

# PRACTICE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT PROFILE

Learning Environment (Care Group): **Nutrition and Dietetics** Division: **C**

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Education lead	Claire Wood	
Contact details	<a href="mailto:Claire.Wood@uhs.nhs.uk">Claire.Wood@uhs.nhs.uk</a>	
UHS VALUES	<b>PATIENTS FIRST</b> <b>WORKING TOGETHER</b> <b>ALWAYS IMPROVING</b>	Please reflect on what these values mean to <u>YOU</u>

## USEFUL LINKS







**UHS**

**GETTING HERE**

**CQC**

**NMC**

**LIBRARY**





**WELCOME LETTER**

**NHS ENGLAND**

**HCPC**

## INDUCTION INFORMATION

<b>Trust induction</b>	An induction programme will be followed during week 1 of your placement
<b>Orientation / useful documents</b>	All students are contacted pre-placement by the student coordinator with placement information.
<b>Expectations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Professional behaviour</li> <li>▪ Willing to learn</li> <li>▪ Punctuality</li> <li>▪ Represent university and UHS</li> <li>▪ Adherence to appearance policy</li> <li>▪ Wear ID badge at all times</li> </ul>

## PROFILE

WARD / AREA	SERVICE & CLIENT GROUP	LOCATION
Medicine and Medicine for Older People	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital
General Surgery	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital
Gastroenterology and Intestinal Failure	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital
Cardiothoracic and Respiratory	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital
Critical Care	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital
Cystic fibrosis	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital
Cancer Care	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital
Neurology	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital
Paediatrics	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital
Community Hospitals (including mental health)	Nutrition and Dietetics	Lymington Hospital, Western Hospital, Romsey Hospital and Royal South Hants Hospital
Trauma and Orthopaedics	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital
Diabetes	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital, Community Hospitals and primary care
Community clinics	Nutrition and Dietetics	GP surgeries and Community Hospitals
Eating disorders	Nutrition and Dietetics	Southampton General Hospital, Community mental health services
Prescribing support/home enteral feeding	Nutrition and Dietetics	Based at Royal South Hants Hospital/Romsey Hospital
Learning Disabilities and Special Needs	Nutrition and Dietetics	Based at Royal South Hants Hospital/Special schools

## LEARNER INFORMATION

<b>Work pattern (shifts, start and finish times)</b>	Core hours 8.30 – 4.30 with 30 mins lunch break. Occasionally a different working pattern may be required for specific clinical commitments.
<b>IT and resources</b>	Library facilities are available at Southampton General Hospital. IT access is available in the department.
<b>Staff room / rest room facilities</b>	Facilities are available for making tea and coffee as well as hospital canteens, League of Friends café, variety of coffee / food places.
<b>Common conditions and assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Malnutrition</li> <li>▪ Obesity</li> <li>▪ Cardiovascular disease</li> <li>▪ Diabetes</li> <li>▪ Stroke</li> <li>▪ Cancer</li> <li>▪ Gastroenterological conditions e.g. coeliac disease, IBS, IBD</li> <li>▪ GI surgery</li> <li>▪ Neuro</li> <li>▪ Food allergy and intolerance</li> <li>▪ Dementia</li> <li>▪ Dysphagia</li> </ul>
<b>Common procedures and expertise</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information gathering regarding current problem / reason for dietetic referral, relevant previous medical history, treatment and drug therapy, social circumstances.</li> <li>▪ Interpretation of relevant information e.g. pre-existing conditions, clinical diagnosis and treatment, biochemistry, age, psychological state and social circumstances</li> <li>▪ Nutritional assessment including measuring weight, height and MUAC, MUST, plotting growth charts, diet histories, analysis of food diaries, food charts or diet history, use of biochemical markers.</li> <li>▪ Formulating dietary plans and explaining these to patients, carers, staff as appropriate</li> <li>▪ Calculation of nutritional requirements.</li> <li>▪ Formulation of tube feeding regimens</li> <li>▪ Clinical record keeping, letter writing, making phone calls, video calls, communication with a variety of clinical staff</li> <li>▪ Communicating with a variety of patients and carers</li> <li>▪ Speaking to groups / teaching either face to face or using online platforms</li> <li>▪ Audit of use of nutritional products in GP surgeries</li> </ul>
<b>Common prescribed medications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ACBS Borderline substances - nutritional supplements / nutritional preparations / Gluten free products</li> <li>▪ Medication to treat diabetes</li> <li>▪ Medication to treat constipation or diarrhoea</li> <li>▪ Medication to treat reflux</li> <li>▪ Medication to treat high blood pressure</li> <li>▪ Antiemetics</li> <li>▪ Antibiotics</li> </ul>

<p><b>Specific learning opportunities and multiprofessional working opportunities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Observation</li> <li>▪ Reflection</li> <li>▪ Discussion with students, dietitians, other healthcare professionals, patients</li> <li>▪ Presenting case studies</li> <li>▪ Peer review</li> <li>▪ Journal review</li> <li>▪ Audit</li> <li>▪ Diabetes group session observation/participation</li> <li>▪ Home visit or care home visit</li> <li>▪ Regional services provide opportunity to see less common diseases and treatments</li> <li>▪ Multidisciplinary clinics e.g. diabetes</li> <li>▪ Weight management groups</li> <li>▪ Shadowing other health professionals e.g. specialist nurses, AHPs</li> <li>▪ Remote working e.g. virtual clinics and group sessions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommended reading prior to placement</b></p>	<p>Prior to commencing the placement students should be familiar with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Manual of Dietetic Practice</li> <li>▪ PENG guidelines (including nutritional requirements)</li> <li>▪ Learning outcomes</li> <li>▪ Assessment tools</li> <li>▪ Food kit (portion sizes and nutrient content of foods developed in first year)</li> </ul> <p><i>Further information on specific reading materials will be detailed in pre-placement information sent by student co-ordinator.</i></p>

## APPEARANCE

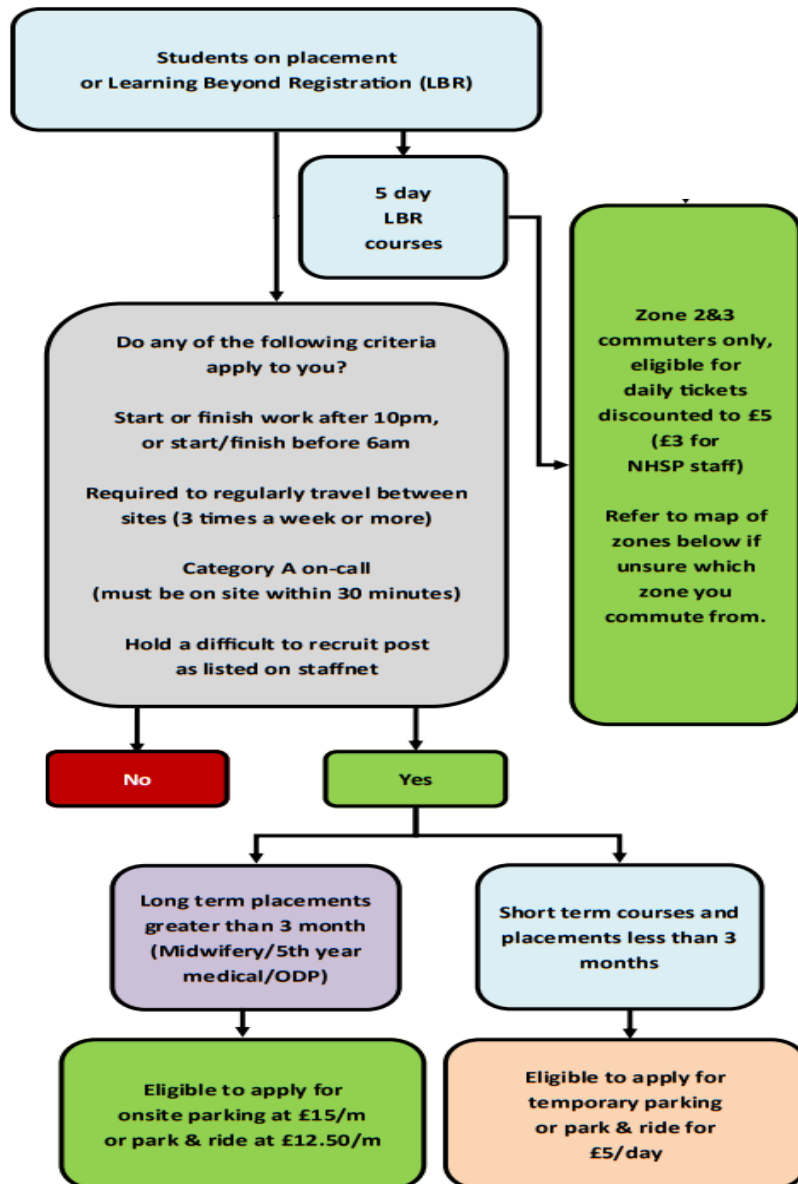
REQUIRED STANDARD	RATIONALE
<p><b>Clothes/designated uniform: All clothes/uniform should be smart and in good repair.</b> An overall professional appearance which cannot be deemed offensive to patients, colleagues and the public should be maintained e.g. no low necklines, bare midriffs, very short skirts or potentially offensive slogans or tattoos. No denim, leggings, flip flops or strappy vest tops to be worn. The only exception to these standards for clinical environments is where health and safety legislation require a person to wear specialist protective clothing for health and safety purposes.</p>	<p>Professional appearance.</p> <p>Health and safety regulations</p>
<p><b>Hair:</b> Must be clean, neat, and tidy and tied back off the face and off the collar. Hair must not be able to fall forward onto patients. Hair accessories</p>	<p>Potential for wound contamination from loose hair. Providing hair is clean and tidy the risk of dispersal is minimal. When hair is touched micro-</p>

and fastenings should be discreet. Any headwear worn for religious purposes should be clean and laundered daily and should be in keeping with the overall corporate appearance.	organisms on the hands will transfer to the hair and from hair to hands, potentially increasing risk of infection to staff.
<b>Fingernails:</b> Must be clean and short. Nail varnish, acrylic nails and false nails must NOT be worn.	To avoid transferring bacteria under the fingernails. Reduces the risk of trauma when involved in direct patient contact.
<b>Jewellery: Rings:</b> Only one plain metal band ring may be worn. <b>Watches:</b> No wristwatches are to be worn in any clinical environment. <b>Necklaces:</b> No necklaces are to be worn in the clinical environment. Medic-alert jewellery is not to be worn on the wrist (but could be attached to uniform) and must be cleanable, plain and discreet.	jewellery may be hazardous for the following reasons: Jewellery, even plain gold bands (wedding rings) have been shown to colonise with micro-organisms (Hoffman et al 1985) Rings with stones are hazardous and may cause trauma to patients Stones in jewellery may become dislodged Jewellery that is hanging e.g. necklaces, could be dangerous to staff and patients in potentially violent situations Appropriate hand washing techniques are prevented by the wearing of wristwatches
<b>Piercings: Earrings:</b> one pair of small plain metal studs only should be worn. All new visible body piercings must be covered with a blue plaster until the wound has healed. No other visible piercings are allowed.	New wounds shed high levels of bacteria. Professional appearance is important for patient confidence. Food hygiene regulations
<b>ID Badge:</b> As for all staff Trust ID Badges must be <b>worn at all times</b> in a clearly visible	To conform to Trust Security Policy
<b>Footwear:</b> Must be clean, plain, low heeled, non-porous, enclosed and in a good state of repair and ideally have a non slip tread. Shoe style and colour must be in keeping with the overall uniform style. Only staff wearing scrubs may wear white/black shoes/clogs or 'crocs' (without holes). Theatre footwear may be of various colours Footwear, ward based staff should be soft soled to reduce the level of noise particularly at night. In some areas protective footwear must be worn	Shoes in a poor state of repair and those with no tread are a safety risk. Staff working in a clinical area must take noise issues into account regarding their footwear. It cannot be decontaminated, and/or does not provide adequate protection from spillages and dropped equipment Health and Safety statutory requirement.
<b>Belts/Epaulettes:</b> Belts should not be worn when involved in direct patient contact/care. Epaulettes should be clean and laundered at least weekly	Risk of trauma to patients. Ease of movement for staff. Reduces risk of cross-infection.
<b>Tights/Stockings/Socks:</b> If not wearing trousers, tights must be worn and be plain black or natural colour. In the case of extreme hot weather, deviations from this policy will be communicated to staff by the appropriate authorising manager / professional lead.	To promote a professional appearance.
<b>Designated uniform:</b> Must be changed daily and laundered at 60 C and ironed prior to wearing.	Reduces the risk of cross-infection. Care of Linen Policy. Professional appearance and patient confidence.
<b>Makeup and Perfume:</b> Discreet makeup may be worn. Perfume and aftershaves must be subtle	To promote a professional appearance. For patient and colleagues comfort.
<b>Additional garments e.g. fleece/cardigan:</b> must not be worn when delivering direct patient care. Fleece/cardigans that are worn must be of a plain dark colour, must not have any non Trust logo's and be of smart appearance. Theatre jackets may be worn when the environmental temperature is low but must be removed if direct patient care is involved.	Reduces the risk of cross-infection

**Personal Hygiene:** Staff must ensure their appearance is clean, tidy and they are free from body odour when they are at work.

To promote a professional appearance. For patient and colleagues comfort

## PARKING



For the list of hard to recruit roles, please search “Staff car parking and permits” on staffnet, or contact Travelwise on [Travelwise@uhs.nhs.uk](mailto:Travelwise@uhs.nhs.uk) or 023 8120 4133

