New Year, New Attitudes:

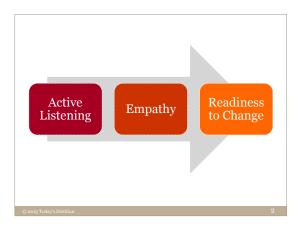
Resolutions for Counseling Weight Management

Suggested Learning Codes: 5370, 6010, 6020, 6070

Learning Objectives

- 1. List evidence-based components of comprehensive weight loss programs. 2. Define and discuss Motivational Interviewing techniques their importance in behavioral change.
- 3. List and discuss the five dispositions that make an effective teacher.
- 4. List and discuss the top trends in weight loss programs.
- 5. List and discuss two categories of electronic tools that the RD can utilize to support clients' weight loss goals.







Behavioral Weight Loss Defined

- Systematic delivery of lifestyle management related to diet and exercise delivered by a trained expert over 20-30 weeks (~ 6 mos.)
- Components include:
- Self-monitoring Cognitive restructuring
- 2.
- Stress management 3.
- Social support (expert and peer) 4.
- Physical activity 5 6
 - Relapse prevent
 - (Foreyt, Obesity Research, 1998; Wadden et al Circulation, 2012)



- Practical Application
 - Evidence-based practices support weight loss success
 - Adherence is key As the RD
 - Listen to what is currently working or has worked for him/her in the past (all "diets" work).
 - × Disclaimer: Use professional judgment as to what is considered safe.
 - Utilize the OARS acronym of MI: Openended questions, Affirmations, Reflections, Summaries

(Miller WR, 2002)

Practical Application

- Create or augment a framework that will work for them now (Research supports a reduced calorie, reduced fat (25%) plan if they need a framework).
 (DPP Research Group, Diabetes Care, 2002)
- Empathize and support *their* process so that consistent adherence is possible utilizing the components of an evidence-based behavioral weight loss protocol.

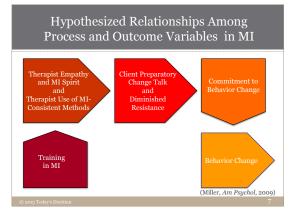




Molly Kellogg, RD, LCSW

What is Motivational Interviewing (MI)?

- A collaborative, **goal-oriented** method of communication with particular attention to the **language of change**.
- It is designed to strengthen an individual's motivation for and movement toward a specific goal by eliciting and exploring the person's own arguments for change.



Evidence for Effectiveness of MI

- · Enhances adherence to program
- Improves outcomes
- Works best as approach within a full behavioral program

(Spahn et al, JAm Diet Assoc., 2010)



The Spirit of MI

- Collaboration
- Evocation
- Autonomy
- Compassion



The Foundational Skills of MI

- Open-ended questioning
- Affirming
- Reflecting
- Summarizing



An Open-Ended Question Sounds Like ...



- How much weight do you want to lose?What strategies have worked for you in the past?
- How is your current weight affecting your life?
- Could you describe how your life might be different if you lost weight or adopted a healthier lifestyle?

Reflective Listening

- Reflective listening is a method of active listening wherein the listener illustrates comprehension by repeating, or parroting, what they have been told.
- Reflective listening is designed to improve communication through empathy and paraphrasing, and helps listeners gain greater clarity of instructions, feelings or desires.
- Useful in both professional and personal life, reflective listening skills aid problem solving and build lines of communication.





Lynn Grieger, RD, CDE, CPT, and Licensed Corporate Wellcoach

Active Listening

 Active listening helps clients clarify what's working well and where they can make changes, and encourages them to set their own specific and realistic goals.

- Instead of focusing on an agenda, ask clients to tell you what they want to get out of working with you.
- Part of active listening is reflecting back to the speaker, giving them plenty of time to talk without interjecting questions.

Coaching the Client



As a coach, your view is from the passenger side of the car. You travel alongside your client, assisting as needed.

- Transitioning from counseling to coaching requires learning to listen at a much deeper level, asking powerful questions, and seeing each client as capable of creating their OWN solutions.
- Help your clients find their own reason to drive the car themselves in order to achieve lasting change.



Aarilyn Jess, MS, Distinguished Coastmaster, and Vellcoach®

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New Paradigm: Facilitator

A facilitator is someone who helps a group of people understand their common objectives and assists them to plan to achieve them without taking a particular position in the discussion.

- Help clients uncover their own barriers and discover the strategies that will work best for them.
- By putting clients in the drivers seat, you empower them to make changes and build their self-confidence.
- Empathy goes a long way in building a solid relationship with the client and helping them create and achieve goals that are realistic for their lives.

Similarities with Shared Decision Making

- Collaborative process
- Engages the patient
- Takes into account the patient's values and preferences
- Provides options
- Patient has an active part in their care
- "You really listened to me."



Eileen Myers, MPH, RD, LDN, FADA

Screening for Overweight is Uneven







The likelihood of obesity screening and counseling appear to depend on each family's geographic location, race, and socioeconomic status. (Liang et al, *Pediatrics*, 2012)



Angie Hasemann, RD CSP, Board Certified by the Commission or Dietetic Registration as a Specialist in Pediatric Nutrition

Genetic and Nongenetic Factors Can Affect Children's Eating & Weight Development

- Respect the dynamic
- Lead by example
- Short attention spans: Pictures
- Help parents build parenting skills
- · Healthy or Skinny?
- Labeling pitfalls
- · Goals and guidance
- Small steps: KISS

Effective Helping Professionals

- · Humanistic counseling and education
- The right and responsibility of persons to choose their own best ways, using their own best judgments
- Meaningful research into the qualities of good helper

(Combs 1981)



Joanne P. Ikeda, MA, RI Nutritionist Emeritus Department of Nutrition Sciences University of California, Berkeley

Effective Health Professionals: What a Person Believes

- 1. Beliefs about the significant data. Good helpers are people oriented; they are sensitive or empathic.
- 2. Beliefs about people. Good helpers hold more positive beliefs about the people with whom they work.
- 3. Beliefs about self. Good helpers hold positive beliefs about themselves.
- Beliefs about purposes or priorities. Good helpers hold beliefs about purposes that are more people oriented, broader and deeper, and concerned with freeing rather than controlling.
- 5. Beliefs about personal openness. Good helpers hold beliefs that allow them to be more self-revealing than self-concealing. They are characterized by authenticity in their beliefs.

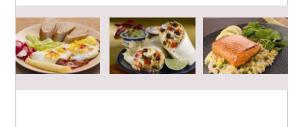
(Usher et al, 2003)

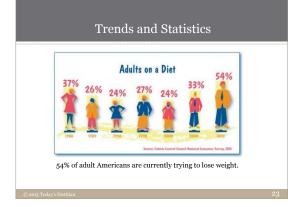


Commitment & Trust

- Understand expectations
- · Empowering choice
- Ongoing support
- Increased retention
- · Positive reinforcement
- Multiple goals

Diet Data





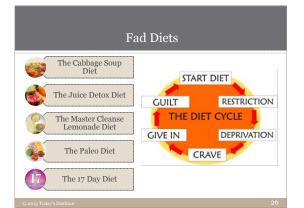
Value of the Major Market Segments

(\$ Billions)	2009	2011	2012	2013			
Diet Soft Drinks	\$21.06	\$21.78	\$22.15	\$22.55			
Artificial Sweeteners	\$2.48	\$2.60	\$2.66	\$2.73			
Diet Foods (dinners only)	\$2.27	\$2.40	\$2.16	\$2.18			
Commercial Centers/Chains	\$3.23	\$3.42	\$3.42	\$3.51			
Medical Programs*	\$2.47	\$2.42	\$2.41	\$2.48			
Bariatric Surgery	\$3.36	\$2.97	\$2.85	\$2.94			
Retail Meal Replacements, Appetite Suppressants	\$2.75	\$2.72	\$2.78	\$2.85			
Health Clubs	\$19.5	\$21.4	\$22.0	\$22.68			
Diet Books, Exercise Videos	\$1.21	\$1.02	\$1.13	\$1.22			
Total:	\$58.03	\$60.56	\$61.56	\$63.14			
*Includes prescription diet drugs, VLCD/LCD programs, bariatricians' office programs, hospital/clinic/MD-based programs, RD and nutritionist plans. (LaRosa, 2013)							
ay's Dietitian							



Major Market Developments: 2012-2013 Latest New Fads & Market Trends: Variety of Competitors Eroding Market Share







Why Do Our Diets Fail ?

- * Feel metabolism slowing down 62%
- * Splurge on favorite foods too often 49%
- Not enough self-discipline 50%
- Snack too much 52%
- Often overeat at mealtimes 37%
- Often eat for emotional reasons 41%
- * Eat too many high fat foods 30%
- Don't eat properly at restaurants 33%
- Only watch fat, not calories 19%
- Only watch calories, not fat 14%
 (Calorie Control Council)



All Diets Work

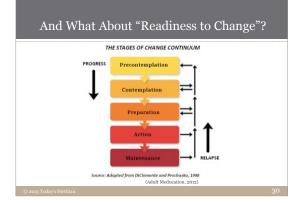
- Effects of 4 weight-loss diets differing in fat, protein, and carbohydrate on fat mass, lean mass, visceral adipose tissue, and hepatic fat: results from the POUNDS LOST trial (de Souza et al, AJCN, 2012)
- Reduction in total energy intake (calories) was most important for weight loss independent of diet composition
- * Major predictor of weight loss was adherence
- High drop out rate indicates importance of *adherence*



Edmonton Obesity Staging System (EOSS)

Stage	Cardiometabolic	Mechanical/ Functional		
0	No Risk Factors	No functional impairments or impairments in well-being		
1	"Sub-clinical Risk Factors": Prediabetes, Metabolic Syndrome, NAFLD	Mild limitations and impairment of well-being		
2	End-Stage Metabolic Disease: T2DM, Hypertension, Sleep Apnea;	Moderate limitations and impairment of well- being		
3	End-Stage CVD Disease: MI, heart failure, stroke;	Significant limitations and impairment of well- being		
4	End-Stage Disabilities	Severe limitations and impairment of well-being		

(Sharma et al *Int J Obes*, 2009; Padwal et al CMAJ, 20 Used with permission by Dr. Robert Kushner



Behavioral Weight Loss Protocol



- How do you get people to stick to it (adhere)?
- 40+ years of research supports best practices for long-term weight loss
- Comprehensive program of lifestyle (behavior) modification is effective in inducing and maintaining 10% of initial body weight

(Wadden et al, Circulation, 2012)

What Predicts Success?

- Predicting is difficult—studies have provided mixed results.
- The Look AHEAD study suggests that detailed food records are a good predictor.
- Hopefully, utilization of food records will provide an objective measure of predictability of success that can be repeated in future studies
- Dr. Tom Wadden identifies self-monitoring in preparation of and during intervention as a key predictor of success.

(Kyle, ConcienHealth, 2013)





Online Weight Management: Enhancing Practice						
	Elinic					
SuperTracker: 🧕	Nutriinfo					
👊 MealLogger	O BODYMEDIA®					
@ 2019 Tochuć: Distition	(Wadden et al, Circulation, 2012)	24				



A Partnership

- Goals for new clients not too much, too soon
- Non weight goals behavior goals
- Brainstorm rewards

Dana Notte, MS, RD



Susan Burke March, RDN, LDN, CDE Author of Making Weight Control Second Nature: Living Thin Naturally

Thank You

Click the "Reference" tab on CE.TodaysDietitian.com for supplemental materials associated with this webinar.

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