A.S. Macdonald, G. Teal, P.J. Moynihan. Redesigning the food service for vulnerable older adult hospital patients. Gerontechnology 2010. Purpose The food service for older adult hospital patients contributing to significant problems in the UK resulting in unacceptable levels of malnutrition. The design team (DT) working within a three-year multi-disciplinary research project (mappmal¹), funded by the cross-council New Dynamics of Ageing programme, concerned with redesigning the food service² for vulnerable older hospital patients, particularly stroke, dementia and hip fracture, discuss how opportunities for - and principles to guide - service redesign and associated products and environments have been established. Methods The DT worked with mappmal's other specialist teams (i.e. food science, dietetics, medical sociology, ergonomics, technology) in the design of a series of interactive workshops³ (WS) for the many individuals (i.e. key stakeholders (KS) and the 'food family' (FF)) involved in the process of assessment and care of patients, and in preparing and delivering their food. Activities within these workshops were designed to i) develop understanding of the food service from the patient's perspective, ii) 'map' the food service and iii) identify opportunities for improving the service through using the collective experience of the KS and FF. Evidence to identify the opportunities for service redesign and the principles to guide these were triangulated through i) literature and best practice case study reviews, ii) analysis of interviews of the KS and FF and iii) analysis of further evidence from the KS and FF during the WSs. Simultaneously, an audit was conducted of the ergonomic requirements and opportunities for system support through electronic information transfer. Results and discussion From the WS five major opportunities for service redesign to be guided by six service principles were identified. From their audit the DT also identified a number of opportunities for the improved design in the four areas of tableware, the patient environment, the ward environment and the electronic system required to handle the type of patient-centred information so crucial to the particular needs of these vulnerable individuals. The DT are currently synthesising findings and developing the specifications for designs in all these areas as a precursor to a design process where the service redesign prototype will be iteratively evaluated by the FF and KS in future WS. Early evidence suggests that some improvements designed for the project's identified vulnerable older adults would result in improvements generally in the food service for other patients.

References

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