### **OBESITY CHRONIC CARE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **OBESITY OVERVIEW**

Obesity is a complex, multifactorial condition in which excess body fat may put a person at health risk. Basic treatment of overweight and obese patients requires a comprehensive approach involving diet and nutrition, regular physical activity, and behavioral change, with an emphasis on long-term weight management rather than short-term extreme weight reduction. Obese persons have a greater mortality risk, compared with non-obese persons. In particular, obesity increases the risk of multiple co-morbid medical conditions, including hypertension, dyslipidemia, coronary artery disease, type 2 diabetes via insulin resistance, gallbladder disease, sleep apnea, osteoarthritis, and various forms of cancer. Obesity often affects self-esteem, self-confidence, and emotional health. Obesity via all of these health risks may affect employability.

### Diagnosis:

Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI = weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared), but if weight is measured in pounds and inches, the BMI is calculated as [weight (in pounds)/height (in inches)<sup>2</sup>] multiplied by 703 (conversion factor).

- A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 kg per m<sup>2</sup> is defined as overweight.
- There are three classes of obesity severity:
  - o Class I (BMI of 30.0 to 34.9 kg per m<sup>2</sup>)
  - o Class II (BMI of 35.0 to 39.9 kg per m<sup>2</sup>)
  - Class III (BMI of equal to or greater than 40.0 kg per m<sup>2</sup>)

### Plan:

Successful management of the overweight and obese student involves multiple treatment strategies, most focusing on modification of the student's lifestyle (e.g., diet and physical activity habits). Behavior modification techniques include:

- Self-monitoring with stimulus control and avoiding triggers for unhealthy food choices, which may mean avoiding the desert tray with baked pies and cakes and sticking to fruit or jello.
- Portion control with less food on the plate and discouraging second helpings, where 1/2 of the plate should be fruits and vegetables and 1/4 of the plate lean meat/protein source (1/4 starch or carbohydrate if desired).
- Stress management that encourages exercise activities; remind them that motion/activity produces weight loss and promotes energy.
- Social support for weight management and the buddy exercise system, which are also an integral part of intervention.
- Replacing calorie-dense fried food choices with lower calorie/lower fat substitutes.
- Working with the food services manager at your center to provide healthier menu options on a daily basis.
- Offering students who participate in this program non-food incentives such as fun-filled field trips (allow students to suggest what they would like to do) to help motivate them.
- Starting with very small steps for the many students who may need to. With these students, the importance of avoiding weight gain should also be stressed. Weight loss goals can be introduced gradually.
- Aiming for a weight reduction of 1 to 2 pounds per week. Remind students that a weight reduction program that is gradual and sensible is more likely to be sustainable and long-lasting.
- Educating students that health and weight issues affect employability.

### **Pre-arrival Activities:**

- Review height and weight and calculate BMI when possible.
   Note: This information may not be available unless the student has other co-morbid disorders such as asthma, hypertension, sleep apnea, diabetes type 2, or a musculoskeletal disorder.
- When possible, obtain previous weight and pattern of weight status (weight gain vs. weight loss) over time.

### **Upon Arrival on Center:**

- During admission physical, obtain accurate height and weight and calculate BMI. Students who are noted to fall within any category of overweight or obesity should be offered help in managing their weight.
- They should return for a scheduled follow-up session to discuss weight loss/weight management.
- Diet preferences, triggers to overeating, a history of eating disorders (anorexia or bulimia), weight history including weight loss attempts in the past, drug and/or alcohol use, health history of co-morbid disorders (such as asthma, hypertension, diabetes, sleep apnea), and emotional/psychological disorders (such as depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder) should be assessed and treated.
- Concurrent symptoms (shortness of breath, chest pain, and decreased exercise tolerance) that may occur with exercise should also be assessed.

### **Documentation of Chronic Care Management Plan (CCMP) Implementation:**

- In addition to appropriate entries on the chronic problem list, the progress note should annotate all ongoing care and interaction.
- An obesity management flowsheet can be used to document ongoing care (see sample).
- Student weigh-in frequency may occur weekly, biweekly, or monthly at times and frequencies agreed upon and convenient for student and staff.

## Transition to Employability/Community:

- A post-weight and BMI assessment should occur and be recorded prior to separation from Job Corps.
- Students should be encouraged to continue lifestyle changes that have helped them to manage their weight loss.
- A copy of the flowsheet may be given to the student as a reminder of progress and success.

#### References:

"Successful Management of the Obese Patient," American Family Physician, 61/12 (June 15, 2000).

"Obesity: Assessment and Management in Primary Care," American Family Physician, 63/11 (June1, 2001).

Applicant/Student Name:	

# OBESITY CHRONIC CARE MANAGEMENT PLAN OUTREACH AND ADMISSIONS PERIOD

Please provide us with the following information. 1. Date of diagnosis: \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Age of onset: \_\_\_\_\_ 3. List current medications and/or treatment including dosage and frequency prescribed. 4. Has applicant been compliant with medications and treatment? If no, please explain. 5. List past hospitalizations for co-morbid conditions including dates, reason for admission, and discharge summaries. 6. What is current status and prognosis for co-morbid conditions? 7. Will the applicant need to continue follow-up under your care? If yes, please list the date and/or frequency of follow-up appointments. 8. In your opinion, will the applicant be able to self-manage his medications unsupervised and participate in a vocational training program? If no, please explain. 9. In your opinion, will the applicant be appropriate to reside in a dormitory style residence with minimal supervision? If no, please explain. 10. What is the applicant's current regimen of diet and exercise? 11. Is there an anticipated need for bariatric surgery? 12. What is the applicant's smoking history? 13. Does the applicant use hormonal contraception? (females only)

Applicant/Student Name:		
14. Does the applicant have health in	nsurance documentation?	
Please sign below and return the form	m in the attached addressed envelope.	
Print Name and Title	Signature	
Phone	Date	
For any questions, please call	Admission Counselor/Health and Wellness Staff	
	Phone	

Name:		
Student ID#:	DOB:	

# **OBESITY CHRONIC CARE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

# CAREER PREPARATION PERIOD, CAREER DEVELOPMENT PERIOD, CAREER TRANSITION PERIOD

### Goals:

- 1. Enhance employability by optimizing weight management.
- 2. Educate the student regarding self-management.
- Reduce the likelihood of long-term complications.
   Optimize therapy with diet and exercise.
   Implement regularly scheduled follow-up visits.

/ES	NO	
		Establish an obesity action plan for obese students, defined as BMI ≥ 30
		Weekly visits initially when engaged in weight management program
		Visits every 2-3 months for monitoring if not engaged in weight management program
		Assess vocational training match
		Mandatory TUPP/smoking cessation enrollment
		Annual influenza vaccination in October or November
		Emergency response plan
		<ul> <li>Educate student about potential obesity complications</li> <li>Cardiovascular (hypertension, hyperlipidemia, cor pulmonale)</li> </ul>
		Diabetes mellitus, type 2     Dulmanary (alean appea)
		Pulmonary (sleep apnea)     Liver (steets benetitie)
		Liver (steatohepatitis)  Cally ladden (spalletones)
		Gallbladder (gallstones)
		Reproductive (PCOS)
		Orthopedic (SCFE)
		Skin (acanthosis Nigricans, striae)
		CNS (pseudotumor cerebri)
		Psychosocial/quality-of-life issues
		Educate student about lifestyle choices
		Weight management
		Encourage whole fruits, vegetables, low fat milk, increased fiber
		Avoid soda and fruit juices
		• Encourage aerobic physical activity (exercise 30 minutes per day, 5 days per week)
		Avoid sedentary lifestyle (limit TV)
		Avoid sederitary intestyle (infinit 17)     Avoid smoking
		Limit alcohol use
		Educate student on weight management as it relates to employment
	D D E \ (1)	Encourage participation in a weight management program (on or off center)
AKEE	K DEV	ELOPMENT PERIOD
		Monitor adherence issues
		Medication regimen
		Medication refills
		Routine medical care
		Urgent medical care
		Environmental control
		Self-monitoring
		Physiotherapy
		Rest
		Exercise
		Nutrition
	1	I obacco, alcohol, drug use

Student ID#: _	DOB:
CAREER TRAI	NSITION PERIOD
	Conduct a Wellness Center exit interview approximately 2 weeks before program completion.
	Identify potential sources of primary health care, and specialty care if needed, in the work community.
	Obtain signed HIPAA authorizations for the transfer of student health records to identified health care providers.
	Assist the student in enrolling or maintaining enrollment in a public or private health insurance program.
	Provide the student with a copy of the SF-93, SF-88, immunization records, and chronic care management plan, including flowsheets.
	Provide the student with an adequate amount of medication(s) and supplies at departure.

# **Barriers to Weight Management**

- Lack of access to healthy food choices
- Inadequate knowledge of the health consequences of obesity
- Lack of cultural emphasis on healthy eating
- Lack of access to exercise facilities
- Inadequate knowledge of the health benefits of physical activity
- Low levels of peer support and time to exercise

## **Promising Practices**

Name:

- Weight improvement programs
- Nutrition education
- Partner with Food Services staff—gather student input on foods offered in the cafeteria through tasting
  parties, surveys, and informal conversation; allow student preferences to guide the menu, while ensuring the
  food is nutrient-rich
- Survey students on physical activity preferences and implement these preferences
- "Heart Healthy" logo on food choices
- Exercise classes offered > 3 times weekly
- Involvement of personal trainers and registered dietitians
- · Involvement of center staff
- Student incentives
- Make learning about nutrition fun through strategies such as playing games, hosting a cooking club, or field trips to grocery stores
- Teamwork on centers—students who are interested in weight management can benefit from the involvement of health staff, recreation staff, food service staff, Residential Advisors (RAs), and instructors

## **Principles of Weight Management**

- "Eat different, not significantly less"; change the way your plate looks: think of a plate in four sections and try a plate with ½ fruit and vegetables, ¼ lean meat/protein, and ¼ starch/carbohydrate if desired
- Three meals, including breakfast!
- Scheduled, healthy snacks
- Fruit, vegetables, and fiber-rich foods
- Limited calorie-dense foods
- Increase time and intensity of physical activity
- Decrease sedentary activity
- Establish social support/reinforcement

See Obesity Flowsheet to track student progress.

# **OBESITY CHRONIC CARE MANAGEMENT PLAN FLOWSHEET**

Student Name:											
Sex: M or F	С	Date of Birt	th:		Date of Entry:						
Co-Morbid Condition	is:										
Medications:											
Height:	,		,		Initial Weight:						
Initial BMI:		Goal BM	l:		Goal Weight:						
Weigh-in Frequency:		Weekly		Monthl							
Date	Bloo Press		Weight	t	Weight Change +/-	ВМІ					

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Height (inches																Body	/ Wei	ght (p	ounc	ds)																
58	91	96	100	105	110	115	119	124	129	134	138	143	148	153	158	162	167	172	177	181	186	191	196	201	205	210	215	220	224	229	234	239	244	248	253	258
59	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	173	178	183	188	193	198	203	208	212	217	222	227	232	237	242	247	252	257	262	267
60	97	102	107	112	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	174	179	184	189	194	199	204	209	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	261	266	271	276
61	100	106	111	116	122	127	132	137	143	148	153	158	164	169	174	180	185	190	195	201	206	211	217	222	227	232	238	243	248	254	259	264	269	275	280	285
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72	140	147	154	162	169	177	184	191	199	206	213	221	228	235	242	250	258	265	272	279	287	294	302	309	316	324	331	338	346	353	361	368	375	383	390	397
73	144	151	159	166	174	182	189	197	204	212	219	227	235	242	250	257	265	272	280	288	295	302	310	318	325	333	340	348	355	363	371	378	386	393	401	408
74	148	155	163	171	179	186	194	202	210	218	225	233	241	249	256	264	272	280	287	295	303	311	319	326	334	342	350	358	365	373	381	389	396	404	412	420
75	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	216	224	232	240	248	256	264	272	279	287	295	303	311	319	327	335	343	351	359	367	375	383	391	399	407	415	423	431
76	156	164	172	180	189	197	205	213	221	230	238	246	254	263	271	279	287	295	304	312	320	328	336	344	353	361	369	377	385	394	402	410	418	426	435	443

Source: Adapted from Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report.