustments
- ▶ Medication regimen in addition to nutrition to manage intestinal failure
- ▶ Accountability - decision maker prescribing
- ▶ Competence in nutrition, intestinal failure and medication - advanced dietetic practice
- ▶ But currently limited to prescribing within clinical management plan with support from medical independent prescriber

Culkin A. What are Dietitians prescribing? An evaluation of the prescribing practice of a nutrition support dietitian. 2022. *J Prescrib Pract*, 4:266-271.

A service evaluation of prescribing by a nutrition team dietitian with supplementary prescribing rights

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The **aim** of this service evaluation was to evaluate the type and frequency of prescribing

Method & Results

- ▶ Data collected from: medical records, drug cardex, IV fluid prescription charts, inpatient PN prescription charts, HPN prescriptions
- ▶ 76 patients, all had CMP
- ▶ Type & frequency of prescribing
- ▶ Incidence of adverse events
- ▶ Inpatient activity 96.7%

Type of prescription	Number n748 (%)
Inpatient PN & line care	
- Multi chamber PN with additions	455 (60.8%)
- Bespoke PN	176 (23.5%)
- Multi chamber PN without additions	11 (1.5%)
- Taurolock	3 (0.4%)
HPN (PN and or line care)	27 (3.7%)
Vitamins	
- Intravenous (pabrinex, cernevit, additrace)	62 (8.6%)
- Intramuscular (ergocalciferol)	1 (0.1%)
- Oral / Enteral (forceval, colecalciferol)	3 (0.4%)
Fluids / Electrolytes	
- Intravenous 1000ml 0.9% NaCl	2 (0.3%)
- Intravenous phosphate polyfusor	2 (0.3%)
- Oral dioralyte	2 (0.3%)
Anti-motility / Anti-secretory	
- Loperamide	3 (0.4%)
- Omeprazole	1 (0.1%)

Daily inpatient parenteral nutrition prescription

University Hospitals 
Coventry and Warwickshire
NHS Trust

UHCW PARENTERAL NUTRITION (PN) PRESCRIPTION PROFORMA

Affix Patient Label

Patient Name: _____ DOB: _____

Hospital Number: _____ NHS Number: _____

Ward: _____

ALLERGIES OR INTOLERANCE
(Include date of reaction, medicine/allergen, reaction type, time of onset and signature, stamp and date)

Refeeding Risk: Low Medium High (See overleaf)

Venous Access

Single Lumen Hickman

Double Lumen Hickman

Multi-Lumen CVC

Single Lumen PICC

Double Lumen PICC

Date Inserted:

Date changed:

DATE	DAY of PN	REGIME	RATE (mls/hr)	DURATION (hours)	TOTAL VOL. (mls)	PRESCRIBER (Name, sign, bleep)	TPN HUNG BY (sign AND stamp)		TIME HUNG
							Given By	Checked	

NB (1) PN SHOULD ONLY BE GIVEN VIA A DEDICATED LUMEN ON A CVC LINE OR VIA A DEDICATED HICKMAN LINE
 (2) THIS LUMEN SHOULD ONLY BE USED FOR PN AND NOT BE USED FOR ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS/IV FLUIDS/VENOUS ACCESS
 (3) PN SHOULD ONLY BE HUNG BY APPROPRIATELY TRAINED QUALIFIED NURSING STAFF USING STANDARD ASEPTIC TECHNIQUE

Is it worth it?

- ▶ Prescribing has had a big impact at UHCW!
- ▶ Requirement to prescribe PN daily for inpatients results in large demand for prescribing and opportunity for nutrition team dietitians to prescribe regularly.
- ▶ Prescribing now by HCP with expert knowledge of nutrition and IF rather than delegating to junior doctors
- ▶ But....creation of CMP and obtaining signatures, adds a significant administrative burden to BOTH dietitian and medical consultant, restrictive, issues with DMP being available
- ▶ Cross cover not yet available across the week

What is the future for Dietitian prescribing?

- The goal is for independent prescribing rights
- But we need to prove our worth

**CAN YOU
PROVE IT?**

How can we move things forward?

- Contribute to evidence base - collect data
- Do something with data
- Take part in research
- Network & share experiences

**PRESCRIBING
NOW**

Thank you for listening 😊