

### **Project Title**

To Improve / Prevent Decline in Nutrition and Functional Status of Pre-Liver  
Transplant Patients While Awaiting Liver Transplant

### **Project Lead and Members**

Project leads: Tan Hooi Yen, Wong Wei Yee

Project members: Valerie Goh, Dr. Eunice Tan, Diana Teh, Brenda Kok, Loh Yijun

### **Organisation(s) Involved**

National University Hospital

### **Healthcare Family Group(s) Involved in this Project**

Medical, Allied Health, Ancillary Care

### **Applicable Specialty or Discipline**

Nutrition & Dietetics

### **Project Period**

Start date: 2022

Completed date: 2022

### **Aims**

1. To reduce the percentage of pre-LT patients having reduction in mid arm muscle circumference (MAMC)\* at 6-month to < 20%.
2. To reduce the percentage of pre-LT patients having reduction in handgrip strength (HGS) at 6-month to < 15%.
3. To improve UCSF Liver Frailty Index\*\* scores at 3-month and 6-month.

## **Project Attachment**

See poster attached/below

## **Background**

See poster attached/below

## **Methods**

See poster attached/below

## **Results**

See poster attached/below

## **Conclusion**

See poster attached/below

## **Project Category**

Care & Process Redesign

Value Based Care, Functional Outcome

Care Continuum

Preventive Care, Patient Education

## **Keywords**

Muscle Strength, Handgrip strength, Frailty, Malnutrition, Transplantation, Sarcopenia

## **Name and Email of Project Contact Person(s)**

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# Incredible Care QIX Award (Process Excellence)

Project Title: **To improve / prevent decline in nutrition and functional status of pre-liver transplant patients while awaiting liver transplant**

Department: Dietetics, NUCOT, Rehabilitation

Period: 12 months

Facilitators/Author: Dr Lim Su Lin, Dr. Lee Guan Huei

Sponsors (HODs): Lin Xianghui, Charlotte

Team Leaders: Tan Hooi Yen, Wong Wei Yee (Dietetics)

Team Members: Valerie Goh (Dietetics), Dr. Eunice Tan (NUCOT), Diana Teh (NUCOT), Brenda Kok (NUCOT), Loh Yijun (Rehab)

## A. Define the Problem (PLAN)

- This project aimed to **improve/ prevent the decline** of nutrition and functional status of chronic liver disease patients planned for liver transplant (LT).
- This group of patients are at heightened risk of malnutrition-related complications, leading to increased hospitalization, elevated infection rates and potential disqualification for transplantation.
- The progressive nature of liver diseases worsens malnutrition, impacting patient eligibility for transplantation.
- Studies in the recent years revealed sarcopenia and frailty in this group of patients correlated with a significant increase in the risk of LT waitlist mortality, decompensation, post-LT mortality and prolonged hospital stays. Therefore, reducing sarcopenia and frailty in this patient cohort is essential for improving pre-and post-LT outcomes.
- About **58%** of pre-LT patients had **reduction in mid arm muscle circumference (MAMC)** at 6-month when compared to baseline.
- There were **36 %** pre-LT patients had **reduction in handgrip strength (HGS)** at 6-month despite standard nutrition intervention.
- There is **70%** of pre-LT patients categorized as **frail and pre-frail**.

LT: Liver transplant

## B. Goal (PLAN)

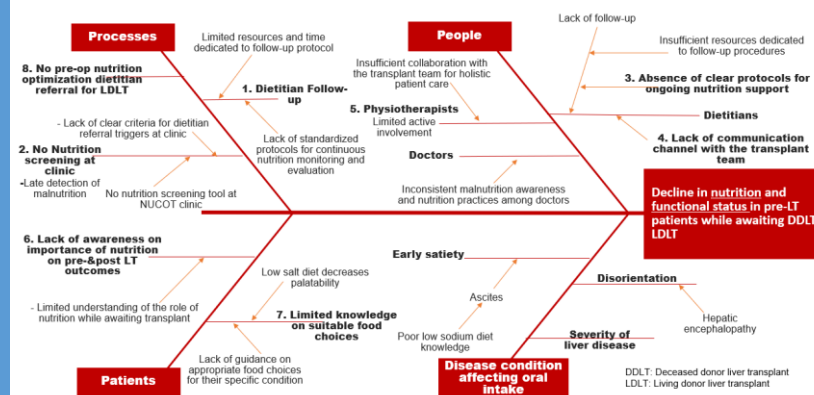
Set SMART goals | Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-based |



- To **reduce** the percentage of pre-LT patients having reduction in mid arm muscle circumference (MAMC)\* at 6-month to < 20%.
- To **reduce** the percentage of pre-LT patients having reduction in handgrip strength (HGS) at 6-month to < 15%.
- To **improve** UCSF Liver Frailty Index\*\* scores at 3-month and 6-month.

\*MAMC is an inexpensive and practical anthropometric measure used in clinical practice to determine muscle mass.  
\*\*UCSF Frailty Index (University of California San Francisco Frailty Index) is a tool to measure frailty in liver patients and used to predict mortality of patients on waiting list.

## C. Problem Analysis (PLAN) Gap Analysis

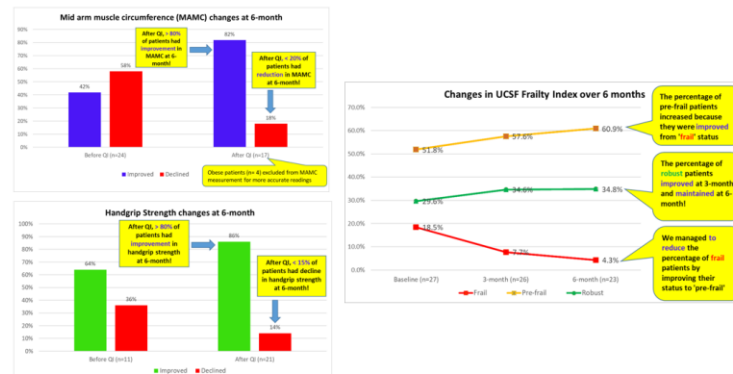


## D. Interventions & Action Plan (DO)

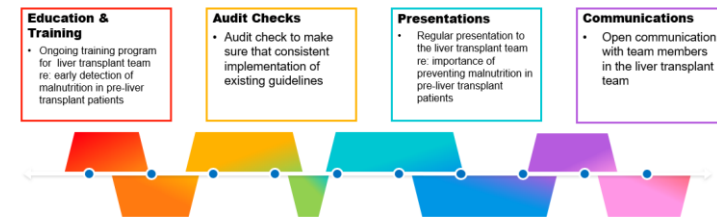
Root cause	Description	People responsible	Date of implementation
1	To develop a dietitian follow-up protocol of pre-LT patients after initial nutrition assessment (refer to Appendix A)	Hooi Yen, Wei Yee	June 2022
2	3-Minute Nutrition Screening (3-MinNS) is conducted for all pre-LT patients attending NUCOT to flag out malnourished patients or at risk of malnutrition for an earlier dietitian review (refer to Appendix B)	Diana Teh, Brenda Kok	Aug 2022
3	To develop a nutrition management protocol for pre-LT patients (Appendix C)	Hooi Yen	July 2022
4	To attend Liver Transplant Meeting weekly with the transplant team (HPB surgeons, hepatologists, liver coordinators, and other allied health members)	Hooi Yen, Dr Eunice	Sept 2022
5	To proactively identify patients with poor functional status and ensure timely referral to physiotherapist for appropriate intervention	Dietitians, Yijun	Aug 2022
6	To enhance patient's awareness on importance of adequate nutrition with broadcasting educational videos showcasing healthy recipe demonstrations on NUCOT clinic television screen.	Hooi Yen, Wei Yee, Valerie Goh	Sept 2022
7	To place posters on low sodium food choices when eating out and tips to reduce sodium intake in the dietitian's consult room	Valerie Goh, Hooi Yen, Wei Yee	Aug 2022
8	To implement a process whereby liver coordinators promptly notify dietitian of planned living donor liver transplants. Ensure timely dietitian referral one month pre-op for pre-surgery nutrition optimization.	Liver coordinators and dietitians	Aug 2022

LT: Liver transplant

## E. Benefits / Results (CHECK)



## F. Strategy for Spreading/ Sustaining (ACT)



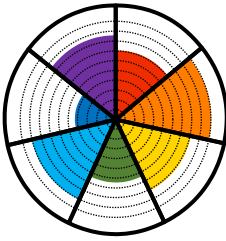
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## B. Goal (**PLAN**) Set SMART goals | Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-based |

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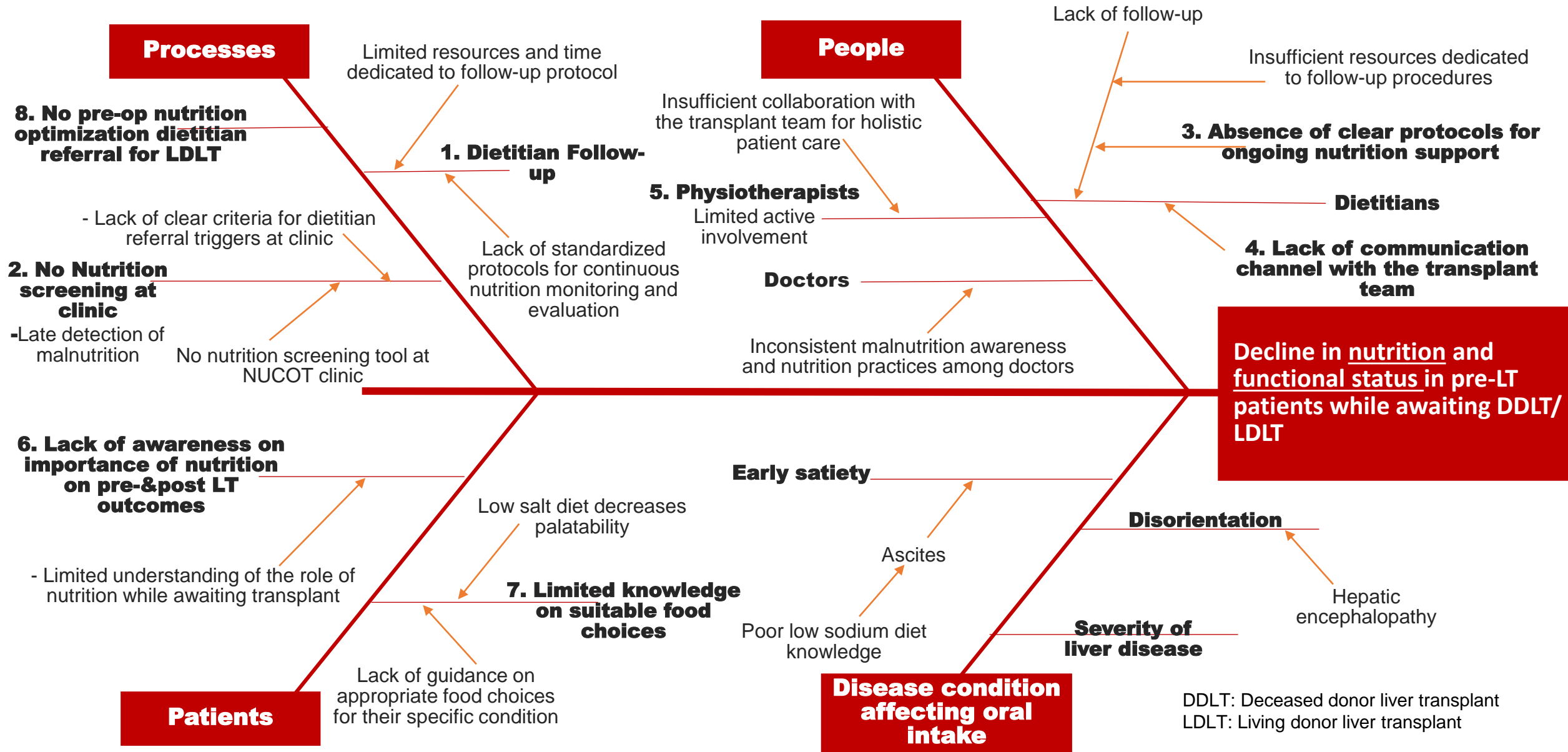


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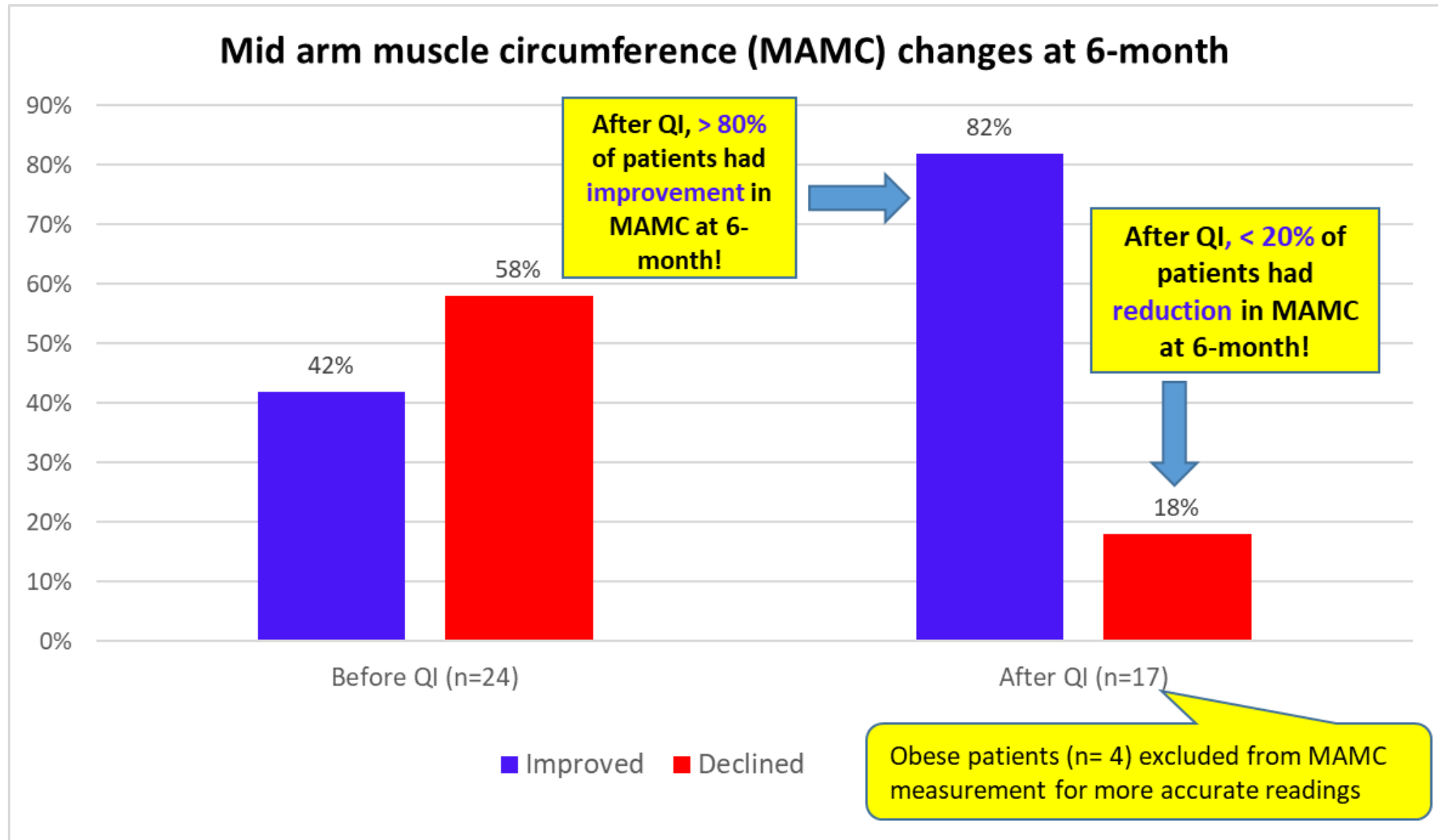


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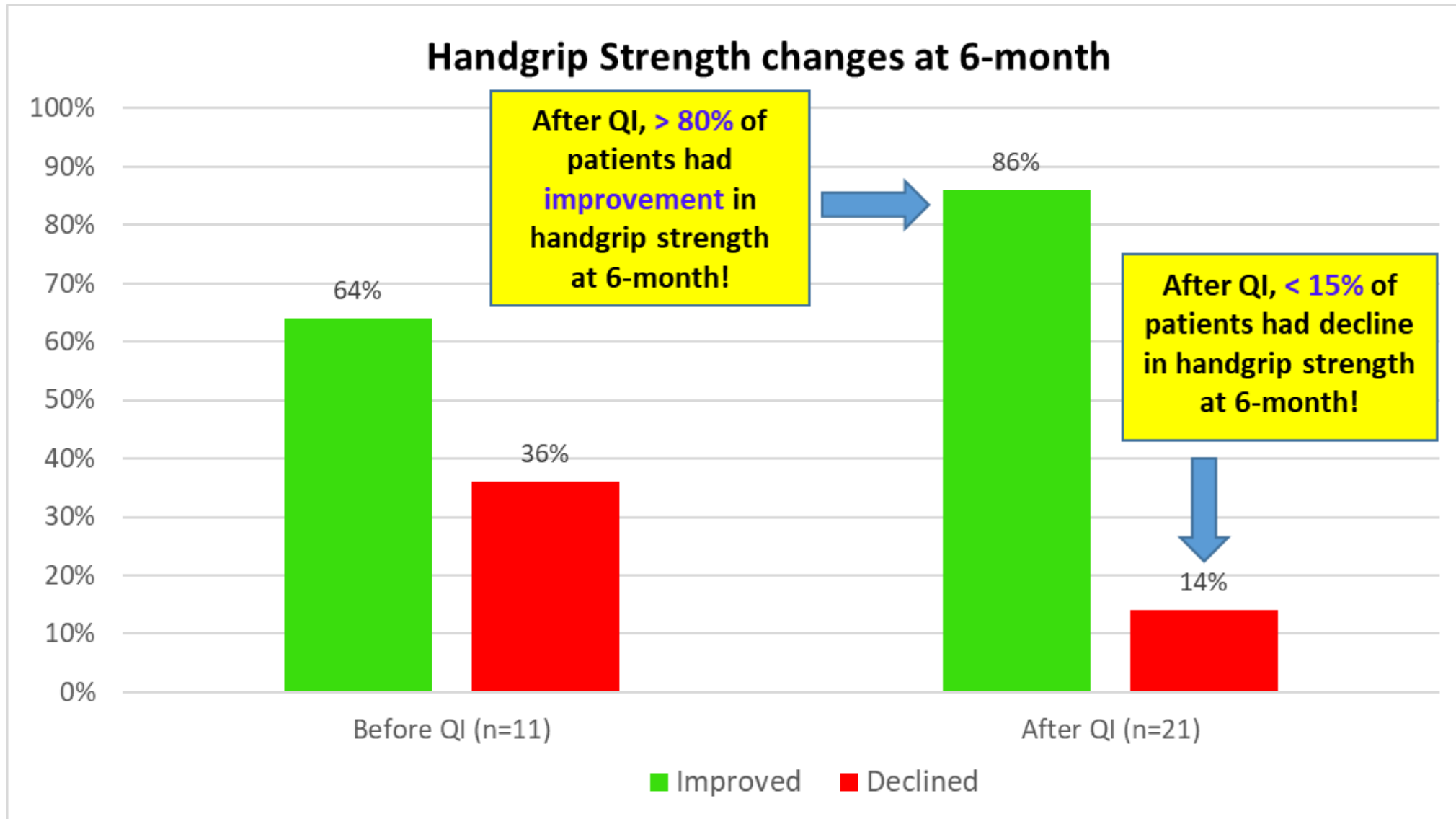
LT: Liver transplant

## E. Benefits / Results (CHECK)

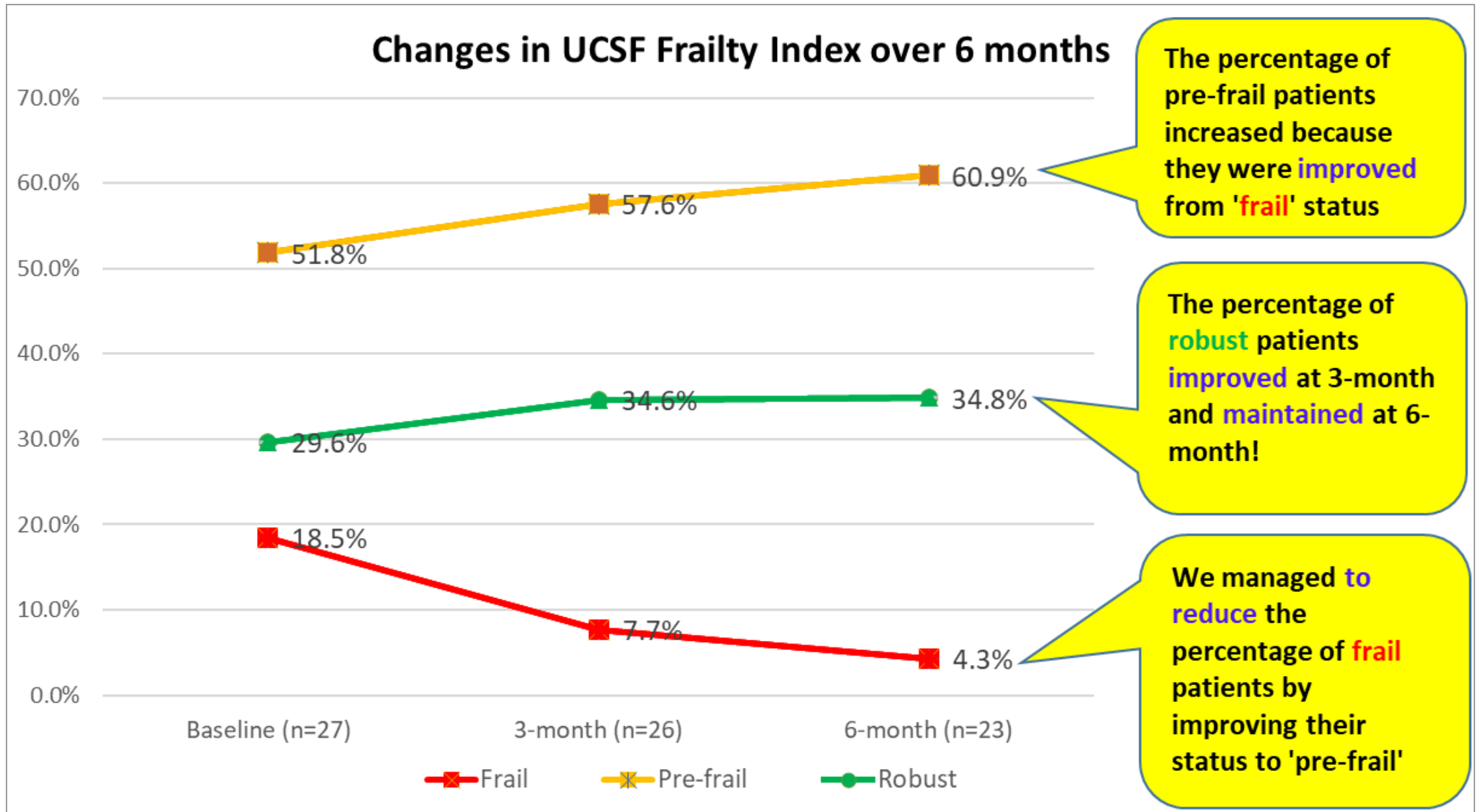




## E. Benefits / Results (CHECK) (continued)



## E. Benefits / Results (CHECK) (continued)



# F. Strategy for Spreading/ Sustaining (ACT)

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## Education & Training

- Ongoing training program for liver transplant team re: early detection of malnutrition in pre-liver transplant patients

## Audit Checks

- Audit check to make sure that consistent implementation of existing guidelines

## Presentations

- Regular presentation to the liver transplant team re: importance of preventing malnutrition in pre-liver transplant patients

## Communications

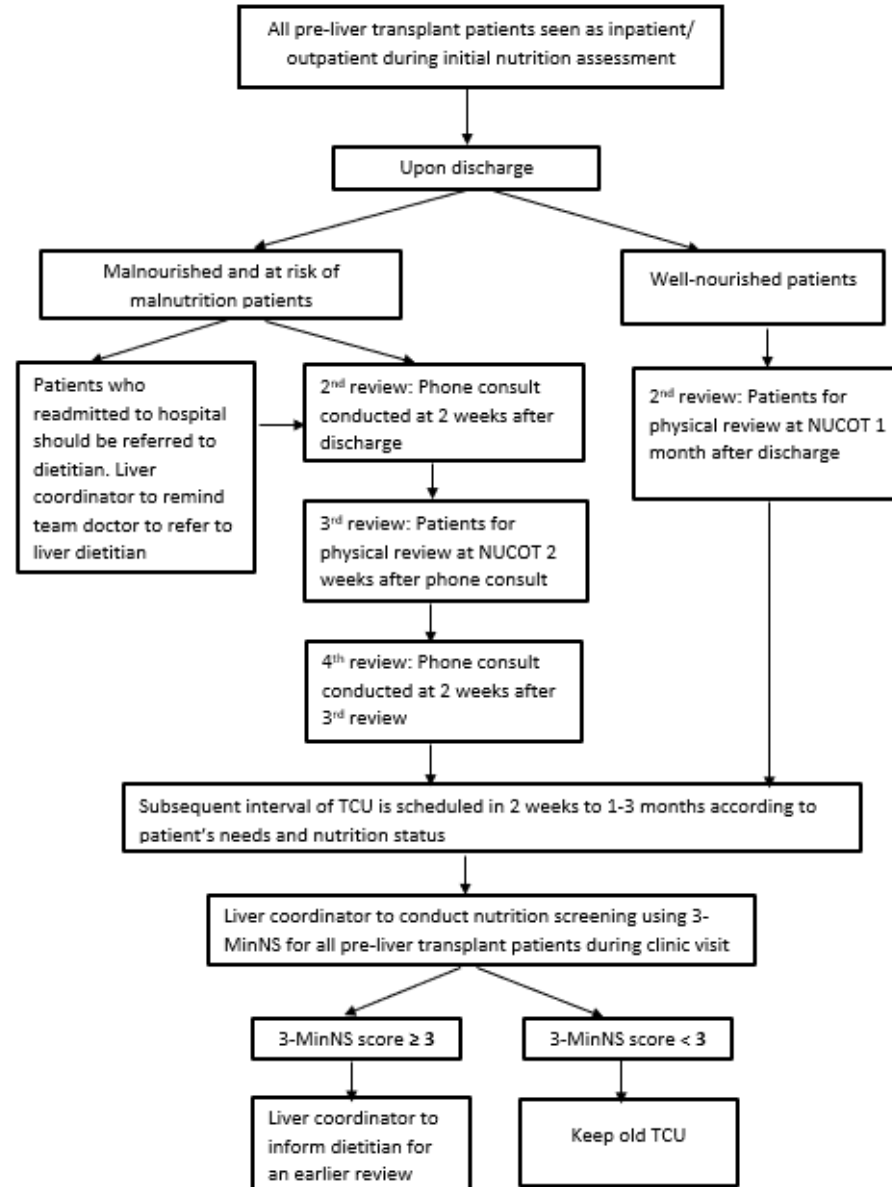
- Open communication with team members in the liver transplant team



# Appendix

## Appendix A:

## Workflow of following-up with pre-liver transplant patients at NUCOT



# Appendix

## 3-Minute Nutrition Screening (3-MinNS)

### Appendix B:

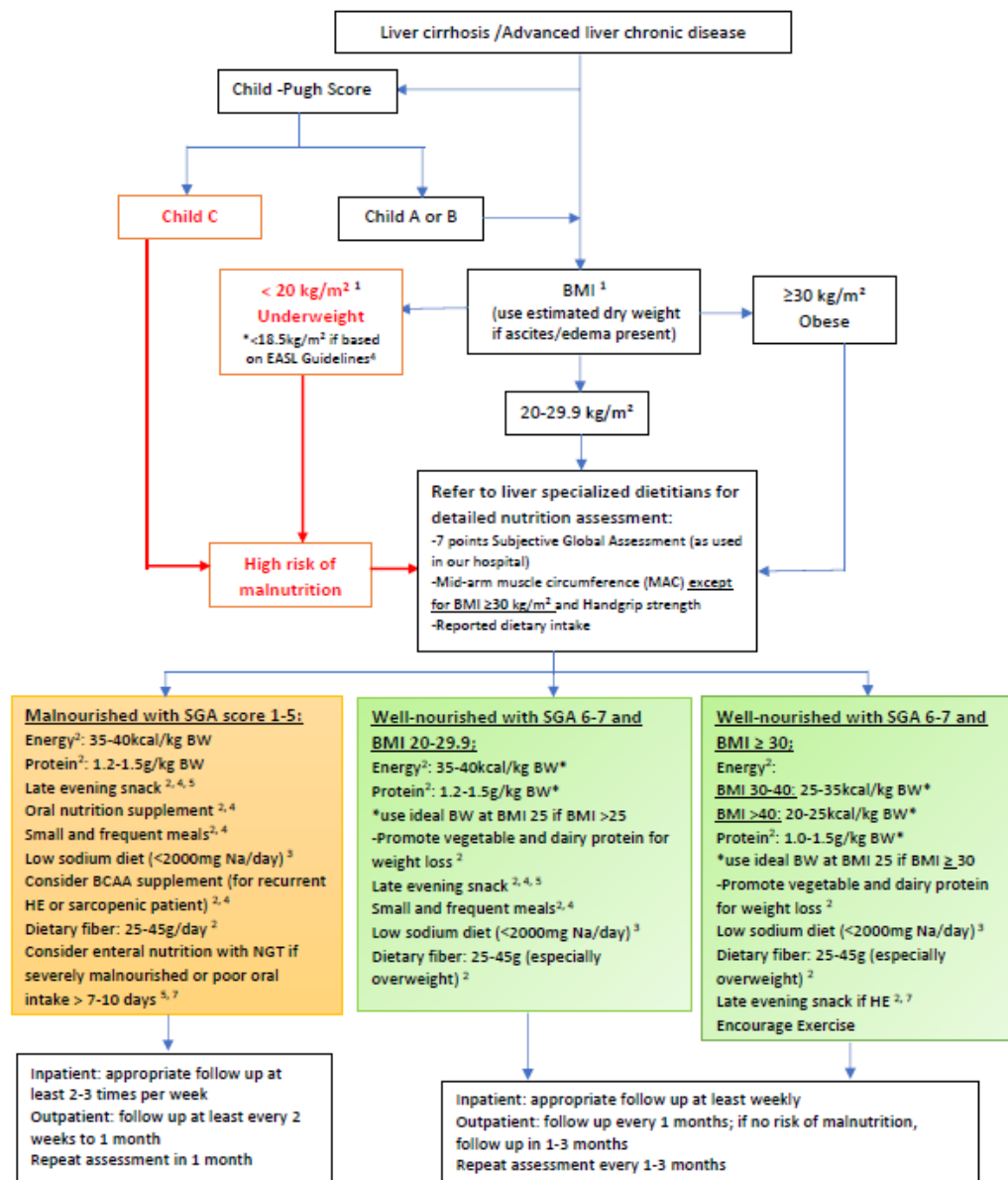
### 3-Minute Nutrition Screening Tool

This screening tool has been used in NUH inpatients since 2009 and in selected outpatient clinics since 2017

3-Minute Nutrition Screening (3-MinNS)				
	Nutrition Indicators			
	Unintentional Weight Loss (Past 6 Mths)	Oral Intake (Past 1 Week)	Muscle Wastage	
			Muscle From Temple	Clavicle Bone
<b>3</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> > 7kg	<input type="checkbox"/> Starvation or < ¼ share of usual portion per meal  <input type="checkbox"/> Tube Feeding < 1 L/day (1kcal/ml feed) <1000kcal/day	<input type="checkbox"/> Hollowing, Depression of Temple Muscle	<input type="checkbox"/> Protruding & Prominent Clavicle Bone
<b>2</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> >3 to 7 kg <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unsure	<input type="checkbox"/> ¼ - <½ share of usual portion per meal  <input type="checkbox"/> Tube Feeding 1 – 1.25 L/day (1 kcal/ml feed) 1000 – 1250 kcal/day	<input type="checkbox"/> Slight Depression of Temple Muscle	<input type="checkbox"/> Slight Protrusion of Clavicle Bone
<b>1</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 3 kg <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> ½ - <¾ share of usual portion per meal <input type="checkbox"/> ¼ - <½ share of usual portion per meal <u>with</u> oral supplement <input type="checkbox"/> Tube Feeding >1.25 – 1.5 L/day (1 kcal/ml feed) >1250 – 1500 kcal/day		
<b>0</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No change/ Weight gain/ Intentional weight loss  <input type="checkbox"/> < 1kg	<input type="checkbox"/> Normal intake with ¾ - 1 share of usual portion per meal <input type="checkbox"/> Tube Feeding > 1.5 L/day (1 kcal/ml feed) >1500 kcal/day	<input type="checkbox"/> Well Defined Muscle	<input type="checkbox"/> No Protruding Clavicle Bone
<b>Scoring</b> (Circle one per column)	3   2   1   0	3   2   1   0	3   2   1   0	
<b>Total Score</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Referral to Dietitian if Total Score is <b>3 or more</b>			

# Appendix


## Appendix C: Nutrition Management Protocol for Pre-liver Transplant Patients






# Appendix

## Powerpoint presentation on 'Eating Right for Liver Cirrhosis' playing at NUCOT



### Eating Right for Liver Cirrhosis

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NUH Dietetics Department



### 4 Main Nutrition Tips

↑	Eat regular meals, including snacks particularly late-evening snack (LES)
↑	Eat enough protein
↓	Restrict salt intake (<2,000mg sodium per day)
↑	Have adequate fibre

## Low sodium diet poster display in consult room

### Are You Eating Too Much Salt?

Excessive sodium intake increases blood pressure, likelihood of ascites or edema especially when you have liver cirrhosis problem. Hence, you are encouraged to choose foods with lower sodium content. Limit the salt intake to less than 1 teaspoon (< 2000mg) per day.



Lower in Sodium  
Watch Your Choice  
See All Foods in Restaurant

 <p>Fried bee hoon with otak 567kcal, 14g protein, 1546mg sodium</p>	 <p>Chicken and cheese light yogurt sandwich 308kcal, 21g protein, 480mg sodium</p>
 <p>Fish ball noodles, Dry 414kcal, 23g protein, 2190mg sodium</p>	 <p>Sliced fish bee hoon soup 350kcal, 23g protein, 1413mg sodium</p>
 <p>Fried rice with salted fish 595kcal, 16g protein, 1590mg sodium</p>	 <p>Economic red rice with 1 meat and 2 vegetables 426kcal, 28g protein, 919mg sodium</p>
 <p>Curry puff 402kcal, 8.4g protein, 800mg sodium</p>	 <p>Roasted unsalted mix nuts 188kcal, 6g protein, 5mg sodium</p>

Prepared by: NUH Dietetics Department

Supported by 



National University Hospital

### HOW TO REDUCE SALT INTAKE

DID you know, our recommended intake of sodium is <2000mg (1 teaspoon of table salt) a day. It is advisable to choose lower sodium products when doing your grocery shopping.

AVOID/LIMIT	CHOOSE THIS
 <p>20 PIECES POTATO CHIPS 280 mg</p>	 <p>1 MEDIUM POTATO 11 mg</p>
 <p>2 THICK SLICES CORN BEEF 930 mg</p>	 <p>100g FRESH BEEF 92 mg</p>
 <p>9 PIECES PRESERVED VEGETABLE 908 mg</p>	 <p>1/2 CUP FRESH CHIVE STEM 35 mg</p>
 <p>2 PIECES SOUR PLUM 620 mg</p>	 <p>1 WHOLE FRESH PLUM 4 mg</p>
 <p>1 PIECE SARDINE 290 mg</p>	 <p>2 TABLESPOONS TUNA 56 mg</p>
 <p>3 PIECES FISHBALL 485 mg</p>	 <p>100g RAW FISH 134 mg</p>
 <p>2 TABLESPOONS OLIVE 467 mg</p>	 <p>1 WHOLE CUCUMBER 6 mg</p>
 <p>1 PIECE MEE SUA 262 mg</p>	 <p>1 PIECE BEE HOON 11 mg</p>

This is brought to you by Department of Dietetics

# Appendix

## Healthy menu cooking video clips playing at NUCOT

