**LITERATURE SURVEY**

**TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID7509**

**NUTRITION ASSISTANT APPLICATION**

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| **S.NO** | **PAPER** | **AUTHOR** | **YEAR** | **METHOD AND ALGORITHM** | **ACCURACY/**  **PRECISION** |
| 1 | Rapid  Developments in  Technology have Encouraged the use of  Smartphone in  Health Promotion Research and Practice. | Steven S Coughlin et al .Jacobs J Food Nutr. | 2015 | Future studies should utilize randomized controlled trial research designs, larger sample sizes, and longer study periods to better establish the diet and nutrition intervention capabilities of smartphones. There is a need for culturally appropriate, tailored health messages to increase knowledge and awareness of health behaviors such as healthy eating. | 98% |
| 2 | Measuring and influencing physical activity with smartphone technology | Judit Bort Roig et al.  Sports Med | 2014 | Studies measured physical activity using native mobile features, and/or an external device linked to an application. Measurement accuracy ranged from 52 to 100% (n = 10 studies).Smartphone use is a relatively new field of study in physical activity research, and consequently the evidence base is emerging. | 94% |

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| 3 | A Review of  Smartphone  Applications for  Promoting Physical  Activity | Steven S Coughlin et al. Jacobs J  Communiy  Med. | 2016 | This system describes Trajectories culminated in the iterative review. smartphone apps can be efficacious in promoting physical activity although the magnitude of the intervention effect is modest. Participants of various ages and genders respond favorably to apps that automatically track physical activity (e.g., steps taken), track progress toward physical activity goals, and are user-friendly and flexible enough for use with several types of physical activity. | 95% |
| 4 | Primary  Nutrition  Health care | Christian Kraef et al. Bull World Health Organ. | 2020 | In this article, we argue that comprehensive primary health care should be used as a platform to address the double burden of malnutrition. We use a conceptual framework based on human rights and the Astana Declaration on primary health care to examine existing recommendations and propose guidance on how policymakers and providers of communityoriented primary health care can strengthen the role of nutrition within the UHC agenda. | 97% |

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| 5 | Consensus  Recommendations for Optimizing Electronic Health Records for  Nutrition Care | Cassandra E  Kight et al. J  Acad Nutr  Diet | | 2020 | Provision of nutrition care is vital to the health and well-being of any patient who enters the health care system, whether in the ambulatory, inpatient, or long-term care setting. Interdisciplinary professionalsnurses, physicians, advanced practice providers, pharmacists, and dietitians-identify and treat nutrition problems or clinical conditions in each of these health care settings. | 97% |
| 6 | Effect of nutrition care provided by primary health professionals on adults' dietary behaviours: a systematic review | Lauren Ball et al. Fam Pract. | | 2015 | Nutrition care refers to any practice conducted by a health professional to support a patient to improve their dietary behaviours. Systematically review literature that investigated the effect of nutrition care provided by primary health professionals on adult patients' primary health professionals to adult patients and incorporated at least one quantified food-related outcome measure  (e.g. daily intake of vegetables in grams) | 90% |
| 7 | Perioperative  Nutrition: A HighImpact, Low-Risk,  Low-Cost  Intervention | Michael Scott et al. Anesth Analg | 2018 | | The key role of oral nutrition supplements, enteral nutrition, and parenteral nutrition (implemented in that order) in most perioperative patients was advocated for with protein delivery being more important than total calorie delivery. Finally, the role of ofteninadequate nutrition intake in the posthospital setting was discussed, and the role of postdischarge oral nutrition supplements was  emphasized | 96% |
| 8 | Implementing the Optimize Delivery of Enteral Nutrition | Angela Bonomo et al. Crit Care Nurse. | 2021 | | This article describes some of the considerations and challenges of implementing the nutrition application, At least 80% of ordered enteral nutrition should be delivered to improve outcomes in critical care patients. However, these patients typically receive 60% to 70% of ordered enteral nutrition . In a practice review within a 28-bed medical-  surgical adult intensive care unit, patients received a median of 67.5% of ordered enteral nutrition with standard ratebased feeding. | 94% |