

Continuing Professional Education Provider Accreditation Program

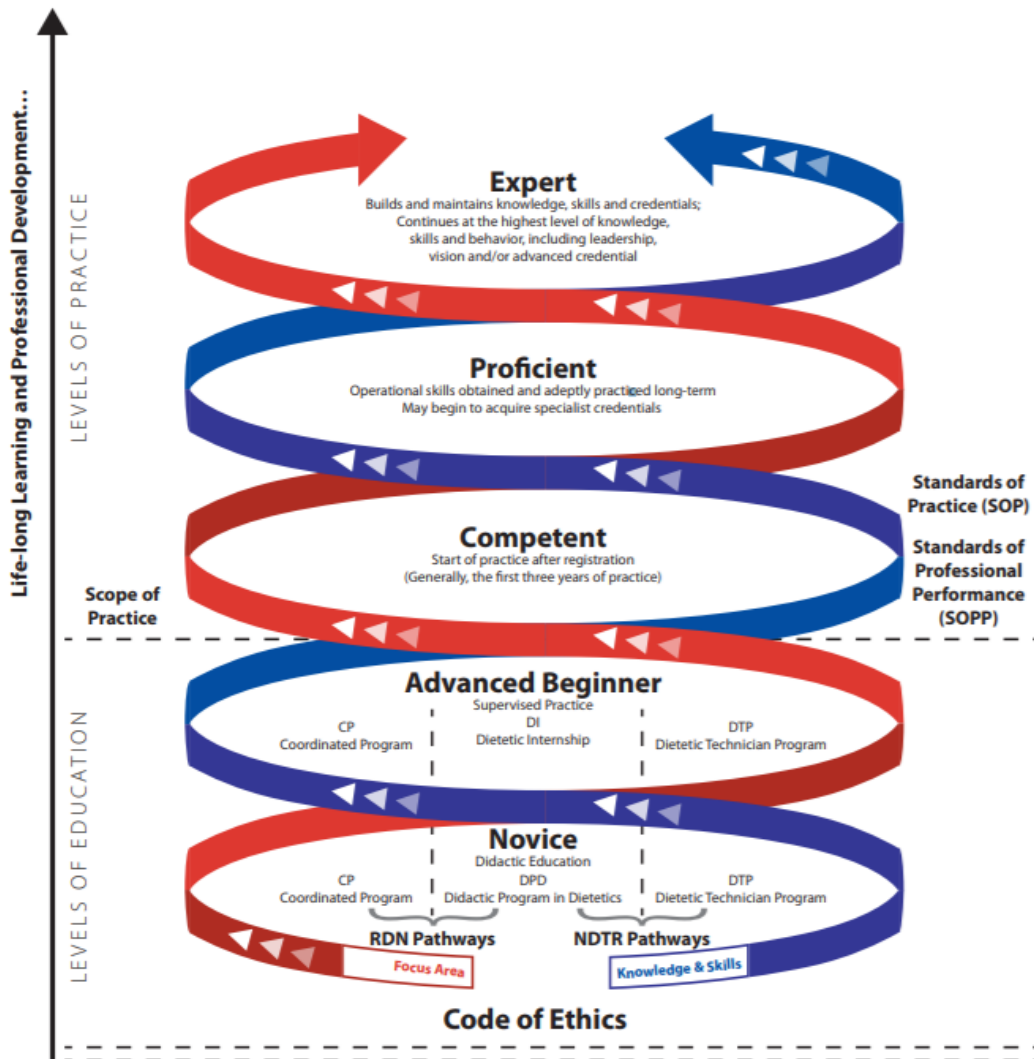
Glossary

Accredited Provider Glossary

Beyond Entry Level-

Update or enhance knowledge and skills required for competent performance beyond entry level as identified by the Nutrition and Dietetics Career Development Guide noted below which illustrates the various levels of practice.

Nutrition and Dietetics Career Development Guide



Education for Entry into Career Associate, Baccalaureate or Advanced Degree

Definition of Nutrition and Dietetics: Nutrition and Dietetics reflects the integration of Nutrition—which encompasses the science of food, nutrients and other substances contributing to nutrition status and health, with Dietetics—which is the application of food, nutrition and associated sciences, to optimize health and the delivery of care and services for individuals and groups.

Certificate Program-

A certificate program is an intensive training program with a component that assesses the participant. Upon completion of the program, participants receive a certificate attesting to the attainment of a new knowledge/skill set (e.g., Academy/CDR Certificate in Adult Weight Management). Unlike a certification program, participants do not receive a professional designation or credential (e.g., DTR, RD, CSP, CSR, CSG, CSSD, CSO, CSOWM).

Certificate programs must: 1. be dietetics-related; 2. have stated learning objectives upon which the course and assessment content is based; 3. include content expert instruction and interactive discussion (which may occur face-to-face or by electronic delivery); 4. Include a post-course assessment that assesses the participant's attainment of the program's learning objectives; 5. Have all course materials reviewed by a minimum of 3 professionals with demonstrated expertise in the content area who attest to the number of hours needed to complete the program; and 6. Be sponsored by Academy/CDR or one of their approved institutions. In addition, if the program includes a self-study component, the self-study must include an assessment based on stated learning objectives. Course participants must pass the assessment to continue in the program and to receive CPEUs for the self-study component.

Individuals completing a Certificate program receive CPEUs for training and assessment time regardless of whether they pass the post-course assessment and receive the certificate. One CPEU is equivalent to 1 contact hour.

Reference: Quality Management Definition of Terms

Certification-

Certification (Statutory) is the procedure and action by which a state evaluates and recognizes (certifies) that an individual has met pre-determined requirements in order to use a specific title when practicing the profession within its jurisdiction."

Reference: Glossary of General Terminology Used in Professional and Occupational Regulation © 2010 Council on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation (CLEAR) (Accessed July 26, 2016)

Clinical-

Clinical nutrition practice is the provision of direct nutrition care to individuals and/or groups.

Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics Practice-

Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics Practice utilizes the skills, knowledge, and applied judgment of the RDN or RD whose practice involves nutrition care, medical nutrition therapy and related services provided to individuals and/or groups of all ages to address health promotion; and prevention, delay or management of diseases and/or conditions.

Reference: 1 The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Quality Management Committee and Scope of Practice Subcommittee of the Quality Management Committee. Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics: Scope of Practice for the Registered Dietitian. J Acad Nutr Diet. 2013. 113 (6 suppl 2):S17-S28.

Competence-

Competence is a principle of professional practice, identifying the ability of the provider to administer safe and reliable services on a consistent basis.

Reference: Miller-Keane Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health, Seventh Edition. 2003

Competency (ies)-

A competency is a synthesis of knowledge, skills, abilities, behaviors and other characteristics an individual must demonstrate in order to perform work roles or occupational functions successfully.

Reference: Office of Personnel Management. <https://www.opm.gov/policy-dataoversight/assessment-andselection/competencies/>. Accessed July 26, 2016.

Dietetics-

Dietetics is the integration, application and communication of practice principles derived from food, nutrition, social, business and basic sciences, to achieve and maintain optimal nutrition status of individuals and groups. Approved by the Academy Board of Directors August 31, 2016.

Reference: Quality Management Definition of Terms

Dietetics-related-

Dietetics related is defined as the integration, application, and communication of principles derived from food, nutrition, social, business and basic sciences to achieve and maintain optimal nutrition status of individuals through the development, provision and management of effective food and nutrition services in a variety of settings.

Reference: Quality Management Definition of Terms

Dietitian-

A dietitian is a person who is trained in the science of nutrition and dietetics.

Dietitians have completed formal approved educational programs in dietetics (or their equivalents) that were established to meet certification requirements by The Commission on Dietetic Registration. These programs are accredited by The

Accreditation Council for Education in Nutrition and Dietetics (ACEND) of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics.

Dietitians provide food and nutrition services to individuals and groups in a variety of settings. Dietitians may work in specialty areas, for example specializing in weight management counseling, oncology or pediatrics, and their training and experience governs the setting in which they practice.

Reference: Dictionary.com. Unabridged. Random House, Inc.
<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/dietitian>. Accessed July 26, 2016.

Entry Level-

An entry-level practitioner has less than three years of registered practice experience and demonstrates a competent level of dietetics practice and professional performance.

Reference: Ward B, Mueller C, Touger Decker R, Sauer K. Entry-Dietetics Practice Today: Results from the 2010 Commission on Dietetic Registration Entry-Level Dietetics Practice Audit. *J Am Diet Assoc.* 2011; 111: 914-941.

Evidence Analysis Process-

Steps of the Evidence Analysis Process	Brief Description	Tools
Chapter 1 Step 1 - Formulate Evidence Analysis Question	Specify a focused question in a defined area of practice. Three key items are used to generate good quality questions: an analytical framework to identify links between factors and outcomes; the PICO format to write questions; and the Nutrition Care Process to serve as a framework.	<i>Appendix 1: Question Formulation Template</i> <i>Appendix 2: The PICO Chart</i>
Chapter 2 Step 2 - Gather and Classify Evidence	Develop a search plan to conduct a detailed literature search. The search plan should clearly define the inclusion and exclusion criteria and identify the key search terms and outcomes necessary to conduct a comprehensive search. The search plan and all literature searches results are documented and assessed for inclusion eligibility. (Classes are: A, B, C, D, M, R, and X.)	<i>Appendix 3: Search Plan & Results Table</i> <i>Appendix 4: Classes of Evidence Reports</i> <i>Appendix 5: Algorithm for Classifying Research Design</i> <i>Appendix 6: Glossary of Research Design Terms</i>
Chapter 3 Step 3 - Critically Appraise Each Article	Critically assess each included article for methodologic quality. Each study is evaluated based on appropriateness of study design and the quality of how the study was conducted by using the Academy's risk of bias tool called the Quality Criteria Checklist (QCC).	<i>Appendix 7: Evidence Abstract Worksheet Template</i> <i>Appendix 8: Quality Criteria Checklist: Primary Research</i> <i>Appendix 9: Checklist: Primary Research Non human</i> <i>Appendix 10: Quality Criteria Checklist: Review Article</i> <i>Appendix 11: Important Considerations (from checklist) by Study Design</i> <i>Appendix 12: Tally of Primary Research Ratings</i> <i>Appendix 13: Tally Sheet Example</i>
Chapter 4 Step 4 - Summarize Evidence	Key data from the included articles is extracted. Summarize the evidence extracted from each study into a brief, coherent, and easy-to-read summary. The end result of this phase is called the Evidence Summary.	<i>Appendix 14: Overview Table</i> <i>Appendix 15: Overview Table Example</i>
Chapter 5 Step 5 - Write and Grade the Conclusion Statement	Develop a concise conclusion statement for the research question and assign a grade. The grade reflects the overall strength and weakness of evidence in forming the conclusion statement. (The Academy uses Grades I, II, III, IV, and V for strong, fair, weak, expert opinion only, and no evidence, respectively.)	<i>Appendix 16: Conclusion Statement and Grade</i> <i>Appendix 17: Grade Definitions for Strength of Evidence for Conclusion</i> <i>Appendix 18: Grade Definition Table</i>

Evidence-Based Dietetics Practice-

Evidence-Based Dietetics Practice involves the process of asking questions, systematically finding research evidence, and assessing its validity, applicability and importance to food and nutrition practice decisions; and includes applying relevant evidence in the context of the practice situation and the values of clients, customers and communities to achieve positive outcomes.

Reference: Quality Management Definition of Terms

Evidence-Based Practice-

Evidence-based practice is an approach to health care wherein health practitioners use the best evidence possible, i.e., the most appropriate information available, to make decisions for individuals, groups and populations.

Evidence-based practice values, enhances and builds on clinical expertise, knowledge of disease mechanisms, and pathophysiology. It involves complex and conscientious decision-making based not only on the available evidence but also on client characteristics, situations, and preferences. It recognizes that health care is individualized and ever changing and involves uncertainties and probabilities.

Evidence-based practice incorporates successful strategies that improve client outcomes and are derived from various sources of evidence including research, national guidelines, policies, consensus statements, systematic analysis of clinical experience, quality improvement data, specialized knowledge and skills of experts.

Reference: Quality Management Definition of Terms

Lay Public-

Not of a particular profession. The lay public; also: lacking extensive knowledge of a particular subject.

Reference: Merriam-Webster

Level of Practice, Expert-

Expert level of practice is demonstrated by a registered dietitian nutritionist (RDN) or nutrition and dietetics technician, registered (NDTR) who is recognized within the profession and has mastered the highest degree of skill in and knowledge of nutrition and dietetics. Expert level achievement is acquired through ongoing critical evaluation of practice and feedback from others with additional knowledge, experience, and training. An expert has the ability to quickly identify “what” is happening and “how” to approach the situation. An expert can easily utilize nutrition and dietetics skills to become successful through demonstrating quality practice and leadership, and to consider new opportunities that build upon nutrition and dietetics.

The definition is based on the Dreyfus Model of Skill Acquisition.

Reference: Dreyfus HL, Dreyfus SE. Mind Over Machine: The Power of Human Intuitive Expertise in the Era of the Computer. New York, NY: Free Press; 1986:50-51.

Multiple Choice Item-

A type of objective test question in which alternative response choices are provided from which the correct answer is to be selected by the test taker. They are referred to as “items” because they may be either questions or statements.

Reference: Pearson VUE

Nutrition-

Nutrition is defined as the “science of food, the nutrients and other substances therein, their action, interaction and balance in relation to health and disease, and the process by which the organism ingests, absorbs, transports, utilizes and excretes food substances”.^{1 1}

Nutrition and Diet Therapy Reference Dictionary. Rosalinda T. Laguna and Virginia S. Claudio. New York: Chapman & Hall, 1995. http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/cd_hum.nut.html. Accessed July 29, 2016.

Approved by the Academy Board of Directors August 31, 2016.

Nutrition and Dietetics-

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Recertify-

To renew the certification of, especially certification given by a licensing board.

Reference: Websters