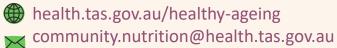


Dining with Dignity



Healthy Ageing Tasmania



Funded by the Australian Government Department of Health.

Visit the Department of Health website (www.health.gov.au) for more information.





Today we will cover

- How dignity and independence can impact our food choices.
- How you can help improve dignity and food choices.
- Resources.







Food is how we express ourselves.

Food is a very personal thing.

As children we are learning about food.

As adults we choose foods that we enjoy and meet our needs.

Food is a part of our identity.

As we age, we can lose our food independence.

Losing independence with food can affect how well we eat.







The importance of autonomy and dignity.

Everyone has the right to choose

We often talk about making informed choices in care, this applies to eating too. Allowing and encouraging people to choose can help them to enjoy mealtimes.

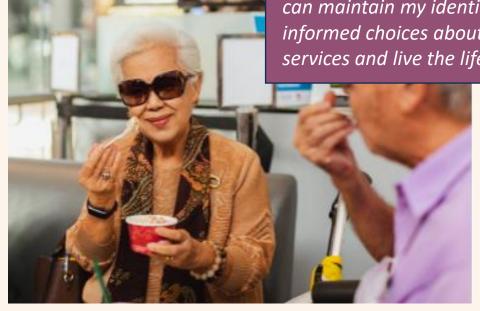
Everyone has the right to choose:

- when and where to eat
- who you eat with
- what you eat and drink
- how much you eat and drink
- how you eat and drink.



Standard 1: Consumer dignity and choice

"I am treated with dignity and respect and can maintain my identity. I can make informed choices about my care and services and live the life I choose."







How to help an older person gain their independence back.

Try these ideas:

- Offer a variety of choices.
- If they have had taste changes, offer new foods alongside an old favourite.
- Consider assistive cutlery.
- Serve favourite foods that are softer to chew and easier to swallow.
- Find new ways to make their favourite foods easier to eat.
- Try finger foods if cutlery isn't appropriate.
- Shop with them online, or in the store, to allow them to choose.

Simple changes can help an older person to eat with dignity.







If eating is difficult.

These tips can make eating easier:

- Choose soft, moist foods.
- Add minced meat, eggs or legumes in casseroles and stews. Avoid chewy meats.
- Be careful of sticky, dry or crunchy foods as they may cause choking.
- Try adapted cups and lightweight cutlery.
- Place a non-slip placemat under the plate.







Meet Maureen

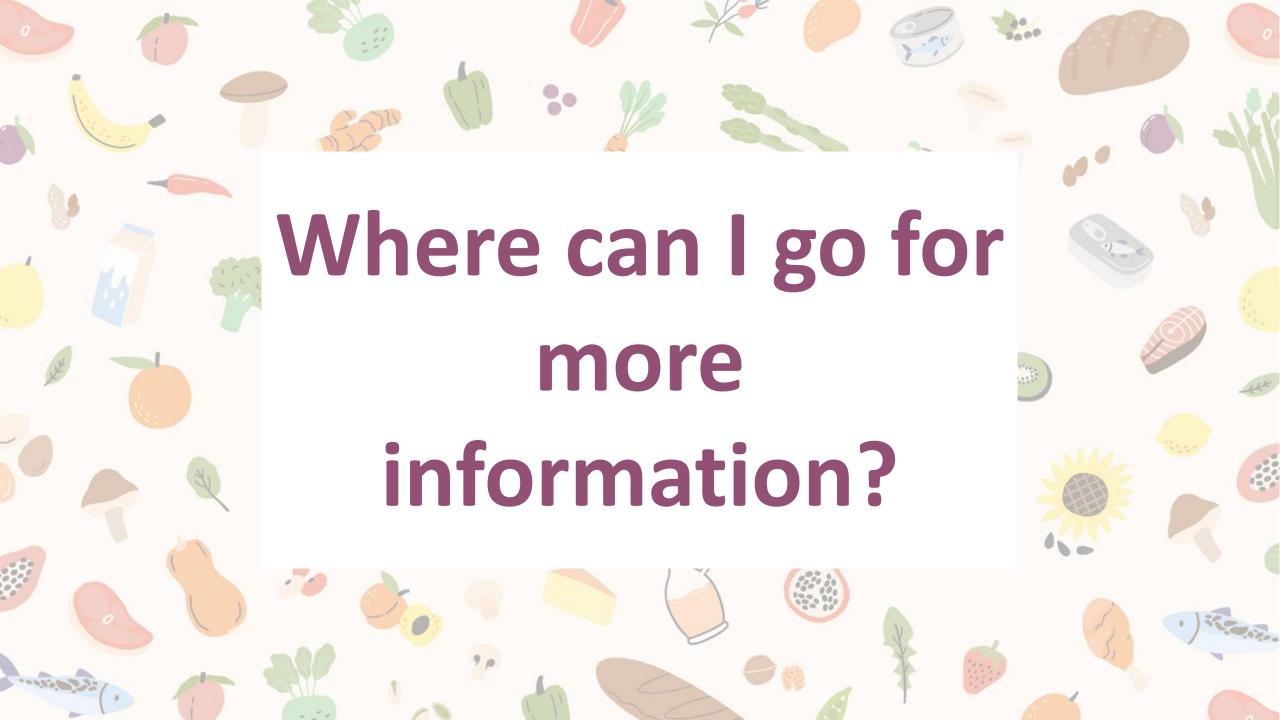
*Name has been changed for privacy

- 91 years old, and lives independently at home.
- Loves roast vegetables and roast meat, it was a Sunday tradition.
- Stopped cooking roasts when she needed to use her walking aid.
- The roasting pan was too heavy to lift out of the oven, balance on the walker, and then lift to the bench.
- Purchased an air fryer.
- Now Maureen can cook her favourite Sunday Roasts.
- She has regained independence and is enjoying cooking again.









Resources and support.

www.health.tas.gov.au/healthy-ageing

- Nutrition for older people online training
- Malnutrition in older people online training
- Fact sheets to support eating well

- reduce risk of burns by making sure food is not too hot
- an alarm clock or phone call could be used to remind y

Choose enjoyable food options

You are more likely to eat enough when you like the food ava

use familiar foods - cook and present them in familia

- use familiar foods
 choose bright, colourful food that looks and smells g
- prepare foods that are easy to eat with your hands
- try some new dishes if usual favourites are not beir
- choose sweet foods from the five food groups (like favourite.

If cooking is difficult

If preparing meals has become challenging, here are son

- Buy pre-prepared meals from the supermarket.
- Ask a support person (a family member or frien individual portions.
- Arrange home delivered meals from meal serv
- Access home support services to help with me
- Choose a comfortable, familiar venue when e
- Keep snacks that are easy to eat and don't no out where they can be easily seen.

If eating is difficult

Eating food can become challenging for people livi

- Soft, moist foods may be easier to eat.
- Add minced meat, eggs or legumes in cas
- Be careful of sticky, dry or crunchy foods





What to eat if your mouth is sore.

If you have mouth pain or have had your teeth removed, soft moist foods can make eating feel less painful.

Soft and moist foods are also useful if you are having trouble chewing, have loose fitting dentures or have a dry mouth.

Eat a range of soft foods from the five food groups

Make meals and snacks with foods from the five food groups. By eating a variety of foods your body will get all of the nutrients it needs. Below are some ideas for soft moist foods.

| Food group | Examples |
|---------------------------|--|
| Meat and alternatives | Meats that are coarsely minced, slow cooked or served with a sauce (like bolognaise) or in a casserole are easier to eat. Try egg dishes like scrambled eggs or quiches. Steamed or poached fresh fish or tinned fish. Add beans and lentils (well-cooked so the outer skin is soft) to meals, for example chickpeas or brown lentils. |
| Dairy and alternatives | Try milk, milkshakes, and smoothies. Have yoghurt or custard as a snack or serve with foods like soft fruit or cake. Add grated cheese to meals. |
| Vegetables | Cook vegetables well so they are easily chewed or mashed with a fork. Add soft canned vegetables to meals. Mash potatoes or cook in a potato bake with cream and cheese. Add beans and lentils (well-cooked so the outer skin is soft) to meals. |
| | Eat soft fresh fruit like bananas that can be easily mashed. Stew fruits in small pieces or eat soft canned fruit. |
| Brain (cereal) Boods | Try eating breakfast cereals soaked in milk. Make soft sandwiches without crusts, seeds, or hard grains. Add well cooked rice or couscous to main meals. Cook pasta and noodles until they are soft. |



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Summary



- Losing our independence, dignity and choice can affect how well we eat.
- Eating well is essential for the wellbeing of older people.
- By improving how we eat, we can improve what we eat.

• The Healthy Ageing Tasmania team is here to support Tasmanian service providers.



Healthy Ageing Tasmania

health.tas.gov.au/healthy-ageing
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