

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(352)

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| PARTICIPANT TYPE | ALL |
| HIGH RISK | YES |

RISK DESCRIPTION:

A disease caused by growth of pathogenic microorganisms in the body severe enough to affect nutritional status. Includes but is not limited to:

- Tuberculosis
- Pneumonia
- Meningitis
- Parasitic infections
- Hepatitis
- Bronchiolitis (3 episodes in last 6 months)
- HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection
- AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome)

The infectious disease must be present within the past 6 months and diagnosed by a physician as self-reported by applicant, participant, or caregiver; or as reported or documented by a physician, or someone working under physician's orders.

ASK ABOUT:

- Attitude and knowledge about condition and treatment plans including diet and medications
- Barriers to following treatment plan (e.g., health beliefs, religious or cultural practices, finances, access to follow-up health care)
- Growth pattern and weight goal
- Food-medication interactions
- Supplements including vitamins, minerals, herbal products, targeted nutrition therapy products
- Appetite
- Food safety practices

NUTRITION COUNSELING/EDUCATION TOPICS:

- Identify the WIC foods that are consistent with the treatment plan.
- Determine and discuss an eating pattern appropriate for the participant's weight goal (i.e., maintain, gain or lose weight).

NUTRITION COUNSELING/EDUCATION TOPICS (CON'T):

- Chronic, prolonged or repeated infections adversely affect nutritional status through increased nutrient requirements as well as through decreased ability to take in or use nutrients.
- Catabolic response to infections increases energy and nutrient requirements and may increase the severity of medical conditions associated with infections.
- Breastfeeding is contraindicated for women with HIV infections or AIDS.
- Breastfeeding is contraindicated for women with untreated, active tuberculosis.
- Reinforce food safety messages (i.e., cook, chill, clean, separate). Individuals with infectious diseases, especially chronic diseases, may be at increased risk for foodborne infections.

POSSIBLE REFERRALS:

- If the participant is taking any non-prescribed vitamin or mineral supplements, herbal supplements, or targeted nutrition therapy products, advise discussing these with the primary care provider.
- If the participant does not have an ongoing source of health care, refer to primary care providers in the community or the local public health department.