

## Clinical Case Study

<p><b>SITUATION</b></p>	<p>39M refugee “John Smith”, recently moved to rural NSW with no English language skills (all interactions required interpreter), diagnosed with upper gastrointestinal cancer requiring neo-adjuvant treatment at tertiary referral hospital for a period of 5 weeks and further pre-habilitation in his local community prior to surgery.</p>
<p><b>WHAT</b> care was provided? <b>(Action)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial malnutrition screening:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presented to hospital with oesophageal dysphagia and suspected malnutrition, for feeding tube insertion and treatment planning.</li> <li>- Weight on admission 45kg with history of 20kg weight loss (33%) in 3-6 months. MST completed: score of 4.</li> <li>- Referral to dietitian and speech pathologist</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Initial nutrition assessment:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PG-SGA completed – score 16C, identified at risk of refeeding syndrome</li> <li>- Weight 45.2kg</li> <li>- Speech pathologist conducted swallowing assessment and recommended soft diet and thin fluids.</li> <li>- Commenced on soft HPHE diet</li> <li>- Patient requested food from home as hospital food not culturally appropriate</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rescreening:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- weekly MST during admission performed by nursing staff.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Nutrition review:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monday – Friday during inpatient admission</li> <li>- Day 8 post admission -recommendation for NGT insertion due to inadequate oral intake and regurgitation of food - patient not keen.</li> <li>- Day 15 post admission – patient agreeable to NGT insertion, increased risk of refeeding syndrome.</li> <li>- Patient transferred to rural hospital close to home for allied health input, including dietitian for continuation of NG feeds</li> <li>- Regular review by Oncology dietitian (2x/week) during neo-adjuvant chemotherapy and radiation at tertiary referral cancer service</li> <li>- Patient returned home to rural setting with support from local community dietitian, social work and refugee service following handover of nutrition plan by Oncology Dietitian.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Multidisciplinary care:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear communication required between surgical MDT, oncology MDT and rural health care professionals.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>WHO</b> delivered the care? <b>(Actor)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malnutrition screening – nursing staff</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nutrition assessment and review – <i>hospital dietitian, specialist oncology and community dietitian</i></li><li>• Symptom management – <i>medical staff</i></li><li>• Multidisciplinary care - <i>social work, speech pathologist, interpreter service and refugee service</i></li></ul>
<b>WHERE</b> was the care delivered? <b>(Context)</b>	Inpatient and outpatient setting Metropolitan Tertiary referral hospital, rural NSW hospital and home care.
<b>WHO</b> received care? <b>(Target)</b>	Adult patient undergoing neo-adjuvant treatment
<b>WHEN</b> was care provided? <b>(Time)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Initial screening – <i>day 1 of inpatient admission</i></li><li>• Initial nutrition assessment – <i>day 6 of inpatient admission</i></li><li>• Rescreening – <i>weekly during admission and neo-adjuvant treatment</i></li><li>• Nutrition review – <i>at regular intervals during the diagnostic, neo-adjuvant treatment and prehabilitation period of care</i></li></ul>
<b>OUTCOMES</b>	The patient was able to optimise nutritional intake with the use of early intervention NGT feeding and therefore proceeded with curative intent chemo-radiation.