Professional Discretion High Risk

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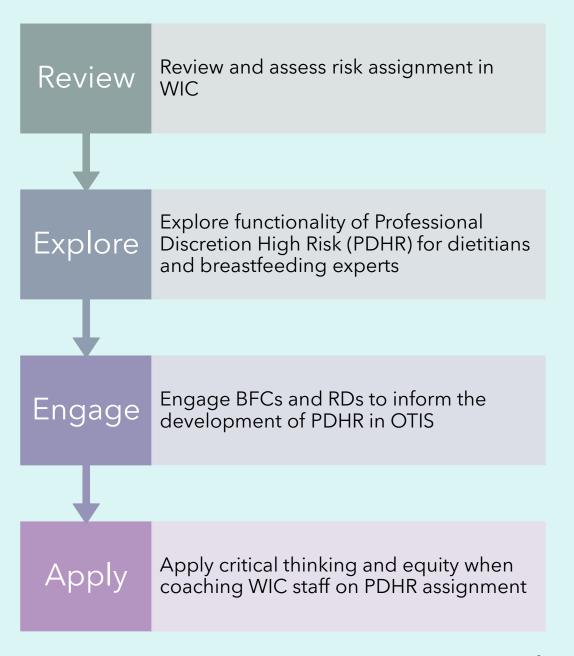
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Breastfeeding Coordinators and Local Agency WIC Nutritionists meeting August 23, 2022

Objectives



Key considerations to frame our conversation

The new WIC data system, OTIS, is under development

Timeline for OTIS rollout statewide is being adjusted

Oregon has asked for significant programming changes to have a system that mirrors the capability of TWIST

Some programming had to be prioritizedexample: Risk 201, low and very low hemoglobin, hematocrit

Today's focus will be on opportunities to promote WIC nutritionists and breastfeeding experts

Warm-up question:

Please put your name and response in the chat

Think about a time when WIC staff referred a participant to you that was not high risk.

What was the concern?

Overview of Oregon WIC Nutrition Risks

100 current Nutrition Risks

In Oregon, 28 are high risk (including risk 201)

Risk level is determined by each state/region

Western Region Partners: High Risk Comparison



Many similarities between Oregon and WR partners



Some partners have "at risk of" such as for underweight/overweight risk codes that are combined in Oregon



A comparison of risk levels is part of what is being used to inform Oregon's use of PDHR

TWIST

OTIS: two risk distinctions and no method to change risk levels

High

Medium

Low

High

At risk





Professional
Discretion High
Risk
(PDHR)

A new functionality in the new WIC data system (OTIS)

For participants who are not high risk but who would benefit from a referral

PDHR assignment provides a referral pathway to WIC health professionals: breastfeeding experts and/or dietitian

As development continues, we are assessing the use of PDHR to track clinic operations: medical formula, Formula Warehouse orders, etc.

How PDHR is used in other WIC programs

OF ARIZONA (ITCA)

Used when participant is not high-risk, but staff feels the participant would benefit from a RD visit or the situation is out of their scope

HAWAII

Dietitians use PDHR in the absence of high-risk factors, but RD wants to have follow up with the participant

KANSAS

PDHR is used when multiple risk factors that individually are not high risk, but collectively impact the health status of the individual. Examples: pregnancy at a young age + homelessness + abusive situation

Oregon WIC is expanding the use of PDHR to include other health professionals

We recognize the need to be flexible as each LA is different

Registered Dietitians/Nutritionists

Internationally Board-Certified Lactation Consultants IBCLC

For agencies without IBCLCs, refer to the designated health professional, the RD, or refer to a lactation specialist in the community with follow up by WIC staff

The State Agency supports the promotion of RDs to become Designated Breastfeeding Experts (DBEs)

We asked local agencies to share examples of referrals to the dietitian for non-high-risk reasons

Special formula

Chronic constipation

Food allergies that restrict a major food group

Children on a vegan diet

Examples of Local Agency Referrals to the Dietitian

BMI ≥98%

Rapid change in growth velocity in children

Prematurity ≤ 35 weeks or ≤ 37 weeks with medical complications

Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR)

History of cancer

PDHR recognizes the impact of social determinants of health



Many risks are low to medium but have an accumulative effect- allostatic load



Social determinants influence 50% of health outcomes



Addressing social needs can improve individual health outcomes and have a positive impact on the health behaviors of the entire family

PDHR provides a referral pathway to address social determinants of health

Food security

Transportation

Targeted referrals-housing, domestic violence, substance use, food assistance, mental health, early intervention

Bolstering social supports during key sensitive periods-i.e. breastfeeding peer counseling, resources for pregnancy at a young age

Case study

- · Mother, 8-month-old infant, 4-year-old child
- Tested positive for **meth use** during pregnancy, **2nd premature delivery by C-section**, no prenatal care, entered rehab after delivery, **uses a patch**, pumps and dumps after use of the patch, **smokes** 15-20 cigarettes per day
- DHS involvement due to ex-partner taking the infant and not returning him after a visit, ongoing custody dispute
- Experiencing disruptions in living situation
- Infant was 4 weeks premature, 5 lb, 10 oz, latch issues, slow weight gain, short stature, no primary care provider, exposed to smoke, infant fed with propped bottle in car seat, recent case of thrush, no vitamin D supplementation



Risks
Associated
with
Breastfeeding
Complications
for Women

602 - Breastfeeding Complications or Potential Complications for Women

Examples:

- Severe breast engorgement
- Recurrent plugged ducts
- Mastitis (fever or flu-like symptoms with localized breast tenderness)
- Flat or inverted nipples
- Cracked, bleeding or severely sore nipples
- 40 years of age or older
- Failure of milk to come in by 4 days postpartum
- Tandem nursing (breastfeeding two siblings who are not twins)

Risks Associated with Breastfeeding Complications for Infants

603 - Breastfeeding Complications or Potential Complications for Infants

Examples:

- Jaundice
- Weak or ineffective suck
- Difficulty latching onto the breast
- Inadequate stooling (as determined by a healthcare professional)
- Less than 6 wet diapers per day

Other situations when certifiers may refer include when a parent...

Has any breastfeeding problem that remains unresolved after 24 hours despite help

Wants to supplement with formula or stop breastfeeding due to complications

Has a situation beyond basic breastfeeding, such as breastfeeding more than one baby or breastfeeding an adopted baby

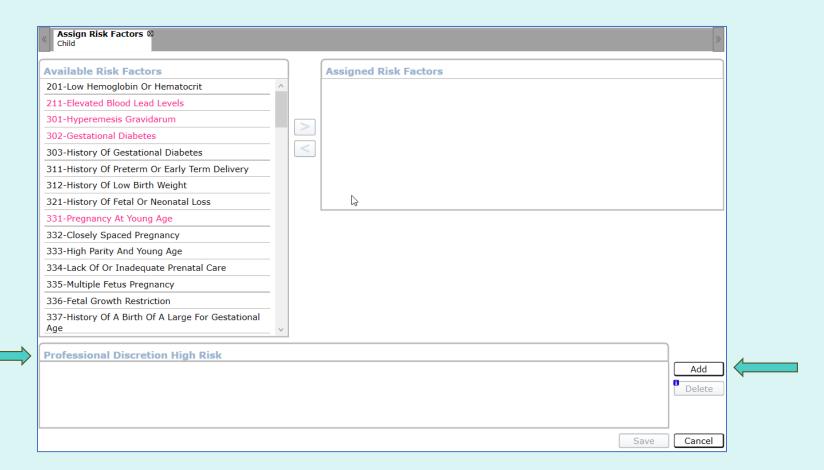
Has a physical challenge, a hormonal condition, or a chronic or acute illness

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Poll Question

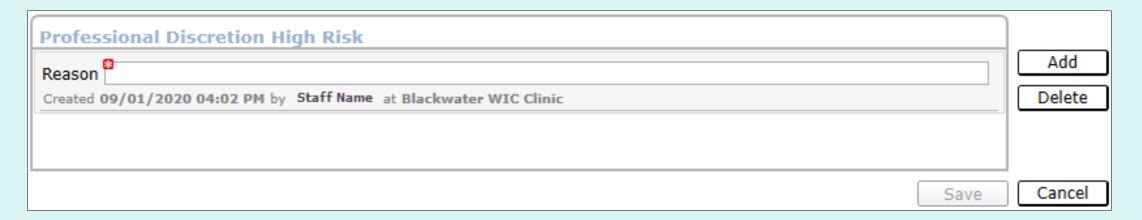
In your agency, who assists parents with complex breastfeeding challenges and how do they get referred?

PDHR: on the risk assignment screen in OTIS



Functionality in OTIS: Adding PDHR

- User selects "Add"
- System adds a PDHR row
- User enters a reason
- User documents a note

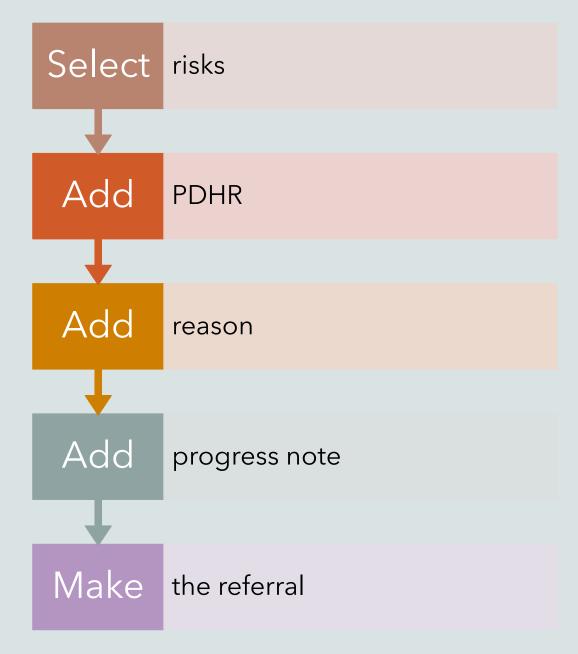


Jordan Doe 1136812 Gender Female DOB 01/05/2018, 2 Years 7 Months WIC Active C
Cert. Period 05/11/2020 to 04/30/2021
Priority 3 PDHR



When the screen is saved, PDHR will display in red in the header of the chart

PDHR pathway



PDHR will be required for Risk 201: Low and Very low Hemoglobin or Hematocrit

Long term goal is for OTIS to have two risk levels 201b: Very low hemoglobin 201a: Low hemoglobin or hematocrit (at-risk) or hematocrit (high risk) Short term plan for OTIS: Use of PDHR is required for very low hemoglobin and a referral to the dietitian in 1-2 months is required



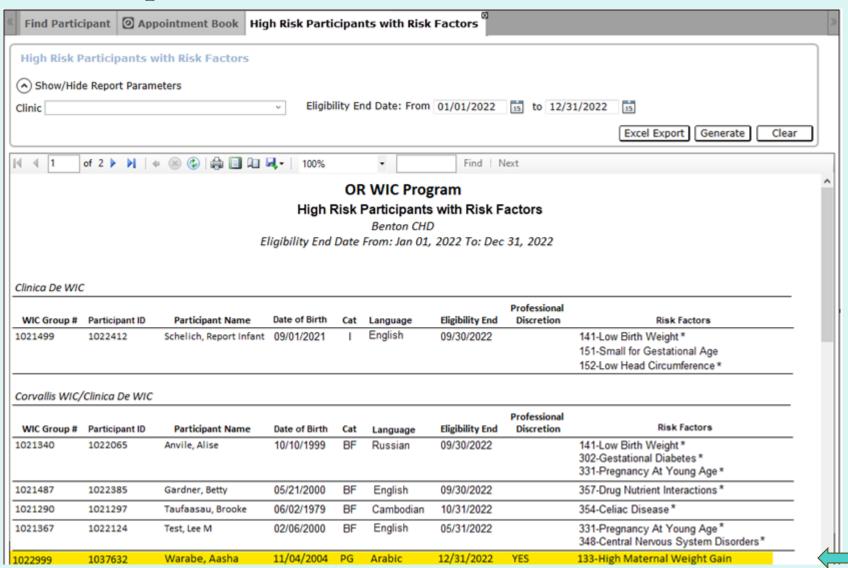


Reporting data

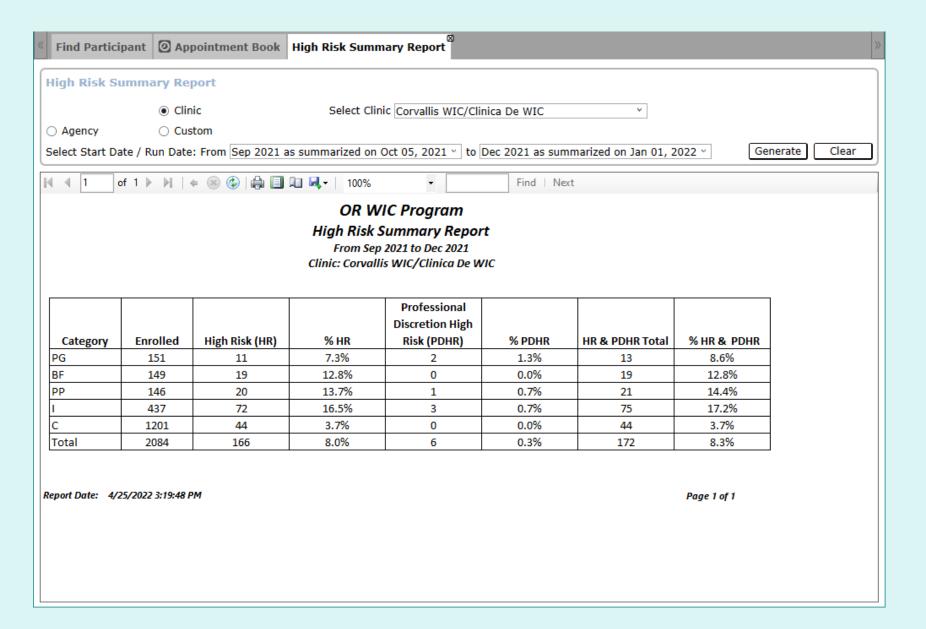
The high-risk report will include all risks of participants identified as high risk

PDHR will be included on the report

High Risk Report



High Risk Summary Report



Next steps



PLEASE COMPLETE SURVEY FOR TODAY'S PRESENTATION





STATE AGENCY WILL REVISE POLICIES TO REFLECT PDHR



OTIS DEVELOPMENT CONTINUES THROUGHOUT 2022



PILOT IN DESCHUTES
AND CROOK
COUNTIES IN 2023



CONTINUE TO ASSESS AND ADJUST AS NEEDED

https://forms.office.com/g/sJx9pDSmY2

Thank you for your contributions!

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