

## Impact of Tube-Weaning Progam using Responsive Feeding Strategies Definitions and References

**Responsive Feeding Therapy** (RFT) is an overarching approach to feeding and eating interventions applicable to multiple disciplines and across the lifespan. RFT facilitates the (re)discovery of internal cues, curiosity, and motivation, while building skills and confidence. It is flexible, prioritizes the feeding relationship, and respects and develops autonomy.

RFT Values: Autonomy, Relationship, Internal Motivation, Individualized Care, Competence

- Autonomy pertains to agency and respect for personal space and bodily integrity, enabling a person to be in control of their own actions
- Relationship refers to warm and attuned interpersonal connections that creates the context for learning to eat
- Intrinsic motivation describes a desire to act that is self-driven rather than brought about by external forces
- Individualized care refers to personalized interventions with a focus on the whole person, in the context of their families,
   communities and cultures
- Competence means the individual's perceived (as opposed to objectively assessed) sense of having sufficient skills to manage a situation

https://www.responsivefeedingtherapy.com/rft-values-and-principles

**Coaching** is an evidence based adult learning strategy in which the coach promotes the learner's ability to reflect on his or her actions as a means to determine the effectiveness of an action or practice and develop a pln for refinement and use of the action in immediate and future situations (Rush and Sheldon, 2013)

#### Coaching utilizes

- Joint Planning an agreed upon plan between the coach and the coachee
- Observation examination of another person's actions or practices to develop new skills, strategies or ideas
- Action Spontaneous or planned events that occus within the context of a real life situation
- Reflection analysis of existing strategies to determine how the strategies are consistent with evidence-based practices
  and how they may need to be implemented, changed or modified to achieve the goal
- Feedback information provided by the coach that is designed to expand the coachee's level of understanding or to affirm the coachee's thoughts or actions related to the intended outcomes

Rush, D. D., & Shelden, M. L. L. (2011). The Early Childhood Coaching Handbook. Brookes Publishing Company. PO Box 10624, Baltimore, MD 21285.

# Impact of Tube-Weaning Progam using Responsive Feeding Strategies References for Intrinsic Motivations to Eat

#### Connection

Addessi, E., Galloway, A. T., Visalberghi, E., & Birch, L. L. (2005). Specific social influences on the acceptance of novel foods in 2–5-year-old children. Appetite, 45(3), 264-271.

Aviram, I., Atzaba-Poria, N., Pike, A., Meiri, G., & Yerushalmi, B. (2015). Mealtime dynamics in child feeding disorder: The role of child temperament, parental sense of competence, and paternal involvement. Journal of pediatric psychology, 40(1), 45-54.

Hamburg, M. E., Finkenauer, C., & Schuengel, C. (2014). Food for love: the role of food offering in empathic emotion regulation. Frontiers in psychology, 5, 32.

Hamlin, J. K., & Wynn, K. (2012). Who knows what's good to eat? Infants fail to match the food preferences of antisocial others. Cognitive Development, 27(3), 227-239.

Utter J, Larson N, Berge JM, Eisenberg ME, Fulkerson JA, Neumark-Sztainer D. Family meals among parents: Associations with nutritional, social and emotional wellbeing. Prev Med. 2018 Aug;113:7-12. doi: 10.1016/j.ypmed.2018.05.006. Epub 2018 May 7. PMID: 29746973; PMCID: PMC6309329.

#### Curiosity

Atzaba-Poria, N., et al. (2010), Father-child and mother-child interaction in families with a child feeding disorder: TheLac role of paternal involvement. Infant Ment. Health J., 31: 682–698.

Chang, Y. Y., & Shih, H. Y. (2019). Work curiosity: A new lens for understanding employee creativity. Human Resource Management Review, 29(4), 100672.

Ginsburg, K. R. (2007). The importance of play in promoting healthy child development and maintaining strong parent-child bonds. Pediatrics, 119(1), 182-191.

Moding, K. J., & Stifter, C. A. (2016). Temperamental approach/withdrawal and food neophobia in early childhood: concurrent and longitudinal associations. Appetite, 107, 654-662.

#### Comfort

Dovey, T. M., Staples, P. A., Gibson, E. L., & Halford, J. C. (2008). Food neophobia and 'picky/fussy'eating in children: a review. Appetite, 50(2-3), 181-193.

Hamburg, M. E., Finkenauer, C., & Schuengel, C. (2014). Food for love: the role of food offering in empathic emotion regulation. Frontiers in psychology, 5, 32.

Markus, C. R., Panhuysen, G., Tuiten, A., Koppeschaar, H., Fekkes, D., & Peters, M. L. (1998). Does carbohydrate-rich, protein-poor food prevent a deterioration of mood and cognitive performance of stress-prone subjects when subjected to a stressful task?. Appetite, 31(1), 49-65.

### Impact of Tube-Weaning Progam using Responsive Feeding Strategies References for Intrinsic Motivations to Eat (cont.)

#### **Pleasure**

Berridge, K. C. (2009). 'Liking'and 'wanting'food rewards: brain substrates and roles in eating disorders. *Physiology & behavior*, 97(5), 537–550.

Dovey, T. M., Staples, P. A., Gibson, E. L., & Halford, J. C. (2008). Food neophobia and 'picky/fussy'eating in children: a review. *Appetite*, *50*(2-3), 181-193.

Markus, C. R., Panhuysen, G., Tuiten, A., Koppeshaar, H., Fekkes, D., and Peters, M. L. (1998). Does carbohydrate-rich, protein-poor food prevent a deterioration of mood and cognitive performance of stress-prone subjects when subjected to a stressful task? Appetite 31, 49–65. doi: 10.1006/appe.1997.0155 Nicklaus, S. (2016). The role of food experiences during early childhood in food pleasure learning. *Appetite*, 104, 3–9.

#### Hunger

Berridge, K. C. (2009). 'Liking'and 'wanting'food rewards: brain substrates and roles in eating disorders. *Physiology & behavior*, *97*(5), 537–550.

Daniels, L. A. (2019). Feeding practices and parenting: A pathway to child health and family happiness. *Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism*, 74(2), 29-42.

Herbert, B. M., Blechert, J., Hautzinger, M., Matthias, E., & Herbert, C. (2013). Intuitive eating is associated with interoceptive sensitivity. Effects on body mass index. *Appetite*, 70, 22–30.

Hughes, S. O., Power, T. G., Fisher, J. O., Mueller, S., & Nicklas, T. A. (2005). Revisiting a neglected construct: parenting styles in a child-feeding context. *Appetite*, 44(1), 83–92.

Piech, R. M., Lewis, J., Parkinson, C. H., Owen, A. M., Roberts, A. C., Downing, P. E., & Parkinson, J. A. (2009). Neural correlates of appetite and hunger-related evaluative judgments. *PloS one*, 4(8), e6581.

Wright, C. M., & Chillingworth, A. (2015). The impact of stopping high-energy oral nutritional supplements on eating behaviour and weight gain. *Archives of disease in childhood*, archdischild-2014. Wright, C. M., Parkinson, K. N., Shipton, D., & Drewett, R. F. (2007). How do toddler eating problems relate to their eating behavior, food preferences, and growth?. *Pediatrics*, 120(4), e1069-e1075.

#### Interoception

Johnson, S. L. (2000). Improving preschoolers' self-regulation of energy intake. Pediatrics, 106(6), 1429-1435.

Martin, E., Dourish, C. T., Rotshtein, P., Spetter, M. S., & Higgs, S. (2019). Interoception and disordered eating: A systematic review. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 107, 166–191.

Stevenson, R. J., Mahmut, M., & Rooney, K. (2015). Individual differences in the interoceptive states of hunger, fullness and thirst. *Appetite*, 95, 44–57.