

# Identifying risk of choking and swallowing difficulties



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# What was the problem?

National perspective...

NPSA 2008, Glover & Ayub 2010, CIPOLD 2013....

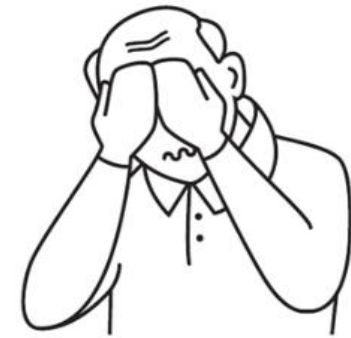
Local perspective....

Since 2002: 4 deaths from choking on food, 2 from PICA

- People unsure of significant early warning signs
- People unsure where to turn for advice
- People unsure how to pass on info
- Care staff move away and history is lost

How many near miss?

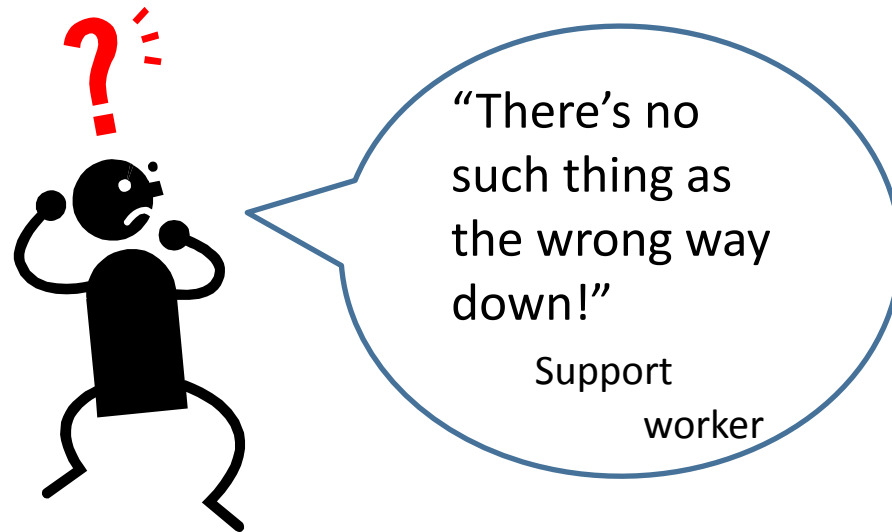
- Underreporting of swallowing difficulties
- Lack of detail informing learning
- Diagnostic overshadowing



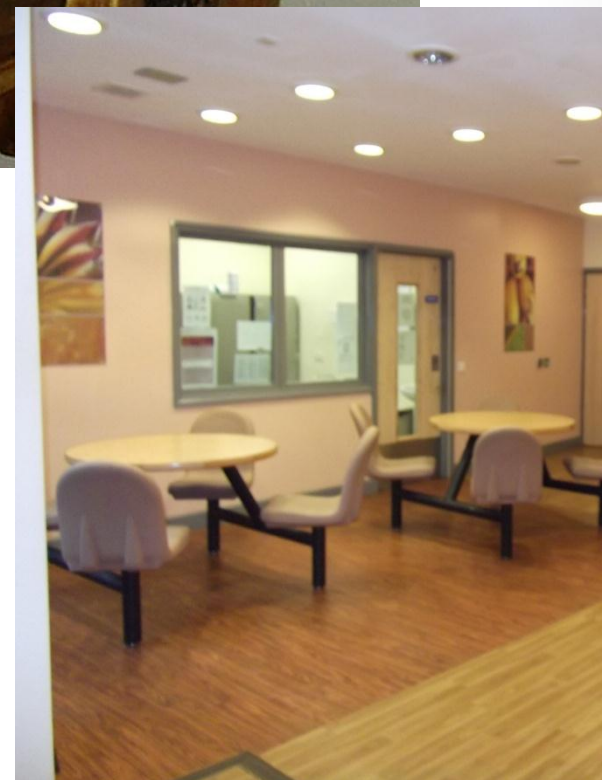
# What was the need?

We found people had problems in....

- recognising and understanding mealtime difficulties
- understanding how to make mealtimes safe and enjoyable for everyone.



Swallowing problems can lead to chest infections or choking





# We asked people for their ideas

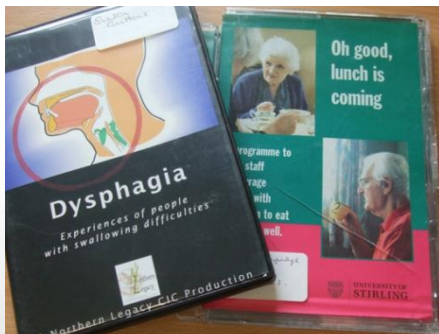


# What did we do?

Risk of choking/dysphagia project included:

- Setting up **training** to increase understanding and awareness, to increase care staff skills
- Setting up **annual screening**, to improve recognising, recording, action
- Improving **reporting** for choking incidents

**Aim: Improving mealtime safety,  
improving mealtime quality.**



# Training : workshops and beyond...

- Managers and nursing staff: coordinate risk assessment
- Support workers, chefs, OTs, carers : wider awareness raising
- House meetings /ward rounds: individual discussions
- Follow-up/revision sessions
- Individual SLT referrals
- Repeat screening and reporting choking



# Evaluation: has the training made a difference?

- Questionnaires: has knowledge changed? Has practice changed?
- Quality of Referrals to SLT (on-going)
- Changes in incident reporting (2005 – 2012)
- Audit of screening process
- Talking to witnesses of choking incidents



# Evaluation:

## Comments before training

I thought there was only one way down for food and drink.

I thought all food went down to your lungs

There's no such thing as going down the wrong way is there?

We were told to tip the chin up to open the airway

# Evaluation

## Comments after training

This knowledge is priceless as it saves lives

Safety and clinical issues

*this course benefits all staff as people can become complacent; makes them reflect on own practice*

This has increased awareness, raised discussion and confidence, we are better equipped with the knowledge

You've opened my eyes, I had no idea how complicated it is

# Evaluation:

## Comments after training

Get them  
involved in  
preparation

Find out what  
each person  
likes, doesn't like

Allow different  
choices,  
preferences

Quality of life  
issues

Make meals  
look more  
appealing

Make it fun,  
talk to them

# Getting everyone involved.....



# Evaluation:

## Referrals to SLT service improved





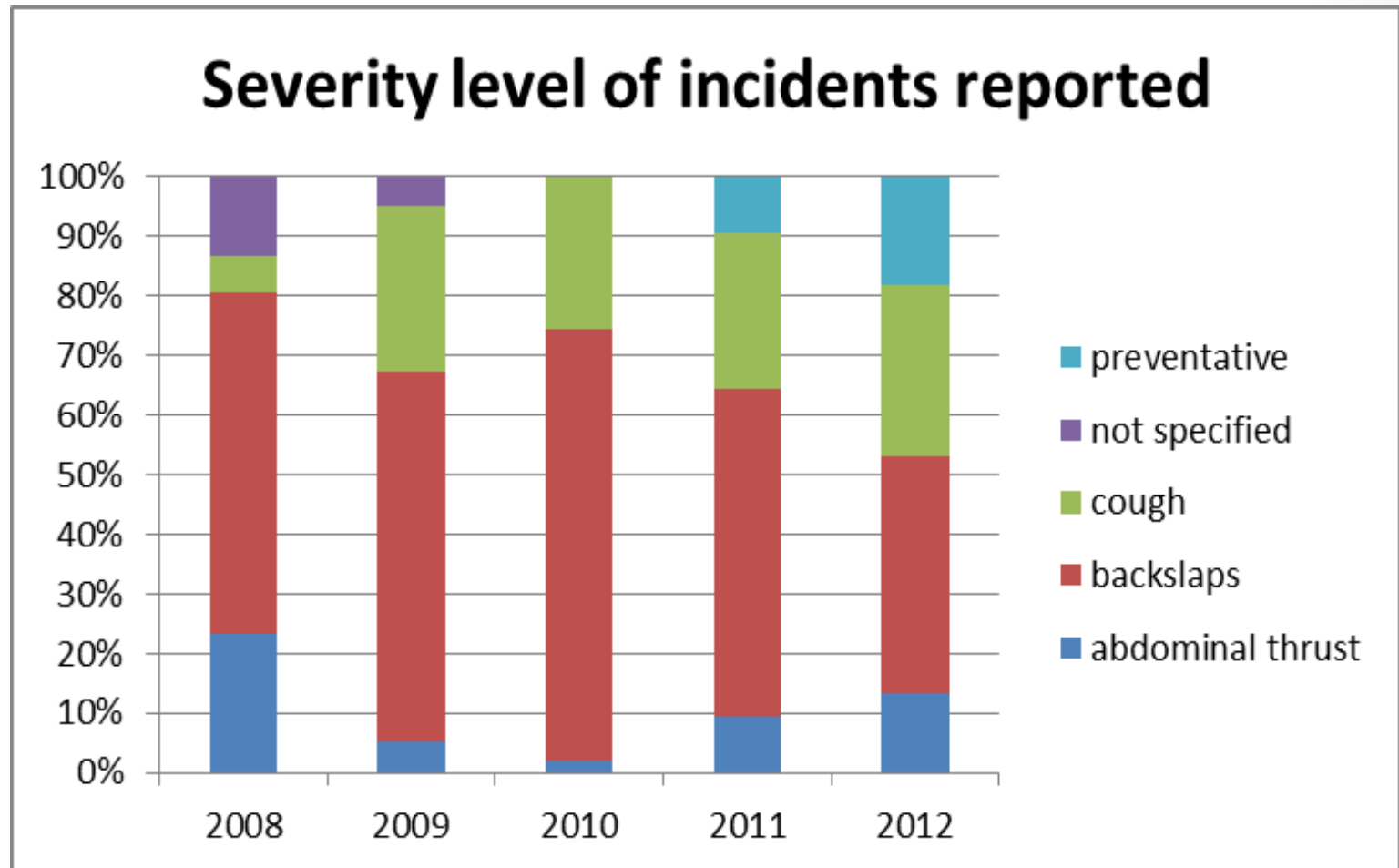
# Evaluation: Reporting incidents improved

## Reporting choking incidents



# Evaluation:

## Severity of choking incidents decreased



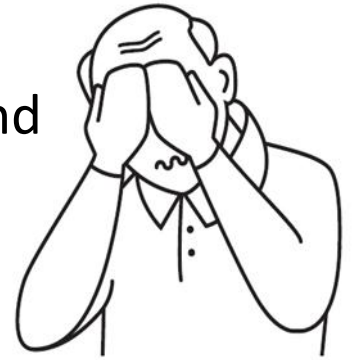
# Evaluation: screening



- Shows **impact of training** in descriptive detail on screens and in quality of referrals
- Now have mealtime skills **record over time**
- **Inclusive screening** process triggers conversations about mealtime skills, prompting MDT review
- Increasing data > increasing understanding of **risk factors/influences**

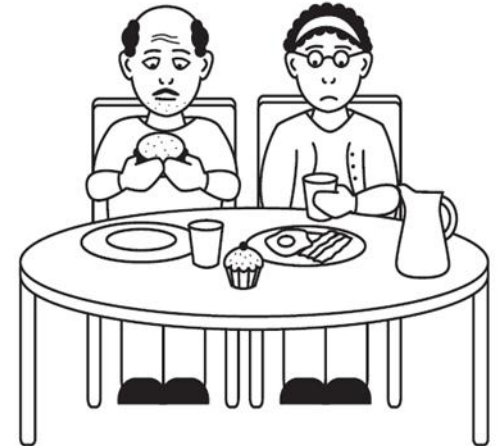
# Evaluation: understanding of choking incidents

- Teatime (evening meal) is most common time of day to choke
- Mental illness is important factor
- Pressures and distractions at end of day affect staff and service user
- Dining rooms can be noisy, crowded and upsetting
- Choking can be quiet and easy to miss



## What helps?

- **Familiar staff** are more aware of signs of change
- **Flexibility** to respond to personal preferences at mealtimes
- **SLT training** leading to earlier identification of mealtime difficulties



# Evaluation: understanding of choking incidents

## What is it about teatimes?

It's the only  
time of day we  
all sit close  
together  
(service user)

There's a lot of  
pressure to finish  
the meal quickly  
at this time of  
day  
(support worker)

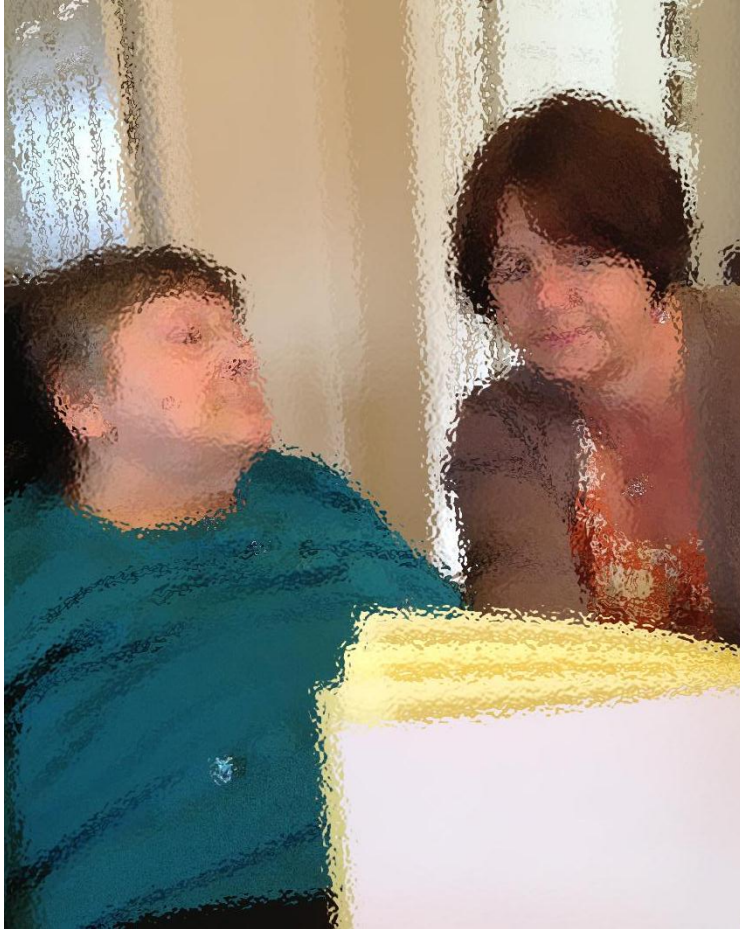




# Conclusion:

## Where are we now?

- Now working on improving service user involvement: developing accessible resources eg 'Me at mealtimes' book, video & i-pad use
- Dissemination continuing (exploring wider interest): individual, local, regional, international
- Potential benefit for other populations, long term care etc
- Seeking funding for further research: validation study of screening with easy access resources



Identifying risk of mealtime difficulties  
– getting everyone involved

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