Implementation of Eetscore in eHealth: an online tool for personalized dietary advice at home or in an outpatient setting

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Background

Healthcare professionals increasingly emphasize the benefit of a healthy diet for people with chronic diseases. However, in the hospital and chain care, general dietary assessment and advice is often not part of treatment or self-management. User-friendly online dietary assessment tools may help healthcare professionals and patients to assess and monitor the diet, and provide or get personalized dietary advice.

Eetscore

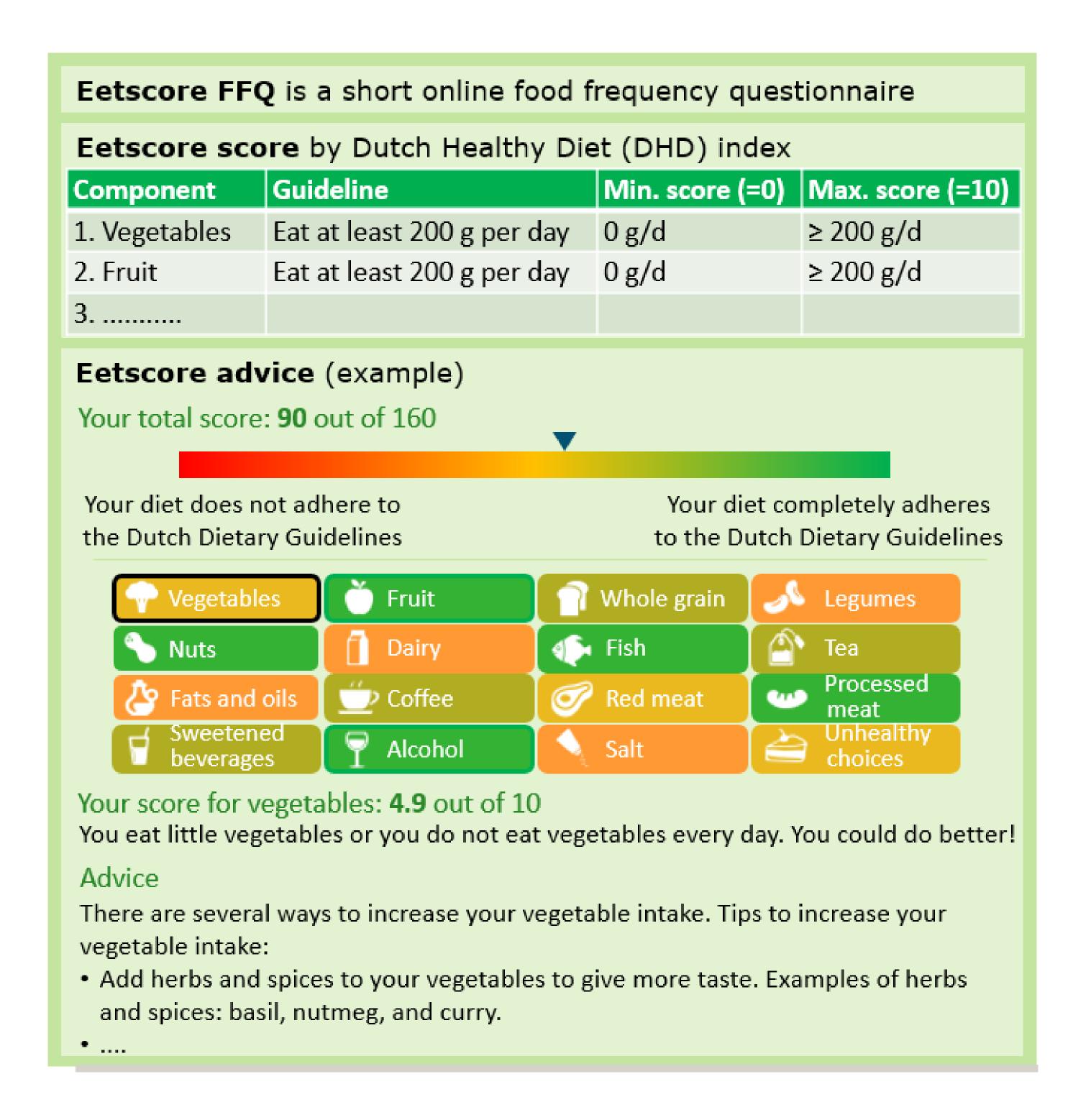
The Eetscore is a validated self-administered web-based screener for assessing diet quality. It consists of a short Food Frequency Questionnaire and is scored with the Dutch Healthy Diet 2015index to evaluate the adherence to the Dutch Food Based Dietary Guidelines. The Eetscore also provides personalized dietary advice based on the assessment.

Methods

The Eetscore was implemented in outpatient settings via eHealth, and diet quality of 135 hypertension patients and 36 cardiac rehabilitation patients was assessed. The use of the Eetscore was also evaluated in 75 patients and 40 healthcare professionals by questionnaires, interviews and focus groups. The dietary advice of the Eetscore was evaluated on usability, practicality and feasibility

Objective

To evaluate whether the Eetscore in eHealth is useful to support patients and healthcare professionals in nutrition communication.



Results

and cardiac rehabilitation patients had a Hypertension significantly lower diet quality score (97.2 \pm 19.3 and 98.2 \pm 21.4, respectively) compared to a reference population (111 \pm 17.5, P < 0.001).

Most patients (72%) indicated that the Eetscore provides insight into their dietary habits and 64% was motivated to improve their diet. Patients suggested to better tailor the advice providing more practical tips, for example by recipes.

Healthcare professionals reported the Eetscore as a quick and useful tool to get insight into diet quality of their patients and found the dietary advice helpful as guidance in healthcare practice and for self-management. They believed using the Eetscore may improve nutrition communication between healthcare professionals.

Conclusions and perspectives

Healthcare professionals and patients judged the Eetscore as a useful tool for use both at home as well as in outpatient clinics. Future perspectives include further implementation of Eetscore for other healthcare organisations or specific patient populations. Repeated assessment of the Eetscore allows evaluation of dietary improvement over time. Moreover, the dietary advice will be more tailored to the personal situation of an individual.



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