# International Dysphagia Diet Standardisation Initiative (IDDSI)

## Australian Training slides

**March 2019** 



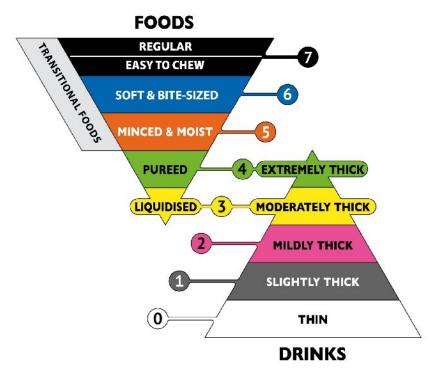
prepared by Dr Julie Cichero PhD, Australian IDDSI Project Officer, IDDSI and Co-Chair

### What is IDDSI?

- Published online November 2015 <u>www.iddsi.org</u> and free from the Dysphagia Journal: Cichero et al. (2017) Dysphagia, 32: 293-314
- Global standardised framework that provides terminology and definitions for texture modified foods and thickened liquids



- A continuum of 8 levels (0-7)
- Colour-coded model
- Culturally neutral terminology
- Includes descriptors, testing methods and evidence for both drink thickness and food texture levels



## Australia - Professional adoption

In 2016 the IDDSI Framework was formally adopted by these professional associations, with implementation planned for 1 May 2019







In lieu of government regulations, Professional Associations provide leadership on professional practice

### The evolution of IDDSI in Australia



Current National Standards-2007 National Stakeholder Forum in 2016 Endorsement by SPA and DAA Boards-2016

Steering Committee formed Project
Officer
Appointed2018

Adoption 1 May 2019

Australian IDDSI Steering Committee has representation from:















## Australia ...why are we changing?

Where Nutrition Becomes Therapy

Ability to classify thickened liquids that flow through infant teats\*



\*Identified by Australian clinicians as needed (2012, Jukes et al. *Int J Sp-Lang Path*)

# Australian Standards for Texture Modified Foods and Fluids

The provision of thickened fluids and texture modified foods is a routine part of the assessment and management of feeding and swallowing difficulties (dysphagia).

If you need assistance with the level of fluid and food texture modification required, contact your Speech Pathologist.

To find a Speech Pathologist, go to www.speechpathologyaustralia.org.au

If you require support to determine whether a textured modified diet is meeting nutrition and hydration needs, contact your dietitian.

To find an Accredited Practising Dietitian (APD), go to www.daa.asn.au

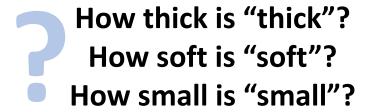


Objective
measurement
with IDDSI
increases
safety



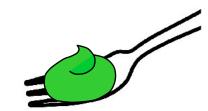
Nestlé Healthcare Nutrition, a division of Nestlé Australia Ltd, 20-24 Howleys Road, Notting Hill VIC 3168, Australia

## Objective measures



IDDSI includes specific measurements which minimise the need for personal subjective judgement.

For foods & drinks there are specific tests which can be performed without the need for lab equipment



- Tests chosen to be simple, quick, portable, reliable.
- It's possible to perform these at any time...
  ... but testing won't be needed every time!
- Tests are most useful for:
  - Initial staff training
  - Auditing
  - Industry use to develop & test products
  - Kitchen use to develop & test recipes



## Mapping to IDDSI- Liquids

#### **Australian Standards**



Level 900 Extremely Thick



Level 400 Moderately Thick



Level 150 Mildly Thick







10ml

8<sub>ml</sub>

4ml -

1<sub>ml</sub>



#### 4 Extremely Thick

(IDDSI Fork-drip Test and Spoon Tilt test)

#### 3 Moderately Thick

(8-10 mL remaining after 10 sec flow)

#### 2 Mildly Thick

(4-8 mL remaining after 10 sec flow)

#### 1 Slightly thick

(1-4 mL remaining after 10 sec flow)

#### 0 Thin

(nothing remaining after 10 sec flow)

### Different colours

#### Why?

International framework and Red-Green colour blindness

New thickness level

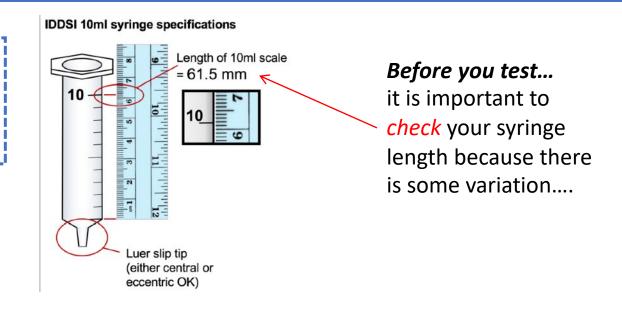
**New numbers** 

Used with permission from IDDSI www.iddsi.org Creative Commons BY SA 4.0 July 2018

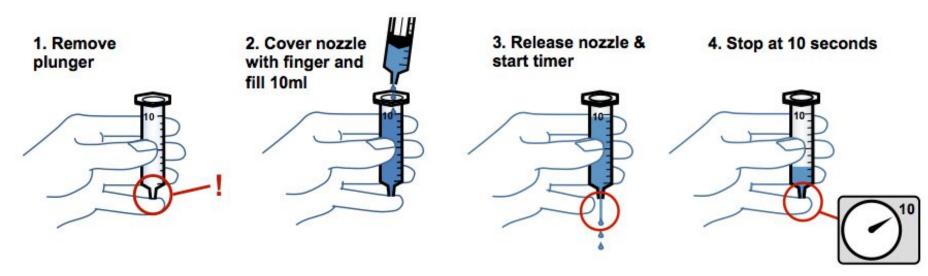
## The IDDSI Flow Test



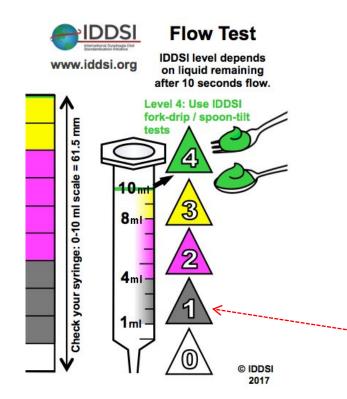
The IDDSI Flow test was designed to test liquids the way they move when they are swallowed



### INSTRUCTIONS



Most often used in paediatrics, palliative care, and cancer care but may also be suitable for other populations



IDDSI Flow TEST Link to Level 1 Slightly Thick video example

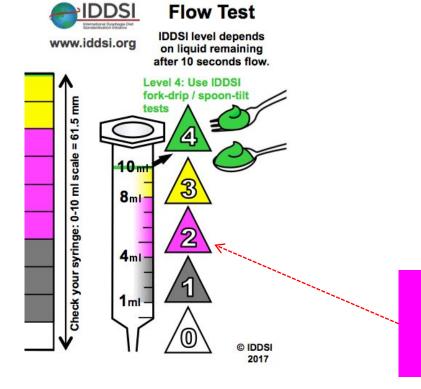
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v
=xyvDubBGJQU



1-4 ml remaining after 10 seconds flow

IDDSI Flow TEST Link to Level 2 Mildly Thick video example

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v
=XBqi\_i0LLHw





4-8 ml remaining after 10 seconds flow

IDDSI Flow TEST Link to
Level 3 Moderately Thick video example
<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SiF">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SiF</a>
wiGgIPHA



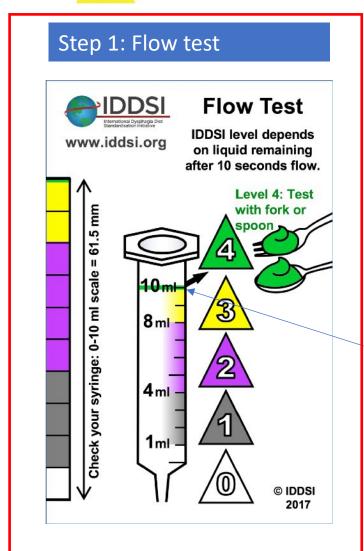
8-10 ml remaining after 10 seconds flow



## **LIQUIDISED**

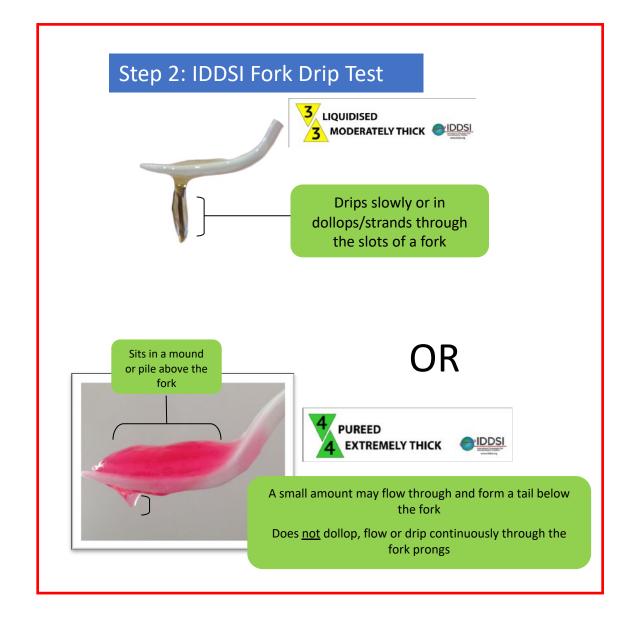


### **MODERATELY THICK**



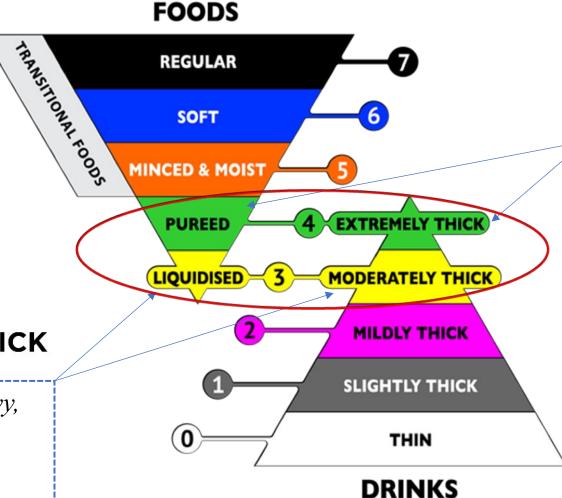


10 mL remaining or 1-2 drips after 10 s flow time



## The IDDSI Overlap zone





Extremely thick liquid, pudding, mousse, pureed meat, pureed vegetables....



**A** EXTREMELY THICK

Same number and colour because texture and flow properties are alike

3

**MODERATELY THICK** 

**LIQUIDISED** 

Moderately thick soup, gravy, sauce, liquid medicine, moderately thick drink, smoothie....

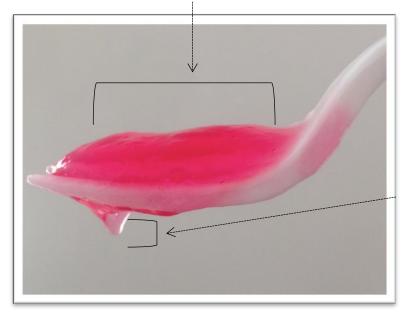






Extremely Thick liquid or Pureed Diet sits in a mound or pile above the fork

- ✓ No Lumps
- ✓ Does <u>not</u> require chewing
- ✓ Not sticky
- ✓ Holds shape on a spoon
- ✓ Falls off in a single spoonful when tilted and holds shape on plate with slight slumping or slow spreading



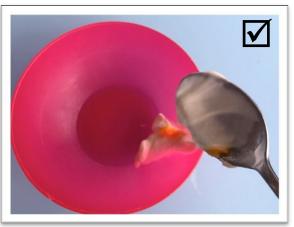
A small amount may flow through and form a tail below the fork

It does <u>not</u> dollop, flow or drip continuously through the fork prongs

## IDDSI IDDSI Spoon Tilt Test















IDDSI Spoon Tilt Test determines
Cohesion (ability to hold together) and
Adhesion (stickiness)

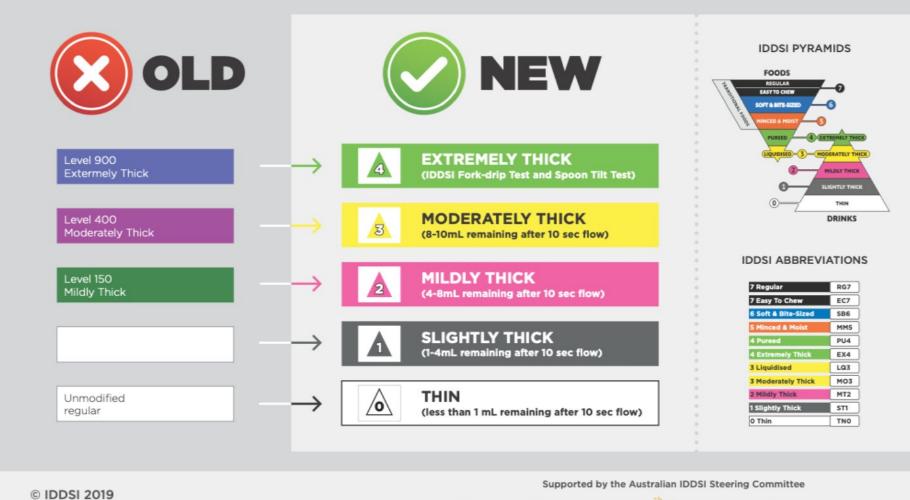
For safety, the bolus should be cohesive enough to hold its shape, but <u>not</u> sticky

February 2018
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#### **GREEN LABEL CHANGE!**

BE AWARE OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL COLOUR CLASSIFICATIONS FOR THE DYSPAHGIA DIET.





Australian poster available for download from the Australia specific section of the IDDSI resources page:

https://iddsi.org/resources/

For more information got to: www.iddsi.org













# What do we do with thick fluid recipes we currently use?

#### Answer:

- You don't need to change them, please just use the IDDSI Flow Test to categorise them
- Also be aware of changes to thickness associated with temperature
  - Note: thick liquids have always changed thickness with a change in temperature you
    now have a tool that is sensitive enough to show that change

## Mapping to IDDSI- Foods

#### **Australian Standards**







New texture description

**Transitional** 

Foods



7 Regular



6 Soft & Bite-Sized



5 Minced & Moist



4 Pureed

**Numbers not** letters

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3 Liquidised

New texture level



Texture A Soft

Regular



Texture B Minced and Moist



Texture C Smooth puree







- ✓ No particle size restrictions
- ✓ Includes all textures
- ✓ Chewing is necessary
- ✓ Tongue strength and control needed to move food for chewing and for swallowing



# EASY TO CHEW



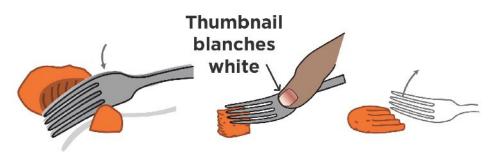
#### **Important**

- No increased risk of choking
- No meal time behaviours that increase risk
- ✓ Normal, everyday foods of soft/tender texture
- ✓ Food piece size is not restricted so food may be a range of sizes
- ✓ Ability to bite off soft/tender food pieces
- ✓ Ability to choose bite-sizes that are safe to swallow
- ✓ Chewing is necessary
- ✓ Tongue strength and control needed to move food for chewing and for swallowing
- ✓ Ability to remove food pieces from the mouth that cannot be swallowed safely without help or direction from others



#### Do NOT use foods that are

Hard, tough chewy, fibrous, have stringy textures, pips/seeds, bones or gristle



Should be able to easily cut or flake the food with light pressure just from the side of a fork

- Press into a bite-sized piece of food with your thumb in the bowl of a fork hard enough that the thumbnail turns white
- ♦ The food should break apart easily and <u>not</u> return to its original shape





This texture is **NOT** appropriate if there are <u>any concerns about choking</u> <u>risk related to chewing ability</u>.

It is **NOT** appropriate if there are mealtime behaviours that make eating unsafe.

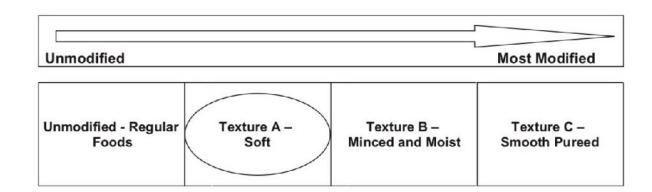
• Examples of unsafe mealtime behaviours include: not chewing much, putting too much food into the mouth, eating too fast or swallowing large mouthfuls of food.

## Australian Guidelines Texture A Soft –

Atherton, 2007, Nutrition & Dietetics, 64, S53-S76

#### **IDDSI**

- NO CHANGE to particle size
- IDDSI Fork pressure test for softness



NAME	TEXTURE A – SOFT
Description	Food in this category may be naturally soft (eg ripe banana), or may be cooked or cut to alter its texture
Characteristics	<ul> <li>Soft foods can be chewed but not necessarily bitten</li> <li>Minimal cutting required – easily broken up with a fork</li> <li>Food should be moist or served with a sauce or gravy to increase moisture content (NB: Sauces and gravies should be served at the required thickness level)</li> <li>Refer to Special Notes (page S72)</li> </ul>
Testing Information	<ul> <li>Targeted particle size for infants and children = less than half that for adults and children over 5 years or equal to 0.8 cm (based on tracheal size)<sup>28</sup></li> <li>Targeted particle size for children over 5 years and adults = 1.5 × 1.5 cm<sup>10,27,30</sup></li> </ul>

# 6

## **SOFT & BITE-SIZED**



- ✓ Bite-sized pieces of

  - **♦ 8mm x 8mm for children**
- Chewing is necessary
- ✓ Tongue strength and control needed to move food for chewing and for swallowing
- ✓ Should be able to easily cut this texture with just the side of a fork





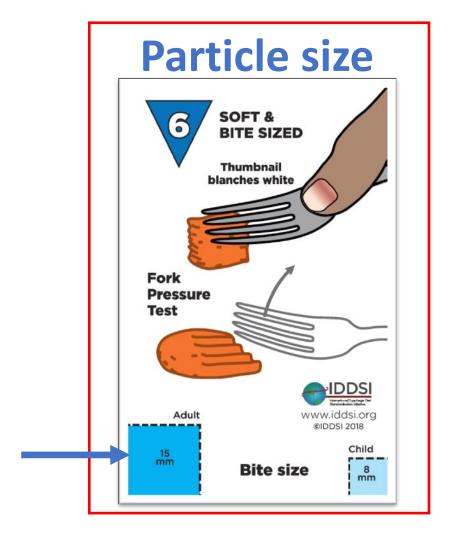
- ❖ Press into a bite-sized piece of food with your thumb in the bowl of a fork hard enough that the thumbnail turns white
- The food should squash easily and <u>not</u> return to its original shape



## SOFT & BITE-SIZED



#### **Both elements are critical**





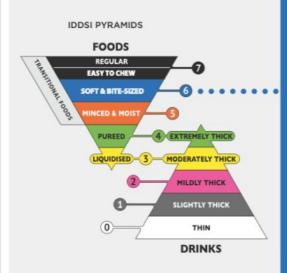
Soft enough to squash + come apart with \*pressure from fork or spoon

\*thumb nail needs to blanch white



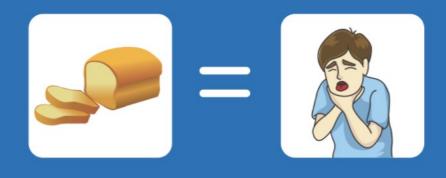
### **LEVEL 6 | SOFT & BITE-SIZED**

DUE TO DEATHS FROM CHOKING, BREAD & SANDWICHES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN LEVEL 6 SOFT & BITE-SIZED









Supported by the Australian IDDSI Steering Committee

For more information got to: www.iddsi.org

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Australian poster available for download from the Australia specific section of the IDDSI resources page:

https://iddsi.org/resources/

# Why aren't sandwiches on the Level 6 Soft & Bite-Sized diet?

- Bread and sandwiches appear frequently on autopsy data from people who have choked and died (see Table on following slides)
- Bread types not all breads are equal
  - White bread, brown bread, baguette, bread roll, brioche bread, multigrain bread, whole meal bread, gluten free bread etc.
- Bread moisture from the bread and as added by saliva are important in being able to break it down safely so that it is not a choking risk
- Bread is fibrous
   – you can't 'fork mash' bread

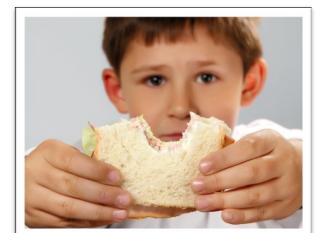
## Autopsy data: Food people have died from choking on

Cichero 2016, Journal of Texture Studies, 47:277-283

Irwin, 1977, JAMA, 237, 2744-2745	Cheese, lima beans, peas, semi-solid cereal, bread, orange
Ekberg & Feinberg, 1992, Dysphagia 7, 205-208	Solis 40% (meat, poultry), complex bolus 14% (hamburger, hot dog, sandwich, meat, potato, meatball, spaghetti, chicken soup, pizza), small hard solid (peanut, popcorn, hard candy), dry (bread, toast, dracker, donut, breadstick), semi-solid (mashed banana), cooked egg, ground meat
Wick, 2006, J of Clinical Forensic Medicine, 13, 135- 138	Meat, banana, bread, pasta, scrambled egg, peanut butter sandwich, potato chips, grape
Berzlanovich 1999, Am J Medicine, 107, 351-355	Unchewed <b>meat</b> , sausage, fruit, vegetables, <b>bread</b> , cookies, pastries, cheese, egg
Berzlanovich, 2005, Am J Preventive Medicine, 28, 65-69	Meat, fish, sausage bread pizza, cookies, pastry, puree, ground meat, mashed fruit, fruit, vegetables, noodles, cheese, egg

## Autopsy data continued

Dolkas 2006, J Forensic Sci, 52, 176-179	<b>Meat</b> (17% - esp. steak and chicken), peanut butter & jelly (sandwich) (4%); All other foods (~2% - carrot, pancakes, broccoli, burrito, hot dog, meat ball, pizza, toast, hamburger, shrimp and others)
Food Safety Commission of Japan, 2010	Sticky rice cake, steamed rice, <b>bread</b> , <b>meat</b> , fish, fruit, candy, Konjac mini-cup jelly
Deaths of people with disability in residential care 2012-2013, NSW Ombudsman, 2015	Sandwiches, crepes, carrot, steak, cheese, dim sims



# What if our patients are already eating bread and sandwiches?

#### Answer:

If they have been assessed as 'safe' by a speech pathologist for bread and sandwiches, then these can continue to be included.

 The Australian guidelines always had them coded for inclusion only 'after clinical assessment', <u>not</u> as a regular inclusion for Texture A - Soft

# Changing from paediatric to adult particle sizes: Autopsy data: food particle size, textures and shapes Brodsky et al. (1996) Anesth Analg, 82:861-864; Berzlanovich et al. (1999) A J Med, 107: 351-355; Markenson (2002) Pediatric Pre-Hospital Care

Minimise choking risk:
Food pieces small
enough to pass
through, rather than
occlude the airway



## When do you change from paediatric to adult particle sizes?

- ➤ When they are physically big enough (like weight for changing car seat orientation)
  - > Example: puberty (Girls 10-14 yrs; Boys 12-16 yrs)
- ➤ On Doctor recommendation of sufficient tracheal growth to minimise choking risk

Tracheal diameter ranges

Pediatrics: 20 months, 4-6.5mm 18-36 months, 7-8mm

Adult male, 15-27mm Adult female, 13-25mm



## Level 5 – Minced & Moist, what changes?

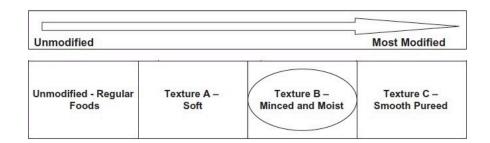
#### Current:

• 'Recommended particle size for ... adults = 0.5cm' and ... infants and children 0.2-0.5cm'

#### • IDDSI:

- Adults
  - 4mm lump size
  - 4mmx4mmx *no larger than* 15mm
- Paediatrics
  - 2mm lump size'
  - 2mm x 2mm x *no larger than* 8mm
  - Or at Doctor's discretion

Nutrition & Dietetics 2007; 64 (Suppl. 2): S53-S76



NAME	TEXTURE B – MINCED AND MOIST	
Description	Food in this category is soft and moist and should easily form into a ball	
Characteristics	<ul> <li>Individual uses tongue rather than teeth to break the small lumps in this texture</li> <li>Food is soft and moist and should easily form into a ball</li> <li>Food should be easily mashed with a fork</li> <li>May be presented as a thick puree with obvious lumps in it</li> <li>Lumps are soft and rounded (no hard or sharp lumps)</li> <li>Refer to Special Notes (page S72)</li> </ul>	
Testing Information	Recommended particle size for infants and children = 0.2–0.5 cm (based on tracheal size) <sup>28</sup> Recommended particle size for children over 5 years and adults = 0.5 cm <sup>10,29</sup>	

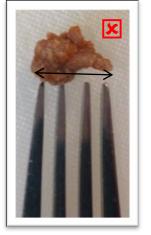




- ✓ **Soft and moist** with no separate thin liquid
- ✓ Minimal chewing required
- ✓ Lumps can be mashed with tongue
- ✓ Food can be easily mashed with just a little pressure from a fork
- ✓ Should be able to scoop it onto a fork with no liquid dripping and no crumbles falling off the fork







Small particle size
4mm for adults
2mm for children

4mm is the measurement between the prongs of a typical fork





#### All three elements are critical

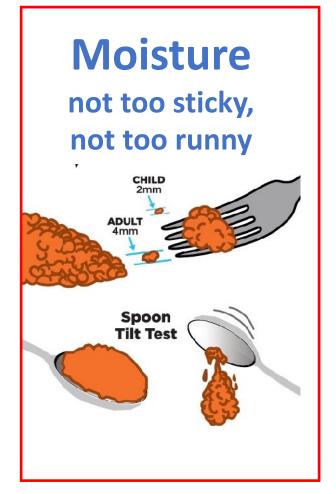
### **Particle size**





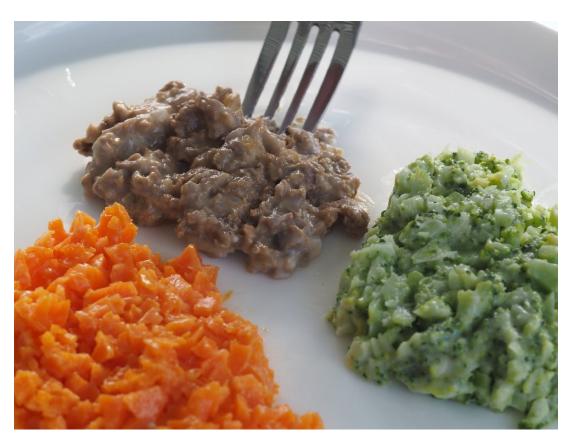
Soft enough
to squash
easily with
fork or spoon
don't need thumb
nail to blanch white













Adults: 4mm "lump size"

Paediatrics: 2mm "lump size"

## Better images to educate about presentation





**Q:** For Level 5 Minced & Moist, why does the IDDSI Framework say '4mm lump size' and the audit sheet say 'equal to or less than 4mm and no longer than 15mm'? \*[adult particle size example]

- $^{ullet}A$ : The framework document states '4mm lump size', however clarification was requested as people came to put the definitions into practice
  - Did the lumps need to be exactly 4mmx4mm?
  - If 'yes', rice (8-10mm long, but less than 4mm wide) or similar products would not be suitable without food processing to reduce the size
  - If 'no' then how was it best to describe the particle size?
  - Not necessarily equal in all dimensions
    - 4x4x "no more than 15mm" (like a 'chewed bolus')



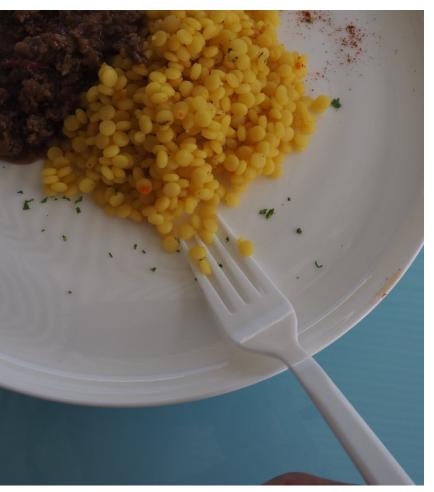




## Mexican chilli and rice

Spiced lamb and pearl couscous

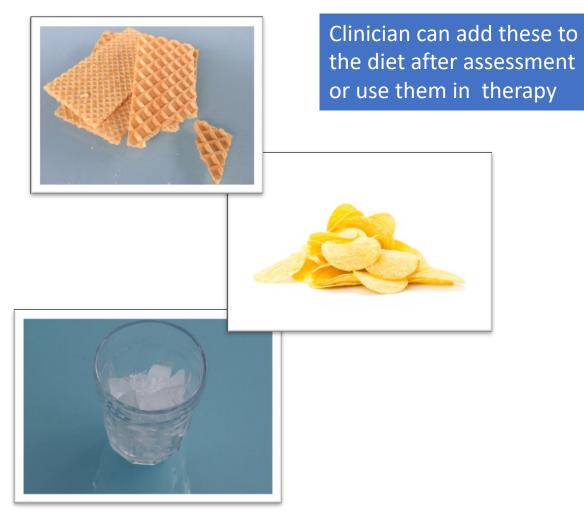




## Transitional Foods



- ✓ Start as one texture (e.g. solid) and change to another when moisture is applied (saliva, water) or temperature change occurs (heat)
- ✓ Minimal chewing required
- ✓ Tongue pressure may be enough to break food down after food becomes moist or changes temperature
- ✓ Used for developmental teaching of chewing skills, or rehabilitation of chewing
- ✓ May be used with:
  - ♦ Level 5 Minced & Moist
  - ♦ Level 6 Soft & Bite-Sized
  - ♦ Level 7 Regular

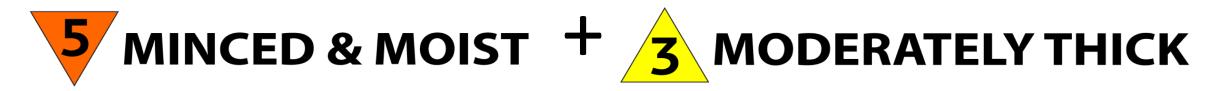


# As always, patients require a prescription for food <u>and</u> drink, on clinical advice

Examples...









## **IDDSI ABBREVIATIONS**

7 Regular	RG7
7 Easy To Chew	EC7
6 Soft & Bite-Sized	SB6
5 Minced & Moist	MM5
4 Pureed	PU4
4 Extremely Thick	EX4
3 Liquidised	LQ3
3 Moderately Thick	МОЗ
2 Mildly Thick	MT2
1 Slightly Thick	ST1
O Thin	TNO

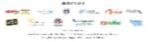
For groups who need to use abbreviations for computer codes, please use the IDDSI approved abbreviations here.

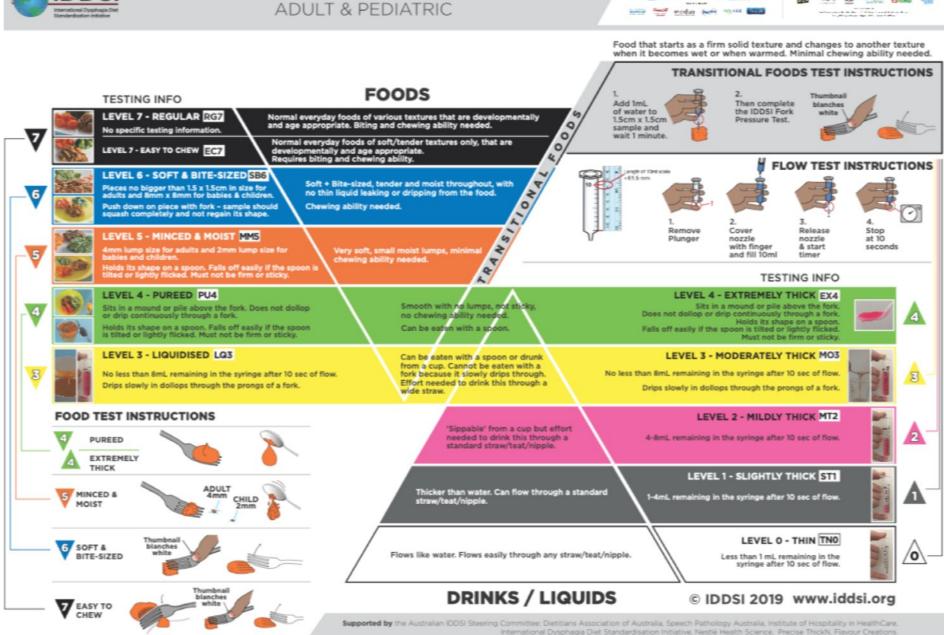
The abbreviations have been checked against and are in accordance with the advice from the Institute for Safe medical Practices List of Errorprone abbreviations symbols and dose designations.

Numbers occur at the end of the abbreviation to ensure that they are not confused for 'number of meals or drinks ordered'.

## **FOOD & DRINKS CLASSIFICATION AND TESTING**







Australian poster available for download from the Australia specific section of the IDDSI resources page:

https://iddsi.org/resources/

## **Getting ready**

Visit www.IDDSI.org



A global initiative to improve the lives of over 590 million people worldwide living with dysohagia



### IDDSI Framework

See the IDDSI Framework, testing methods and evidence statement.

### Implementation

Learn about the process for implementing IDDSI in your home, setting or community. Share you implementation story with us.

#### Resources

Find resources developed by IDDSI related to dysphagia.

Contact Us

Download the FREE IDDSI app for ios and android





## Review

the detailed definitions, testing methods, resources, FAQ's

International newsletters



## Resources

The following documents have been developed by IDDSI and are for public use. You do not need to seek permission from IDDSI to share these documents and images as long as you cite the CreativeCommons BY-SA 4.0 license as follows:

The International Dysphagia Diet Standardisation Initiative 2016 @https://iddsi.org/framework/.

Attribution is NOT PERMITTED for derivative works incorporating any alterations to the IDDSI Framework that extend beyond language translation. Supplementary Notice: Modification of the diagrams or descriptors within the IDDSI Framework is DISCOURAGED and NOT RECOMMENDED. Alterations to elements of the IDDSI framework may lead to confusion and errors in diet texture or drink selection for patients with dysphagia. Such errors have previously been associated with adverse events including choking and death.



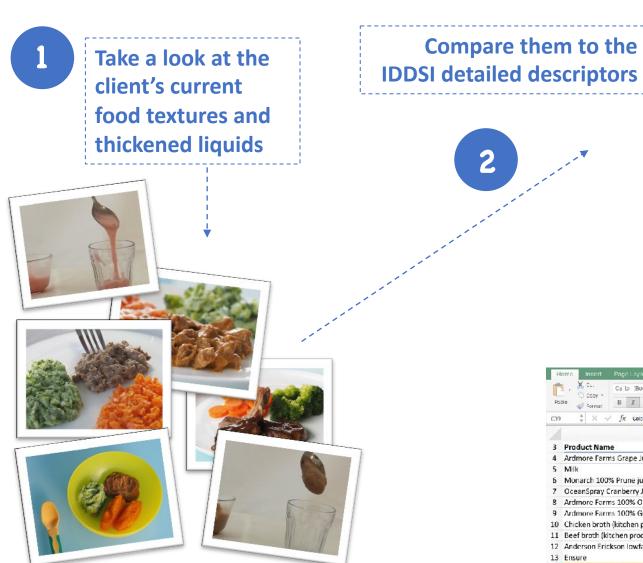
IDDSI 101 (Print and Post)	+
IMPLEMENTATION	+
PRESENTATIONS	-

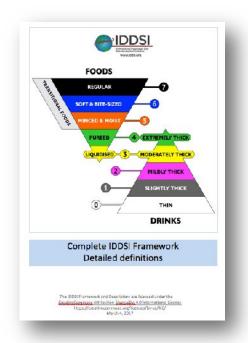
- Why IDDSI (Power Point presentation, updated Dec 2017)
- IDDSI Framework, Descriptors, and Testing Methods (Power Point presentation, updated Dec 2017)
- Implementation Resources and Tools (Power Point presentation, updated Dec 2017)
- From Framework to Food: Implementing IDDSI in a Long-Term Care facility (PDF presentation, from Webinar March 29 and April 11, 2018)
- The More We Know, the More We Grow: A Pediatric Hospital's Developmental Progression with the IDDSI (PDF presentation, from Webinar May 24, 2018)
- Using the IDDSI Flow Test in Clinical Practice: How Thick is Think and does Thickness Really Matter? (PDF presentation, from Webinar Sep 18 & 19, 2018)

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## Review what you currently have

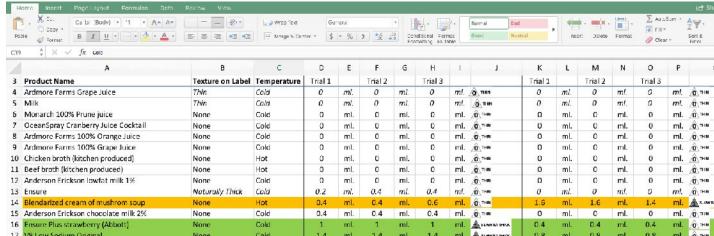






Make a list of the items that will need modification to meet IDDSI descriptors













## **IDDSI AUDIT SHEETS**

Liquid or product

If soup, heating r

Temperature wh

## Instructions:

- Liquid critical te
- Liquid item mus

Tests: Suitable dr

## Critical: Appeara

\* Smooth liquids Critical: IDDSI F

- \*Level 0 Thin
- \*Level 1 Slight
- \* Level 2 Mildl
- \* Level 3 Mode

## Critical: Fork Drit

\*Food drips slow

\*Prongs of fork d

## Alternative if Syring

\*Level 0 - Thin

\*Level 1 - Slight

\* Level 2 - Mildl

\* Level 3 - Mode Liquidised

Notes:

## Intended for

## **EXTREMELY THICK**

## Product or food tested

If soup, heating method(s)

Temperature when tested at

## Instructions:

- Level 4 Extremely Thick critical appropriate.
- . The food item must pass or m

Tests: Suitable drinks, soups, nu

## Critical: Appearance

\*No lumps

#### Critical: Fork Drip Test

- \*Food sits in a mound above t
- \*Does not drip or flow continu

## Critical: Spoon Tilt Test

- \*Holds shape on spoon
- \*Food slides off spoon with lit

May spread or slump slowly or

## Alternative if Fork of

\*Hold a sample of

\*Food slides smo

Food leaves notic

## Preferred but not critical: Fork Pre

Prongs of fork make clear patte indentation marks

Notes: No chewing and no bold

## Testing intended for Product or food tested

Temperature when tested at:

Level 5 Minced & Moist critical tests include Appea

. The food item must pass or meet criteria for any ro

\*Lumps less than or equal to 4mm (adults); 2mm

For particle size: food intended to mimic a 'chewed

than 2mm width and no larger than 8mm length (po

Heating method(s)

Instructions:

Critical: Appearance

\*No separate thin liquid

\*Holds shape on spoon

Tests



Testing intended for

## SOFT & BITE-SIZED



Product or food tested				
Heating method(s)				
Temperature when tested at:	□service	□15 mins	□30 mins	<b>⊈</b> 5 mins

## Instructions:

Tests

Level 5 Minced & Moist critical tests include Appearance + Fork/Spoon Pressure Test OR if these are not available Finger Test.

IDDSI

For particle size: food intended to mimic a 'bite of food' – must be equal to or less than 15mm x15mm (adults); equal to or less than 8mm x 8mm (pediatrics)

Time of service

. The food item must pass or meet criteria for any row marked \*

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,	Yes □No	☐ Yes ☐No		
	Yes □No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐NO	☐ Yes ☐No
	Vec □Ne	□ Vec □Ne	□ Voc □No	□ Vos □No

15 mins

Meets criteria at

30 mins

45 mins

Ava	<mark>ilable at h</mark>	nttp://	iddsi.org/	<mark>resources/</mark>	/
cal: Fork Pre			enough pressure that the thumb hair thi	ns winte, the root can be squastied and win	ī

Alternative if Fork or Spoon not available: Finger Test \*Small soft smooth round particles can be easily

\*Food slides off spoon with little food left on spo

\*Food feels moist and will leave fingers wet

May spread or slump slowly on a flat plate

## Optional: Chopstick Test

Chopsticks can scoop or hold this texture if food

Notes: Minimal chewing should be needed to eat th

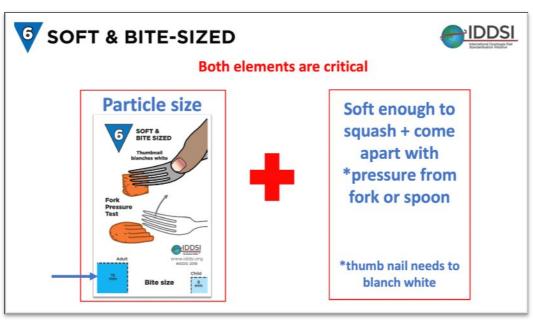
idusi.org/resources/				
	Yes □No	☐ Yes ☐No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐No
not return to original shape				
*Food can be separated into smaller pieces using pressure from a fork or spoon held on its side	☐ Yes ☐No	☐ Yes ☐No	☐ Yes ☐No	☐ Yes ☐No
Alternative if Fork or Spoon not available: Finger Test				
* When pushing down on a 15mm x 15mm sample using thumb, with enough pressure that the thumb nail turns white, the food can be squashed and will not return to original shape	□ Yes □No	☐ Yes ☐No	□ Yes □No	☐ Yes ☐No
*Food feels moist	☐ Yes ☐No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐No
Optional: Chopstick Test				
Chopsticks can break 15mm x 15mm pieces into smaller pieces	☐ Yes ☐No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	□ <sub>4</sub> Yes □No

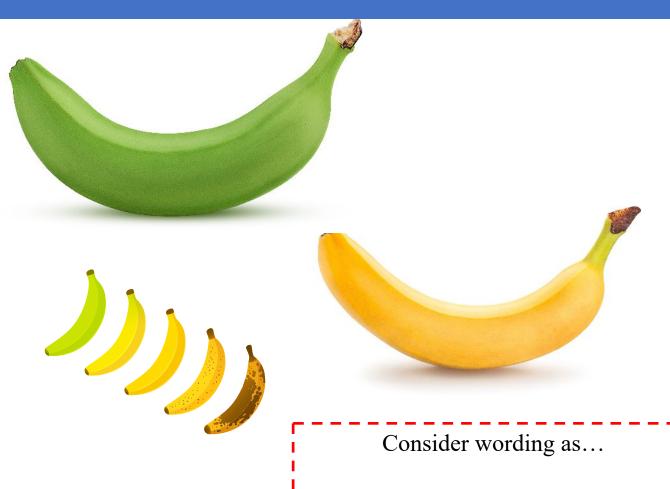
Notes: Chewing ability is needed for this texture, although biting is not required. Pieces should be 'bite-sized' at time of serving

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## Managing the 'foods to include' and 'foods to avoid' lists

Need to use IDDSI testing methods to check





'Foods that are often appropriate'

rather than 'foods to include'





















#### Level 5 Minced & Moist Food for Adults

#### What is this food texture level?

Level 5 - Minced & Moist Foods:

- ✓ Soft and moist, but with no liquid leaking/dripping from the
- ✓ Biting is not required.
- ✓ Minimal chewing required
- ✓ Lumps of 4mm in size
- ✓ Lumps can be mashed with the tongue
- ✓ Food can be easily mashed with just a little pressure from a fork
- √ Should be able to scoop food onto a fork, with no liquid dripping and no crumbles falling off

#### Why is this food texture level used for adults?

Level 5 - Minced & Moist food may be used if you are not able to bite off pieces of food safely but have some basic chewing ability. Some people may be able to bite off a large piece of food, but are not able to chew it down into little pieces that are safe to swallow. Minced & Moist foods only need a small amount of chewing and for the tongue to 'collect' the food into a ball and bring it to the back of the mouth for swallowing. It's important that Minced & Moist foods are not too sticky because this can cause the food to stick to the cheeks, teeth, roof of the mouth or in the throat. These foods are eaten using a spoon or fork.

#### How do I test my food to make sure it is Level 5 Minced & Moist?

It is safest to test Minced & Moist food using the IDDSI Fork Drip Test and the IDDSI Spoon Tilt Test.

See videos of the IDDSI Fork Test and IDDSI Spoon Tilt Test at www.IDDSI.org/framework/food-testing-methods/

#### **IDDSI Fork Test**

For adults the lump size is 4mm, which is about the gap between the prongs of a standard dinner fork



## **IDDSI Spoon Tilt Test**

Sample holds its shape on the spoon and falls off fairly easily if the spoon is tilted or lightly flicked Sample should not be firm or sticky



Consumer handouts are available...



















### EXAMPLES of Level 5 Minced & Moist Food for Adults

MINCED & MOIST

- \* Meat served finely minced or chopped to 4mm lump size served in a thick, smooth, non-pouring sauce or gravy
- \* Fish served finely mashed or chopped to 4mm lump size served in a thick, smooth, non-pouring sauce or gravy
- \* Fruit served finely mashed or use a blender to finely chop it into to 4mm lump size pieces (drain any excess liquid)
- \* Vegetables cooked, finely mashed or use a blender to finely chop it into to 4mm lump size pieces (drain any excess
- \* Cereal served thick with small soft 4mm lumps. Any milk/fluid should not separate from the cereal. Drain any excess liquid before serving
- \* Rice requires a sauce to moisten it and hold it together. Rice should not be sticky or gluey, and should not separate into individual grains when cooked and served. May require a thick, smooth, non-pouring sauce to moisten and hold the rice
- \* NO REGULAR DRY BREAD due to high choking risk! See https://www.voutube.com/channel/UC0I9FDiwJR0L5svIGCvIgHA/featured?reload=9 for instructions on how to make a Level 5 Minced & Moist sandwich

See videos of the IDDSI Fork Test and IDDSI Spoon Tilt Test at www.IDDSI.org/framework/food-testing-methods/

## **IDDSI Fork Test**

For adults the lump size is 4mm, which is about the gap between the prongs of a standard dinner fork



## **IDDSI Spoon Tilt Test**

Sample holds its shape on the spoon and falls off fairly easily if the spoon is tilted or lightly flicked Sample should not be firm or sticky



Minced & Moist food must pass both tests!



















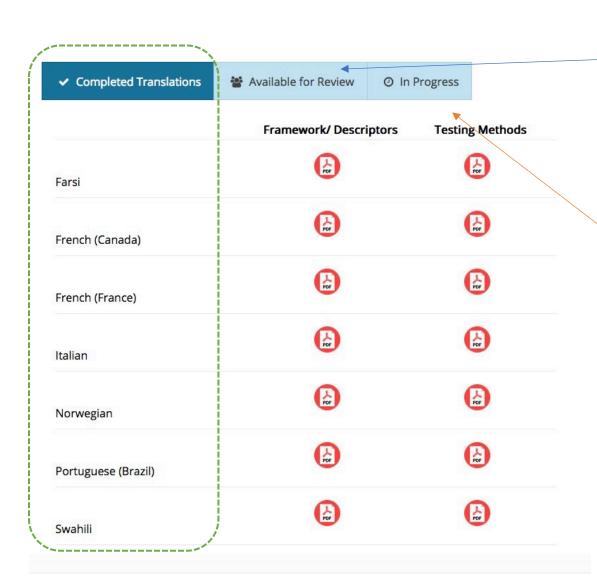


For safety, please AVOID these food textures that pose a choking risk for adults who need Level 5 Minced & Moist Food

Food characteristic	Example	
Mixed thin + thick textures	Soup with pieces of food; cereal with milk	
Hard or dry food	Nuts, raw vegetables (e.g. carrot, cauliflower, broccoli); dry cakes; bread; dry cereal	
Tough or fibrous foods	Steak; pineapple	
Chewy	Lollies/candies/sweets; cheese chunks; marshmallows; chewing gum; sticky mashed potato; dried fruits	
Crispy	Crackling; crisp bacon; cornflakes	
Crunchy food	Raw carrot; raw apple; popcorn	
Sharp or spiky	Corn chips/crisps	
Crumbly bits	Dry cake crumble; dry biscuits	
Pips, seeds	Apple seeds; pumpkin seeds; white of orange	
Food with skins or outer shell	Peas; grapes; chicken skin; salmon skin; sausage skin	
Foods with husks	Corn, shredded wheat, bran	
Bone or gristle	Chicken bones; fish bones; meat with gristle	
Round, long shaped food	Sausage; grape	
Sticky or gummy food	Nut butter; overcooked oatmeal/porridge; edible gelatin; konjac containing jelly; sticky rice cakes	
Stringy food	Beans; rhubarb	
Floppy foods	Lettuce, cucumber, uncooked baby spinach leaves	
Crust formed during cooking or heating	or Crust or skin that forms on food during cooking or after heating for example; cheese topping; mashed potato	
'Floppy' food	Lettuce; cucumber; baby spinach leaves	
'Juicy' food	Where juice separates from the food piece in the mouth, for example watermelon	
Large or hard lumps of food	Casserole pieces larger than 4mmx4mmx15mm; fruit pieces larger than 4mmx4mmx15mm	

# English as a second language? IDDSI Translations are available





## Available for review:

- > Arabic
- Chinese (simplified)
- > German
- ➤ Greek
- Russian
- > Spanish
- Vietnamese

## In progress:

Japanese

Thai
Turkish
Dutch
Hebrew
Urdu
Zulu
Slovenian
Chinese (Hong Kong)
Chinese (Taiwanesse)
Marathi

## Risk management: Change in pre-packaged labels

- A change over time period for product labelling is to be expected
- For other legislated label change initiatives (e.g. allergens, Country of Origin), a two year time frame is most common
- Many manufacturers have indicated they are changing their labels to be ready for 1 May 2019
- Label changes are voluntary, in the same way that packaging accessibility changes to meet Arthritis Guidelines are voluntary

Manufacturers and Industry would like you to contact them directly for information on when their product labels will change











This will soon be called...



Sticker jpegs available from www.iddsi.org



# Labels & Triangles for download









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# VISIT the IDDSI YouTube Channel IDDSI webinars and recorded webinars

www.iddsi.org/resources





## New IDDSI Webinar Announced

October 16 at 9am PDT & October 29 at 4pm PDT, 2018

Title: Myths & Truths about Modifying Foods for IDDSI Levels

Presenters: Preston Walker & James Ball

Preston and James have been developing ideas in healthcare catering for over 10 years. Their collaboration has led to the establishment of Oak House Kitchen, based at Preston's family residential home in Greetham, England. Oak House Kitchen aims to improve the practical application of nutrition across many different diet restrictions. For many years they have been training chefs, care workers and healthcare professionals in how best to modify

foods for dysphagia. Their current focus in this field is on the transition to the IDDSI standards and have been working on how best to achieve this.

In this cooking-based webinar, Preston and James will show you how to modify foods to the IDDSI standards. They will show you a range of practical solutions to common problems across various foods. You will see that foods modified for dysphagia can be delicious, nutritious and look great!

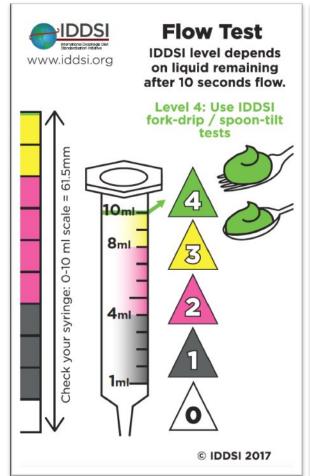
If you missed any of our last webinar *Using the IDDSI Flow test in clinical practice:*How thick is thick and does thickness really matter?Presented by Carly Barbon
SLP or any of our previous webinars – you can watch them on our <u>YouTube channel</u>.

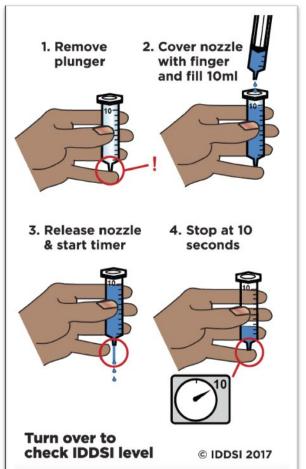
Register for Oct 16, 2018

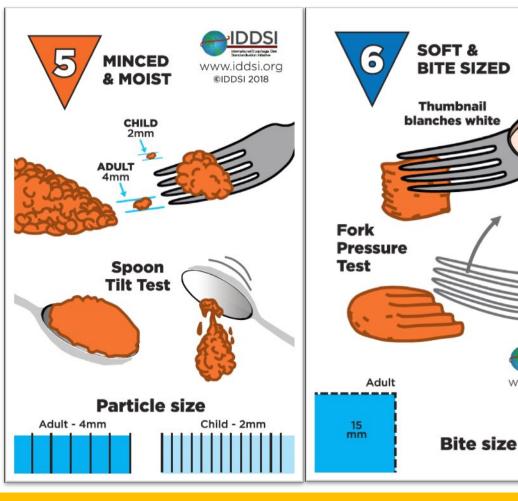
Register for Oct 29, 2018

## IDDSI Flow Test cards business card sized templates

# IDDSI Food Test cards business card sized templates







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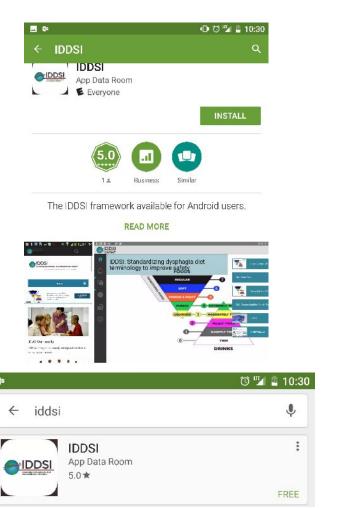
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Download the print ready documents for cards and posters and take to your local printer for printing

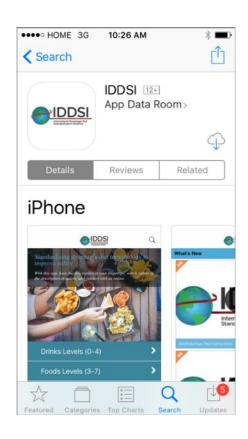


## IDDSI on the Go: Free App



Android & iOS
- for Smartphones &
Tablets







# Questions and Follow Up

For further information or to join the mailing list

Contact Australian IDDSI Project Officer: Dr Julie Cichero

Email: australia@iddsi.org