#### APPENDIX

# D

#### Lifestyle Management Forms

This appendix contains a variety of forms that nutrition counselors are likely to find useful during nutrition counseling interventions.

- LMF 4.1 Assessment Graphic
- LMF 5.1 Client Assessment Questionnaire
- LMF 5.2 Food Record
- LMF 5.3 24-Hour Recall, Usual Diet
- LMF 5.4 Food Frequency Questionnaire
- LMF 5.5 Feedback—Anthropometric
- LMF 5.6 Client Concerns and Strengths
- LMF 5.7 Student Nutrition Interview Agreement
- LMF 6.1 Eating Behavior Journal
- LMF 6.2 Counseling Agreement
- LMF 7.1 Symptoms of Stress
- LMF 7.2 Stress Journal
- LMF 7.3 Tips to Reduce Stress

- LMF 7.4 Prochaska and DiClemente's Spiral of Change
- LMF 7.5 Interview Assessment Form
- LMF 7.6 Counseling Responses Competency
- LMF 7.7 The CARE Assessment
- LMF 8.1 Benefits of Regular Moderate Physical Activity
- LMF 8.2 Physical Activity Log
- LMF 8.3 Physical Activity Options
- LMF 8.4 Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire, PAR\_Q
- LMF 8.5 Medical Release
- LMF 8.6 Physical Activity Assessment and Feedback Form
- LMF 14.1 Registration for Nutrition Clinic
- LMF 14.2 Student Nutrition Counseling Agreement

# **Assessment Graphic\***

NOT READY				NOT SURE	NOT SURE				READY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

\*For readiness to change 1 = not ready; 10 = very ready For adherence to dietary goals 1 = never; 10 = always

For confidence in making a lifestyle change: 1 = not ready; 10 = very ready

For degree of importance for making a lifestyle change: 1 = not ready; 10 = very ready





# Client Assessment Questionnaire

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	
NameAddress	Home telephone:
Fax: Birthdate	Email
HEALTH HISTORY	
1. What medical concerns (e.g., pregnancy), i	f any, do you have at the present time?
,	h any of the following problems:  High blood pressure
,	Thyroid disorder
3. Do you have complaints about any of the factorial constant and the facto	ipation Menstrual difficulties ea Seeing in dim light a Sudden weight change
	ch?
Did you recently stop smoking? ☐ yes ☐	no
5. Do you enjoy physical activity? ☐ yes ☐ r	no Explain
6. List any food allergies or intolerances.	

DRU	JG HISTORY
List	t any prescribed, over-the-counter, herbal, or vitamin/mineral supplements you take.
DIE	T HISTORY
1.	Do you follow a special dietary plan, such as, low cholesterol, kosher, vegetarian?
2.	Have you ever followed a special diet? Explain
3.	Do you have any problems purchasing foods that you want to buy?
4.	Are there certain foods that you do not eat?
5.	Do you eat at regular times each day? ☐ yes ☐ no How often?
6.	Identify any foods you particularly like
7.	Do you drink alcohol? ☐ yes ☐ no How often?
8.	What change would you like to make?
	<ul> <li>☐ Improve my eating habits</li> <li>☐ Learn to manage my weight</li> <li>☐ Other</li> </ul> Improve my activity level ☐ Improve my cholesterol/triglyceride levels
9.	Please add any additional information you feel may be relevant to understanding your nutritional health
10.	In order to tailor your counseling experience to your needs, it would be useful to know your expectations. Please check one of the following to indicate the amount of structure you believe meets your needs:
	<ul> <li>□ Tell me exactly what to eat for all my meals and snacks. I want a detailed food plan. Example: ½ cup oatmeal, 1 cup skim milk, 6 oz. orange juice, 1 slice whole wheat toast, 1 teaspoon margarine</li> <li>□ I want a lot of structure but freedom to select foods. I want to use the exchange</li> </ul>
	system. Example: 1 milk, 2 starch, 1 fruit, and 1 fat exchange  I want some structure and freedom to select foods. I want to use a food group plan. Example: 1 serving of dairy foods, fruits, and fat and oil group; 2 servings of grains
	☐ I don't want a diet. I just want to eat better. I will just set food goals.

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SOCIOECONOMIC HISTORY		
1. What is the highest level of form	al education you receive	d?
Other type of school		
2. Are you employed?O	ccupation	
3. How many people in your housel	nold? Ages?	
4. Present marital status (circle one	):	
Single Married Divorc	ed Widowed	Separated Engaged
5. Do you have a refrigerator?	Stove?	
6. Who prepares most of the meals	s in your home?	Who shops?
7. Do you use convenience foods d	aily? □ yes □ no	
8. How often do you eat out?	Where?	
9. Have you made any food change:	s in your life you feel god	od about? □ yes □ no
10. Who could support and encourag	ge you to make these ch	anges?
EDUCATION INTERESTS		
What information would you like from	,	
<ul><li>☐ Supermarket shopping tour</li><li>☐ Weight management</li></ul>	□ Eating out     □ Portion size	<ul><li>☐ Exercise</li><li>☐ Alcohol calories</li></ul>
☐ Healthy food preparation		
☐ Fiber	☐ Walking program	
☐ Food labels	Other	
Thank you for your willingness to share this forward to working with you to make lifestyl		

### **Food Record**



Name:	Date:	

- Complete this form as accurately as possible, using the examples as a guide.
- Use only one form per day. Do not put any thing on this form which pertains to another day.
- Record all foods and beverages, including water, you consumed from the time you woke up to the time you went to bed.

TIME	FOOD / DRINK	TYPE	PREPARATION	AMOUNT
8:00 AM	Bagel	Cinnamon Raisin	Toasted	one half
8:00 AM	Milk	1% fat	Fresh	8 ounces
NOON	Chicken	leg and thigh	Fried	1 each

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# 24-Hour Recall/Usual Diet Form

Date	Day of the	e Week						
				Amoui	nt from Each	Group		
Food and Drink Cons	umed	Milk	Meat	Fruit	Veggie	Grain	Oil	Disca
Name & Type								
TOTALS								
MyPyramid Recommenda 2000 Calories <sup>b</sup>	tions for	3 с	5 ½ oz	2 c	2 ½ c	6 oz <sup>c</sup>	6 tsp	≤ 267 calories
EVALUATION <sup>c</sup>								

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Discretionary calories

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>These are approximations for a general evaluation of food intake for an adult. Exact amounts of food groups vary according to gender, age, and activity level. See www.mypyramid.gov for a customized food guide.

cAt least 3 servings of whole grains should be eaten each day.

dEvaluation:  $\mathbf{L} = low$   $\mathbf{A} = adequate$   $\mathbf{E} = excessive$ 

# **Food Group Serving Sizes**

#### **Serving Sizes and MyPyramid Recommendations**

#### BREADS, CEREALS, AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS

#### What counts as 1 ounce of grains?

1 slice bread ½ bun, bagel, or English muffin ½ c cooked cereal, rice, or pasta 1 small roll, biscuit, or muffin 1 c ready-to-eat cereal 3 to 4 small or 2 large crackers

#### **VEGETABLES**

#### What counts as 1 cup of vegetables?

1 cup of raw or cooked vegetables orvegetable juice1 cup tofu1 medium baked potato, 20 French fries

2 cups of raw leafy greens

1 cup cooked dry beans and peas (such as pinto beans or split peas)

#### FRUITS

#### What counts as 1 cup of fruit?

1 cup of fruit or 100% fruit juice 1 small apple

½ cup of dried fruit 1 medium pear, grapefruit 1 large banana, orange, peach 32 seedless grapes

#### MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, AND ALTERNATES

#### What counts as 1 ounce of meat or meat equivalent?

1 ounce of meat, poultry or fish 1 tablespoon of peanut butter

¼ cup cooked dry beans, 1 falafel½ ounce of nuts or seeds (12 almonds, patty (2 ¼", 4 oz)24 pistachios, 7 walnut halves)

1 egg ¼ cup (about 2 ounces) of tofu,

12 Tbsp. hummus 1 oz tempeh, cooked

#### MILK, YOGURT, AND, CHEESE

#### What counts as 1 cup of milk?

1 c milk or yogurt 1/3 c shredded cheese 2 oz process cheese food 2 slices Swiss cheese

1½ oz cheese

#### **OILS**

#### What counts as 1 teaspoon of oil?

1 teaspoon vegetable oil (soy, corn, peanut, and sesame) 1 tablespoon mayonnaise type dressing, Italian dressing

8 large canned olives

1¼ teaspoon mayonnaise

#### FATS, SWEETS, AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

 Foods high in fat include margarine, salad dressing, oils, mayonnaise, sour cream, cream cheese, butter, gravy, sauces, potato chips, chocolate bars.

 Foods high in sugar include cakes, pies, cookies, doughnuts, sweet rolls, candy, soft drinks, fruit drinks, jelly, syrup, gelatin, desserts, sugar, and honey.

Alcoholic beverages include wine, beer, and liquor.

# **Food Frequency Questionnaire**

SERVING SIZES	FOOD GROUP	SERVINGS PER DAY	SERVINGS PER WEEK	NEVER or RARELY
1 slice bread 1 cup dry cereal	Refined Grains—white bread, pasta, cereals			o o
½ cup cooked rice, pasta, or cereal ½ bun, bagel, or English muffin 1 small roll, biscuit, or muffin	Whole Grains-whole wheat bread, brown rice, oatmeal, bran cereal			٥
1 cup raw leafy vegetable ½ cup cooked or raw vegetables 6 oz vegetable juice	Vegetables			o
6 oz fruit juice 1 medium fruit ¼ cup dried fruit ½ cup fresh, frozen, or canned fruit	Fruits			0
8 oz milk 1 cup yogurt	Dairy—low-fat or fat-free ice cream, milk, cheese, yogurt; frozen yogurt			0
1½ oz cheese 2 oz process cheese	Dairy—whole milk, regular cheese, regular ice cream			٥
	Meats, Poultry, Fish—lean			_
3 oz cooked meats, poultry, or fish	Meats, Poultry, Fish—high-fat: sausage, cold cuts, spareribs, hot dogs, eggs, bacon			О
1/3 cup or 1½ oz nuts 2 Tbsp or ½ oz seeds ½ cup cooked dry beans 4 oz tofu, 1 cup soy milk 2 Tbsp peanut butter	Nuts, Seeds and Dry Beans			0
1 Tbsp regular dressing 2 Tbsp light salad dressing 1 tsp oil 1 Tbsp low-fat mayonnaise 1 tsp margarine, butter	Fats and Oils			0
8 oz lemonade 1½ oz candy 8 oz. soda	Sweets			o o
12 oz beer, 4 oz wine 1 shot hard liquor	Alcohol			o

# **Anthropometric Feedback Form**

Volunteer's Measurements	Standard
Actual weight =	
Body Mass Index =	Desirable = 19–25
Waist circumference =	High risk = men > 35", women > 40"

# Client Concerns and Strengths Log

	1.1					
1.	List all concerns	expressed	by your	client (	or identified by v	OU.

- 2. Write NC (no control) next to all concerns in which you or your client has no control.
- 3. Categorize in the following chart the remaining concerns in which there is some degree of control and as a result could be addressed by a goal:

Nutritional	Behavioral	Exercise

-

6. What strengths and skills can be used to address the concerns? List them in the following chart.

Strengths and Skills	Concerns	Possible Intervention Strategies



# **Student Nutrition Interview Agreement**

Thank you for your willingness to participate in the nutrition of This interview is designed to provide nutrition counseling students. The objective is for the student gather information about a health problem, and learn someth discussing your situation, you may receive some benefit by coposibly formulating a decision to make a behavior change. Edesigned to be an intervention.	interviewing experience for t to work on counseling skills, ing about your health issues. While larifying your health concerns and	
After this meeting, students will be required to write a report about their findings. This report is shared only with the course instructor. Information in the report may be shared with other students during classroom discussions. However, at no time will your name be used in those discussions. In all other respects, the information you give will be held in absolute and strictest confidence.		
We thank you very sincerely for your willingness to participate and for your help in the education of future nutrition counselors. If you have any questions or problems during this project, please call the course instructor, at		
I,, have read and understood	od the above statement.	
Your signature here	Today's date	
Counselor signature here	Today's date	

•

# Eating Behavior Journal



Name		Day/Date	_ Physical Activities¹	es¹	
Time	Location/ Place	Foods and Beverages Consumed Amounts/Description	Degree of Hunger <sup>A</sup>	Social Situation <sup>2</sup>	Comments <sup>3</sup>
<sup>1</sup> Include typ <sup>2</sup> Use the fol	be of activities and mallowing rating scale:	<sup>1</sup> Include type of activities and minutes engaged in the activities <sup>2</sup> Use the following rating scale: 0 = not hungry, 1 = hungry, 2 = very hungry			

Indicate activities and who you were with, if anyone

<sup>4</sup>Record significant thoughts (I'm doing fine. I am a loser.); feelings (angry, happy, worried); concerns (Maybe I should have had the turkey sandwich.)

Source: Adapted from Pastors et al. Facilitating Lifestyle Change A Resource Manual. Chicago, IL: American Dietetic Association; © 1996. Reprinted with permission.

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# **Counseling Agreement**



Name	Date:
My plan is to do the following:	
This activity will be accomplished on	
My reward will be (specify when, where and what)	
Client signature	Date
Counselor signature	 Date

# **Symptoms of Stress**



Physical Symptoms	Emotional Symptoms
Muscular tension	<ul><li>Anxiety</li></ul>
Headaches	Frequent crying
Insomnia	<ul> <li>Irritability</li> </ul>
Twitching eyelid	• Frustration
Fatigue	<ul> <li>Depression</li> </ul>
Backaches	<ul> <li>Worrying</li> </ul>
Neck/shoulder pain	<ul> <li>Nervousness</li> </ul>
Digestive disorders	<ul> <li>Moodiness</li> </ul>
Teeth grinding	• Anger
Changes in eating/sleep patterns	Self-doubt
Sweaty palms	Resentment

Mental Symptoms	Social Symptoms
Short concentration	<ul> <li>Loneliness</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Forgetfulness</li> </ul>	Nagging
Lethargy	<ul> <li>Withdrawal from social contact</li> </ul>
Pessimism	<ul> <li>Isolation</li> </ul>
Low productivity	<ul> <li>Yelling at others</li> </ul>
• Confusion	Reduced sex drive

Source: Adapted from Goliszek A. 60 Second Stress Management, 2nd ed. Far Hills, New Jersey: New Horizon Press; 2004.



# Stress Awareness Journal



Name:	lame: Date:		
Time	Symptom of Stress	Activities*	Internal Self-talk
*List any ea	ating activities before, during symptom, or aft	er experiencing the symptom.	

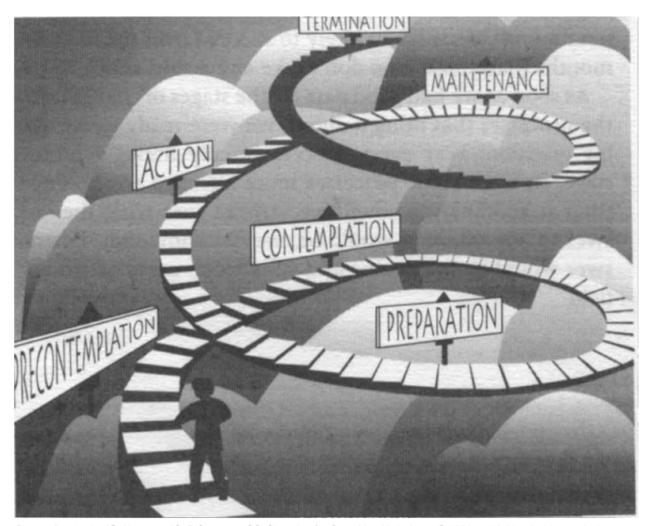
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# **Tips for Reducing Stress**



Learn to say "no." Don't over-commit. Delegate work at home and work.
Organize your time. Use a daily planner. Prioritize your tasks. Make a list and a realistic timetable. Check off tasks as they are completed. This gives you a sense of control of overwhelming demands and reduces anxiety.
Be physically active. Big muscle activities, such as walking, are the best for relieving tension.
Develop a positive attitude. Surround yourself with positive quotes, soothing music, and affirming people.
Relax or meditate. Schedule regular massages, use guided imagery tapes or just take ten minutes for quiet reflection time in a park.
Get enough sleep. Small problems can seem overwhelming when you are tired.
Eat properly. Be sure to eat at least five servings of fruits and vegetables and three servings of whole grains every day. Limit intake of alcohol and caffeine.
To err is human. Don't treat a mistake as a catastrophe. Ask yourself what will be the worst thing that will happen.
Work at making friends and being a friend. Close relationships don't just happen. Compliment three people today. Send notes to those who did a good job.
Accept yourself. Appreciate your talents and your limitations. Everyone has them.
Laugh. Look at the irony of a difficult situation. Watch movies and plays and read stories that are humorous.
Take three deep breaths.
Forgive. Holding onto grudges only causes you more stress and pain.

# Prochaska's and DiClemente's Spiral of Change



Source: Prochaska JO, Norcross JC, DiClemente CC, Changing for Good.New York: Avon; © 1994, p. 49. Used with permission.

# Interview Checklist<sup>1</sup>

Interviewer	Observer	Date	
Goal of the Interview:			
I. FLOW OF THE INITIAL A. Involving Phase	L INTERVIEW		
	omfort—Other obligations finished of the control of		No 🗔 No 🗔 No 🗔
only)	time; attention focused. (Self-evaluation	Yes 🖵	No 🖵
visual distractions m 5. Small talk, if approprion of the counseling of the counseli	riate ing objectives n—What brings you here today? t's long-term objectives ng process t monitoring, if appropriate t—Now that we have gone over the basican explore your needs in greater detail.	Yes \( \text{Yes} \)	No IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
1. Reviews completed		Yes □ Yes □	No □
<ol><li>Asks client thoughts</li></ol>	about comparison —identifies problems, reiterates	Yes 🖵	No 🗖
self-motivational sta 5. Asks client if s/he w	tements, checks accuracy ould like to make changes n—use a ruler to determine readiness	Yes □ Yes □	No □ No □
to change 7. Tailors educational e	xperiences to client needs	Yes □ Yes □	No ☐ No ☐
<sup>1</sup> This evaluation form is based on the Brown Into CE, 1986.	erview Checklist, Brown University School of Medicine, Novack,	DH, Goldstein, M	G, Dubé

Level 1 (numbers 1 to 3 on assessment graphic)		
Raises awareness—Discusses benefits of change	Yes 🖵	No
2. Raises awareness—Personalizes benefits	Yes 🖵	No
3. Asks open-ended questions regarding importance of change	Yes 🖵	No
4. Provides summary	Yes 🖵	No
5. Offers advice, if appropriate	Yes 🖵	No
6. Expresses support	Yes 🖵	No
Level 2 (numbers 4 to 7 on assessment graphic)		
1. Raises awareness—Discusses benefits of change and		
diet options	Yes 🖵	No
2. Asks open-ended questions regarding confidence in ability		
to change	Yes 🖵	No
3. Asks open-ended questions to identify barriers	Yes 🖵	No
4. Examines pros and cons	Yes 🖵	No
5. Imagines the future	Yes 🖵	No
6. Explores past successes	Yes 🖵	No
7. Explores support networks	Yes 🖵	No
8. Summarizes ambivalence	Yes 🖵	No
Level 3 (numbers 8 to 10 on assessment graphic)		
<ol> <li>Praises positive behaviors</li> </ol>	Yes 🖵	No
2. Explores change options	Yes 🖵	No
a) Asks client's ideas for change	Yes 🖵	No
	Yes 🖵	No
b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate		N I -
<ul><li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li><li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li></ul>	Yes 🖵	
<ul><li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li><li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li><li>3. Explains goal setting process</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li> <li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li> <li>3. Explains goal setting process</li> <li>4. Identifies a specific goal from a broad goal—uses small talk,</li> </ul>	Yes □ Yes □	No
<ul> <li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li> <li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li> <li>3. Explains goal setting process</li> <li>4. Identifies a specific goal from a broad goal—uses small talk, explores past experiences, builds on past</li> </ul>	Yes 🖵	No
<ul> <li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li> <li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li> <li>3. Explains goal setting process</li> <li>4. Identifies a specific goal from a broad goal—uses small talk, explores past experiences, builds on past</li> <li>5. Goal is SMART: specific, measurable, attainable (client has</li> </ul>	Yes ☐ Yes ☐	No
<ul> <li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li> <li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li> <li>3. Explains goal setting process</li> <li>4. Identifies a specific goal from a broad goal—uses small talk, explores past experiences, builds on past</li> <li>5. Goal is SMART: specific, measurable, attainable (client has control), rewarding (stated positively), time-bound</li> </ul>	Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes	No No No
<ul> <li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li> <li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li> <li>3. Explains goal setting process</li> <li>4. Identifies a specific goal from a broad goal—uses small talk, explores past experiences, builds on past</li> <li>5. Goal is SMART: specific, measurable, attainable (client has control), rewarding (stated positively), time-bound</li> <li>6. Designs a plan of action</li> </ul>	Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes	No No No
<ul> <li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li> <li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li> <li>3. Explains goal setting process</li> <li>4. Identifies a specific goal from a broad goal—uses small talk, explores past experiences, builds on past</li> <li>5. Goal is SMART: specific, measurable, attainable (client has control), rewarding (stated positively), time-bound</li> <li>6. Designs a plan of action</li> <li>a) Investigates physical environment</li> </ul>	Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes	No No No No
<ul> <li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li> <li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li> <li>3. Explains goal setting process</li> <li>4. Identifies a specific goal from a broad goal—uses small talk, explores past experiences, builds on past</li> <li>5. Goal is SMART: specific, measurable, attainable (client has control), rewarding (stated positively), time-bound</li> <li>6. Designs a plan of action <ul> <li>a) Investigates physical environment</li> <li>b) Examines social support</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes	No No No No
<ul> <li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li> <li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li> <li>3. Explains goal setting process</li> <li>4. Identifies a specific goal from a broad goal—uses small talk, explores past experiences, builds on past</li> <li>5. Goal is SMART: specific, measurable, attainable (client has control), rewarding (stated positively), time-bound</li> <li>6. Designs a plan of action <ul> <li>a) Investigates physical environment</li> <li>b) Examines social support</li> <li>c) Examines cognitive environment, explains coping talk, if</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes	No No No No No
<ul> <li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li> <li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li> <li>3. Explains goal setting process</li> <li>4. Identifies a specific goal from a broad goal—uses small talk, explores past experiences, builds on past</li> <li>5. Goal is SMART: specific, measurable, attainable (client has control), rewarding (stated positively), time-bound</li> <li>6. Designs a plan of action <ul> <li>a) Investigates physical environment</li> <li>b) Examines social support</li> <li>c) Examines cognitive environment, explains coping talk, if needed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Yes	No No No No No No
<ul> <li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li> <li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li> <li>3. Explains goal setting process</li> <li>4. Identifies a specific goal from a broad goal—uses small talk, explores past experiences, builds on past</li> <li>5. Goal is SMART: specific, measurable, attainable (client has control), rewarding (stated positively), time-bound</li> <li>6. Designs a plan of action <ul> <li>a) Investigates physical environment</li> <li>b) Examines social support</li> <li>c) Examines cognitive environment, explains coping talk, if needed</li> <li>d) Defines a tracking technique</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Yes In Ye	No No No No
<ul> <li>b) Uses an options tool, if appropriate</li> <li>c) Explores concerns regarding selected option</li> <li>3. Explains goal setting process</li> <li>4. Identifies a specific goal from a broad goal—uses small talk, explores past experiences, builds on past</li> <li>5. Goal is SMART: specific, measurable, attainable (client has control), rewarding (stated positively), time-bound</li> <li>6. Designs a plan of action <ul> <li>a) Investigates physical environment</li> <li>b) Examines social support</li> <li>c) Examines cognitive environment, explains coping talk, if needed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Yes	No No No No No

	D. Closing Phase		
	<ol> <li>Supports self-efficacy</li> <li>Reviews issues and strengths</li> <li>Uses "respect" relationship building response</li> <li>Restates goal or goals</li> <li>Reviews next meeting time</li> </ol>	Yes U Yes U Yes U Yes U	No 🗔 No 🗔 No 🗔 No 🗔
	<ul><li>6. Shakes hands</li><li>7. Expresses appreciation for participation</li><li>8. Uses "support and partnership" relationship building responses—</li></ul>	Yes □ Yes □ Yes □	No ☐ No ☐ No ☐
II.	INTERPERSONAL SKILLS A. Facilitation (Attending) Skills		
	<ol> <li>Eye contact—Appropriate length to enhance client comfort</li> <li>Uses silences to facilitate client's expression of thoughts</li> </ol>	Yes 🗖	No 🗖
	<ul><li>and feelings</li><li>3. Open posture—Arms uncrossed, facing client</li><li>4. Head nod, <i>mm-hm</i>, repeats client's last statement</li></ul>	Yes □ F* □ P □ F* □ P □	
	*F = Frequently, P = Partially		
	B. Relationship Skills (Conveying Empathy)		
	<ol> <li>Reflection—Restates the client's expressed emotion or inquires about emotions</li> <li>Legitimation—Expresses understandability of</li> </ol>	F* 🖸 P 🗆	ì No 🗖
	client's emotions	Yes 🖵	No 🖵
	<ul><li>3. Respect—Expresses respect for the client's coping efforts or makes a statement of praise</li><li>4. Support—Expresses willingness to be helpful to client</li></ul>	Yes □	No □
	addressing his/her concerns  5. Partnership—Expresses willingness to work with client	Yes □ Yes □	No □ No □
	*F = Frequently, P = Partially		
III.	PATIENT RESPONSES  A. Client freely discusses his/her concerns.  B. Client appears comforted and relaxed.  C. Client appears engaged in the counseling session.  D. Client freely offers information about his/her condition and life context.	times S	eldom   
IV.	GENERAL COMMENTS		

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# Counseling Responses Competency Assessment

Audio- or video-tape a counseling session and listen to the tape several times to complete the following assessment:

- Track the number of times <u>you</u> made each response by placing slash marks next to the name of the response. Note that this is an evaluation of your responses, not your client responses.
- For each category of responses, give an example from the tape. In cases where the particular response category was not demonstrated on the tape, write an example that may have been effective with your client and then complete the category evaluation.
- Select an intent and focus of the response. You may wish to review a discussion of these topics in Chapter 3.
- Indicate the effectiveness of your particular response, and explain why it was or was not effective. For responses that do not receive the most effective rating, write alternative responses that you believe would have worked better.
- Some of your responses may not fit any of the categories. This assessment covers many basic counseling responses but it is possible that some of your statements do not appear to fit into any of the categories. If that is the case, such material would not be evaluated. The following is an example of a competency evaluation for one response:

Example
Questions _/ / /
Example What brings you here? Are you looking to lower your blood pressure?
Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge
Focus (circle one): information (experience) feelings thoughts behaviors
☐ Effective
two questions at the same time. I made an assumption that the main issue was blood pressure.
Alternative Response What brings you here today?
1. Attending
Example
Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge
Focus (circle one): information experience feelings thoughts behaviors
☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Explain
Alternative Response

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2.	Empathizing (Reflecting)
	Example
	Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge
	Focus (circle one): information experience feelings thoughts behaviors
	☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Explain
	Alternative Response
3.	Legitimation
	Example
	Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge
	Focus (circle one): information experience feelings thoughts behaviors
	☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Explain
	Alternative Response
4.	Respect
	Example
	Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge
	Focus (circle one): information experience feelings thoughts behaviors
	☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Explain
	Alternative Response
5.	Personal Support
	Example
	Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge
	Focus (circle one): information experience feelings thoughts behaviors
	☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Explain
	Alternative Response
6.	Partnership
	Example
	Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge
	Focus (circle one): information experience feelings thoughts behaviors
	☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Explain
	Alternative Response

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7.	Mirroring (Parroting)  Example
	Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge  Focus (circle one): information experience feelings thoughts behaviors  ☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Explain
8.	Paraphrasing
	Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge  Focus (circle one): information experience feelings thoughts behaviors  ☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Explain
9.	Giving feedback (Immediacy)
	Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge  Focus (circle one): information experience feelings thoughts behaviors  ☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Explain
10	. Questioning
	Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge  Focus (circle one): information experience feelings thoughts behaviors  ☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Explain
11	. Clarifying (Probing, Prompting)  Example
	Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To challenge  Focus (circle one): information experience feelings thoughts behaviors  ☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Explain

Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To Focus (circle one): information experience feeling.  ☐ Effective ☐ Somewhat Effective ☐ Not Effective Response	<i>challenge</i> gs thoughts behaviors fective Explain
13. Directing (Instructions)	
Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To Focus (circle one): information experience feeling  Effective Somewhat Effective Not Effective Response	<i>challenge</i> gs thoughts behaviors fective Explain
14. <i>Advice</i>	
Example	
Intent (circle one): <i>To acknowledge To explore To</i> Focus (circle one): <i>information experience feeling</i>	gs thoughts behaviors fective Explain
Alternative Response	
15. Allowing Silence	
15. Allowing Silence  Example	challenge gs thoughts behaviors fective Explain
Example Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To Focus (circle one): information experience feeling  □ Effective □ Somewhat Effective □ Not Effective Response	challenge gs thoughts behaviors fective Explain
Example Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To Focus (circle one): information experience feeling  □ Effective □ Somewhat Effective □ Not Effective Response	challenge gs thoughts behaviors fective Explain
Example Intent (circle one): To acknowledge To explore To Focus (circle one): information experience feeling  □ Effective □ Somewhat Effective □ Not Effective Response	challenge gs thoughts behaviors fective Explain  challenge gs thoughts behaviors

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# **The CARE Measure**

#### © Stewart W Mercer 2004

<ol> <li>Please rate the following statements about today's consultation. Please tick one box for each statement and answer every statement.</li> </ol>						
	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Does Not Apply
1. Making you feel at ease (being friendly and warm towards you, treating you with respect; not cold or abrupt)	0	٥	0	٥		0
2. Letting you tell your "story" (giving you time to fully describe your illness in your own words; not interrupting or diverting you)	o	o	o	o		0
3. Really listening (paying close attention to what you were sayings; not looking at the notes or computer as you were talking)	0	σ	o	o		0
4. Being interested in you as a whole person (asking/knowing relevant details about your life, your situation; not treating you as "just a number")	o	σ	o	σ		0
5. Fully understanding your concerns (communicating that he/she had accurately understood your concerns; not overlooking or dismissing anything)		σ	o	О		0
6. Showing care and compassion (seeming genuinely concerned, connecting with you on a human level; not being indifferent or detached)	0	О	٥	٥		0
7. Being Positive (having a positive approach and a positive attitude; being honest but not negative about your problems)	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Explaining things clearly (fully answering your questions, explaining clearly, giving you adequate information; not being vague	0	σ	0	П		0
9. Helping you to take control (exploring with you what you can do to improve your health yourself; encouraging rather than "lecturing" you	<b>-</b> 1	٥	0			
10. Making a plan of action with you (discussing the options; involving you in decisions as much as you want to be involved; not ignoring your view	□ ws)	٥	0	o	0	0

# Potential Benefits of Regular Moderate Physical Activity



There are many potential benefits to becoming physically active. Review this list to identify what is most important to you.

- → Reduces risk of dying prematurely
- Reduces risk or aids in the management of:
  - heart disease
  - diabetes
  - · high blood pressure
  - cancer
  - falls
- → Aids in the support of strong bones
- Improves mood, self-esteem and self-image
- Reduces feelings of depression and anxiety
- → Lowers cholesterol
- → Lowers triglycerides
- Controls of blood sugar levels
- Strengthens heart and lungs
- → Decreases stress
- → Improves sleep, reduces risk of sleep apnea
- → Improves productivity
- ➡ Increases stamina and energy
- Makes you feel better
- → Maintains weight or aids loss of weight
- → Maintains ability to function and preserves independence in older adults

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# **Physical Activity Log**



- Record all physical activity for a week. Remember to include regular daily activities such as climbing stairs, gardening, and walking to the office from a parking lot.
- Include all forms of physical fitness activities including stretching, weight lifting, balancing, and aerobic movement.

Day of the Week	Type of Activity	Amount of Time
Sunday		
Monday		
Worlday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
- Troumoudy		
Thursday		
Friday		
,		
Saturday		

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# **Physical Activity Options**



#### > Look for Everyday Opportunities

Short bursts of activity throughout the day make a difference.

- Use steps instead of elevators or escalators.
- Park your car in a distant section of the parking lot.
- Leave work five minutes later. Take a walk around the building.
- Get off the train or bus one stop early and walk the rest of the way.
- Take a walk during lunch.
- March, stretch, or do squats while brushing your teeth.
- Pace around the house or do arm curls with a can of food while talking on the phone.
- Jump rope, stretch, jog in place, or lift weights while watching TV.
- Be prepared. Keep walking shoes in your car or in your desk.
- Take your bike with you to a conference and explore the local scenery before driving home.

#### > Plan a Daily Routine

Think about cost, convenience, and bad weather options when planning a program. Look for creative ways to keep the activities enjoyable.

- Schedule time for physical activity. Write it in your calendar.
- Vary the physical activities. Plan to bike one day a week, jog two days a week, and go to the gym three days a week.
- Join a walking club, a biking club, etc.
- Add variety to the activity. Have several walking trails; ask a friend to join you in your walks; or listen to music or recorded books during your walks.

#### > Plan Physically Active Leisure Time Events

Look for activities the whole family can enjoy.

- Have a family baseball or soccer game.
- Plan a bike tour, mountain hike, or canoe trip.
- Explore a cave.





# Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire, PAR-Q\*



(A Questionnaire for People Aged 15 to 69)

Regular physical activity is fun and healthy, and increasingly more people are starting to become more active every day. Being more active is very safe for most people. However, some people should check with their doctor before they start becoming much more physically active.

If you are planning to become much more physically active than you are now, start by answering the seven questions in the box below. If you are between ages of 15 and 69, the PAR-Q will tell you if you should check with your doctor before you start. If you are over 69 years of age, and you are not used to being very active, check with your doctor.

Common sense is your best guide when you answer these questions. Please read the questions carefully and answer each one honestly: check YES or NO.

YES	NO	
0		<ol> <li>Has your doctor ever said that you have a heart condition and that you should only do physical activity recommended by a doctor?</li> </ol>
		2. Do you feel pain in your chest when you do physical activity?
		3. In the past month, have you had chest pain when you were not doing physical activity?
		4. Do you lose your balance because of dizziness or do you ever lose consciousness?
		5. Do you have a bone or joint problem that could be made worse by a change in your physical activity?
		6. Is your doctor currently prescribing drugs (for example, water pills) for your blood pressure or heart condition?
		7. Do you know of any other reason why you should not do physical activity?

\*Reference: PAR-Q & You, Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire - PAR-Q (revised 1994), Canadian Society for Exercise Physiology.

Reprinted with permission from American College of Sports Medicine. *Guidelines for Exercise Testing and Prescription*, 5<sup>th</sup> Ed. Philadelphia, PA: Williams & Wilkins, 1995, p. 14–16.

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#### If you answered YES to one or more questions:

Talk with your doctor by phone or in person BEFORE you start becoming much more physically active or BEFORE you have a fitness appraisal. Tell your doctor about the PAR-Q and which questions you answered YES.

- You may be able to do any activity you want—as long as you start slowly and build up gradually. Or, you may need to restrict your activities to those that are safe for you. Talk with your doctor about the kinds of activities you wish to participate in and follow his/her advice.
- Find out which community programs are safe and helpful for you.
- Develop an exercise plan with the aid of an exercise specialist.

#### If you answered NO honestly to *all* PAR-Q questions, you can be reasonably sure that you can:

- Start becoming much more physically active—begin slowly and build up gradually. This is the safest and easiest way to go.
- Take part in a fitness appraisal—this is an excellent way to determine your basic fitness so that you can plan the best way for you to live actively.

#### **DELAY BECOMING MUCH MORE ACTIVE:**

- If you are not feeling well because of a temporary illness such as a cold or a fever—wait until you feel better; or
- If you are or may be pregnant—talk to your doctor before you start becoming more active.

**Please note:** If your health changes so that you then answer YES to any of the above questions, tell your fitness or health professional. Ask whether you should change your physical activity plan.

Informed Use of the PAR-Q: The Canadian Society for Exercise Physiology, Health Canada, and their agents assume no liability for persons who undertake physical activity, and if in doubt after completing this questionnaire, consult your doctor prior to physical activity.

I have read, understood and completed this questionnaire. Any questions I had were answered to my full satisfaction.			
Name			
Signature	Date		
Signature			
of parent or guardian	Witness		
© Canadian Society for Exercise Physiology	Supported by Health Canada		

#### **Medical Release**

Your patient has enrolled in our nutrition counseling lifestyle management program. We have asked this person to seek medical consultation to evaluate if there should be any limitations to his or her involvement in our clinic. If a client wishes to lose weight, a program is designed allowing for a modest weight loss of 1 to 2 pounds per week. Students counsel clients under the supervision of food and nutrition faculty. Please completely read the following statements and sign the form if you believe your client can safely participate in a lifestyle management program to alter eating and exercise behaviors. Date: \_\_\_\_\_ This is to certify that I have examined the person named below: NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS: CITY, STATE, ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ This person was found to be in satisfactory health. There are no reasons to prohibit this person from participating in a lifestyle management program that advocates changes in eating behaviors and modest exercise goals tailored to the client's level of readiness. Health Practitioner \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ For further information, please contact \_\_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_

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# Physical Activity Assessment and Feedback Form

The following contains your evaluation of the physical activity assessment. Do not be surprised if you do not meet all the standards set by national organizations, most North Americans do not. One consequence of recent technological advances has been to decrease the need to move. This is a serious concern for our health. As evidence has been accumulating about the benefits of regular physical activity, several governmental and health agencies have issued official statements and/or instituted national programs to combat this problem. These include:

- American Medical Association
- American Heart Association
- Centers for Disease Control
- American College of Sports Medicine
- National Institutes of Health
- Office of the Surgeon General and Health Canada.

Many Americans may be surprised at the extent and strength of the evidence linking physical activity to numerous health improvements.

- David Satcher, Former Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention<sup>1</sup>

#### Benefits of regular moderate exercise:

- > Reduces your risk or aids in the management of
  - heart disease
  - diabetes
  - high blood pressure
  - cancer
- > Aids in the support of strong bones
- > Improves your mood, self-esteem and self-image
- > Increases energy
- > Maintains or aids in loss of weight
- > Maintains function and preserves independence in older adults.

Foreword, Physical Activity and Health a Report of the Surgeon General, Atlanta, GA: Department of Health and Human Services, 1996.

	Physical Activity Standard <sup>1</sup>			Standard Met	Standard Not Met
	<b>Muscular Strength:</b> Engagactivities that are moderate involve all muscle groups or				
	Flexibility: Engage in active muscle groups at least 2 ti				
	Endurance (Minimum): E 150 minutes of moderate of aerobic activity a week.				
Endurance (Additional Benefits): Engage in at least 300 minutes of moderate or 150 minutes of vigorous aerobic activity a week.					
	Motivation Level		lm	plication	
	Level 1, Not ready		Would you consider learn physical activity could hel	•	how moderate
	Level 2, Unsure	٥	For some reason you are not sure that you are ready to begin a physical activity program. Your counselor will explore your ambivalence with you to see if you are ready to make plans to increase your physical activity level.		
	Level 3, Ready	□	Great, you are ready to be Your counselor can provid developing a plan.	-	
	Level 4, Action	0	Congratulations, you are a physical activity program. you the standards set by of them, you may wish to	Your counselor authorities. If yo	will review with ou do not meet all
	Physical Activity Readiness:				
	☐ Talk to your doctor before appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the properties and appraisal as indicated before a part of the part of the properties and appraisal appraisal appraisal and appraisal as a part of the part of the part of the part of the part		becoming much more phy he following:	sically active or	having a fitness
	O PAR-Q Readiness Qι	ıes	tions (LMF 8.4) O Woma	n over age 50	O Man over age 40
	Delay an increase in physical activity due to pregnancy or illness.				
	<sup>1</sup> Standards are based on American College of Sports Medicine Position Standards, 1998 and 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans. Note: Reevaluate readiness if you experience dizziness, chest pain, undue shortness of breath, difficulty breathing or unusual discomfort after beginning an exercise program.				

# **Registration for Nutrition Clinic**

Counselor	Participant			
Name	Name			
Cell Telephone:Best times to call:	Cell Telephone:  Best times to call:			
Home Telephone:Best times to call:	Home Telephone: Best times to call:			
Email:	Email:			
Your meeting day is:	Location of meetings:			
Your meeting time is:	Room number:			
Length of meetings is approximately one hour. If welcome packet forms have not been completed previous to the first session, the first counseling session may take an extra 20 minutes.				
The dates of your 4 meetings are as follows:				
<ul> <li>Please complete 2 copies of this agreement form. The client copy should be given to the participant and the clinic copy should be given to the counselor.</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Thank you for your interest in our program. Please note that any cancellations of meetings should be made directly between each participant and counselor.</li> </ul>				
If you have any questions, please contact the instructor,  Phone number  Email   The proof of the instructor is a second of the instructor is a second of the instructor.  The proof of the instructor is a second of the instructor is a second of the instructor.  The proof of the instructor is a second of the instructor is a second of the instructor.  The proof of the instructor is a second of the instructor is a second of the instructor.  The proof of the instructor is a second of the instr				

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# **Nutrition Counseling Agreement**

Thank you for your interest in the nutrition counseling clinic offered by \_\_\_\_\_\_. This program is designed to provide a mutually beneficial experience for both students and volunteer adult clients. You will work one on one with an advanced nutrition counseling student for \_\_\_\_ sessions, each one lasting approximately one hour. During the registration process, clients are assigned a counselor, a counseling room, and meeting times. The counseling sessions provide clients an opportunity to explore and find solutions for nutrition and weight issues. At the same time, students will be working on their nutrition counseling skills. Although students will be following a well defined counseling guideline, each session will be tailored to their client's needs. Students can only assist clients in achieving weight loss if the client is overweight by National Institutes of Health Standards. Normal and underweight clients can still take part in the program with the goal of improving the quality of their diets.

Your student counselor will use a client-centered, motivational approach during sessions with you. This means your counselor will work collaboratively with you to explore your nutrition and weight issues, brainstorm resources and solutions, and help you to set achievable goals each week. Students will ask you questions about your health and family history as well as present day food habits. Two of the nutrition assessment forms will be given to you at registration. You can look at them before signing this form. Students will have a variety of tools at their disposal including food models and educational handouts. Students are encouraged to engage their clients in hands-on experiences. Therefore, at times your counseling session may take place in a grocery store, the student cafeteria, or the gym.

Physical activity is an important part of fitness and weight management. Experience has shown that our clients have a variety of orientations to this topic. If you are already very active in this area, you will be encouraged to continue your program. However, if exercise has not been an enjoyable experience, you will be invited to explore this issue. As long as there is no medical problem and you are ready to take action, weekly activity goals will be developed with you. For certain clients, we have a structured walking protocol that can be followed.

During the course of the counseling program, your student counselor may discuss his or her counseling interactions with the course instructor. The student will write a report about the counseling experience. This report is only shared with the course instructor. Your counselor may give a case study presentation concerning this experience to the nutrition counseling class, but at no time in these presentations will your name be used. In all other respects, information you give the student will be held in absolute and strictest confidence.