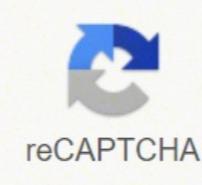




I'm not a robot



Open

Nasogastric tube feeding nice guidelines

Benefits of PEG

Introduction

- ◆ Quick procedure
- ◆ Shorter anaesthetic exposure than a surgical placement
- ◆ Fewer complications
- ◆ Easily removed under general anaesthetic
- ◆ Less likely to be displaced

Alternatives

Introduction

- ◆ Open gastrostomy
- ◆ Apart from risk of general anaesthesia, postoperative ileus, bleeding, wound infection and dehiscence
- ◆ Laparoscopic gastrostomy
- ◆ Cost
- ◆ Use of OR Resources
- ◆ Radiological:
- ◆ Requires patient transportation to radiology department
- ◆ Requires CT and fluoroscopy in the same room which is not available in many hospitals

Nasogastric Tube Feeding

Definition:

A feeding tube is a medical device used to provide nutrition to patients who cannot obtain nutrition by swallowing. The state of being fed by a feeding tube is called **enteral feeding** or **tube feeding**. Placement may be temporary for the treatment of acute conditions or lifelong in the case of chronic disabilities. A variety of feeding tubes are used in medical practice. They are usually made of polyurethane or silicone. The diameter of a feeding tube is measured in **French units** (each French unit equals 0.33 millimeters). They are classified by site of insertion and intended use.

Purpose:

- To restore or maintain nutritional status
- To administer medication

Materials:

- Correct amount of feeding solution
- 20 to 50 ml syringe with an adapter
- Enema basin
- Clean gloves
- Large syringe with plunger or calibrated plastic feeding bag with tubing that can be attached to the feeding tube or prefilled bottle with a drip chamber, tubing, and a flow-regulator clamp
- pH test strip or meter
- Measuring container from which to pour the feeding (if using open system)
- Water (60 ml unless otherwise specified) at room temperature
- Feeding pump as required

Procedure	Rationale	Responsible Person
1. Assist the client to a Fowler's position in bed or sitting position in a chair, the normal position for eating. If a sitting position is contraindicated, a slightly elevated right side lying position is acceptable.	These positions enhance the gravitational flow of the solution and prevent aspiration of fluid into the lungs	Registered Nurse
2. Explain to the client what you are going to do, why it is necessary, and how he/she can cooperate. Inform the client that the feeding should not cause any		

consult the laboratory follow-up protocols, shown in Table 2, when supervising people who have nutritional support at the hospital. Local protocols should address the clinical criteria that allow enteric feeding by probe. 1.9.2 All people in the community who receive enteral tube feeding should be supported by a coordinated multidisciplinary team, including dietitians, nurses, and ed ed ritrap a adauceda laro atsegni anu noc aczelbatse es etneic平 le odnauc esripmurretni ebed lanoicirtun oyopa IE 9.6.1 .adecorp n^oÄges ,)ejaugnel led y albah led satueparet ,olpmjeje rop(sodaicosa dulas al ed selanoiseforp sorto y soiratinumoc sociu©Äcamraf ,satsilareneg socid©Äm ,airailicimod n^oÄicneta ed saserpme ed o n^oÄicneta ed seragoh ed lacinilc dna cirtemoporhtna ,lanoitirtun rof slocotorp eht ot refer dluohs slanoisseforp erachtlaeH 3.5.1 .sevlesmeht deef ot elbanu era tub wollaws dna wehc yllaitnetop nac ohw elpoep rof ,sdia gnitae deifidom ,elpmaxe rof ,tropus etairporppa gnitae ot evicudnoc tnemnorivne na ni ytilauq dna ytisnauq etauqedo fo diulf dna doof :sedivorp erac taht erusne dluohs slanoisseforp erachtlaeH 2.1.1 .aigahpsyd gnipoleved fo ksir hgih ta era tcart evitsegid-orea reppu eht ot yparehtoidar ro yregrus enogrednu evah ohw esoht dna snoitidnoc lacigoloruen cinorhc dna etuca htiw elpoep taht esingocer dluohs slanoisseforp erachtlaeH 2.6.1 aigahpsyd fo srotacidnI 2 xoB .dedeen ylerar era stset yrotarobal ,yrotcafisitas si ssengorp lacinilc fl .desu eb osla yam retehtac decalp yllartnec nemul-itlum a ni nemul detacided eerf A .esrun tropus tsurt latipsoh etuca llA 7.1.1 .krowemarf ecnanrevog lacinilc eht nihtiw gnikrow eettimmoc gniereets noitirtun a evah dluohs tsurt latipsoh llA 5.1.1 .munujej ro munedoud ,hcamots eht otni ebut a aiv)4.1 noitces ni deificeps sa(deef etelpmoc yllanoitirtun a fo yreviled eht ot srefer gnideef ebut laretne ,enilediug siht nI .gnideef ebut laretne ecalper ro tnemelppus ot desu eb dluohs noitirtun laretnerap ,stneitap erac lacitrc ro lacigrus ni gnideef ebut laretne stimil yltnetsisrep ecnarelot lanitsetni fl 7.8.1 .1.8.1 ni tuo tes airtirc eht teem yeht sselnu stneitap lacigrus ot nevig eb ton dluohs noitirtun laretnerap yratnemelppus evitarepo-ireP 6.8.1 .1.8.1 ni airtirc eht teem ohw stneitap lacigrus dehsiruonlam ni noitirtun laretnerap evitarepoÂÄcirep yratnemelppus redisnoc dluohs slanoisseforp erachtlaeH 5.8.1 .sruoh 42 revo ylsuounitnoc gnideef retsimda ot lacitcarp erom dna efas si ti dedeen si noitartsinimda nilusni fl .)snoitcejni ulf ,skcehc htlah ,elpmaxe rof(seitinutroppa rehto ta deredisnoc eb osla dluohs gnineercS .doof shown in Table 1, when people who have nutritional support at the hospital are monitored. 1.1.1 All health professionals directly involved in patient care should receive education and training relevant to their position on the importance of providing adequate nutrition. Decisions to suspend or withdraw nutritional support require a review of ethical and legal principles (both at common law and legislation, including the Human Rights Act 1998). 1.5.5 People who have parenteral nutrition in the community need periodic evaluation and follow-up. 1.1.8 Nutritional support nurse should work together with nurses, as well as dieticians and other nutritional support experts, to: minimize complications related to enteral tube feeding and parenteral nutrition ensure optimal training in the nursing room ensure compliance with the protocols of nutritional support support the coordination of care between the hospital and the community. 1.4.6 Individuals who meet the criteria in the box should be considered to be at high risk of developing feedback problems. When these decisions are made, guidelines issued by the General Medical Council[5] and the Department of Health[6] should be followed. 1.2.6 The analysis should evaluate the body mass index (BMI) [4] and the percentage of unintentional weight loss, and should also consider the length of time during which nutrient intake has been involuntarily reduced and/or the probability of future intake of impaired nutrients. 1.6.5 Health professionals with the relevant skills and training in the diagnosis, assessment and treatment of swallowing disorders should regularly monitor and re-evaluate patients with swallowing disorders. ed ed sonem(ozalp otroc a osu arap sodalenut res euq neneit on seret©Ätac soL 11.8.1 .laretnerap n^oÄicirtun nareiuquer euq samrefne etnemevarg sanosrep ne n^oÄisufrep ed odireferp odot©Äm le omoc esrecoero ebed laretnerap n^oÄicirtun ed aunitnec n^oÄicartsinimda aL 21.8.1 .selbatse n©Ätse euq atsah sodacifidom sodiuqÄl y sotnemila odneinet n©Ätse euq aigafsd noc 1.5.7 If long-term nutritional support is needed, patients and caregivers should be trained to recognize and respond to adverse changes in both their well-being and the management of their nutritional administration system. Table 2 is particularly relevant for parenteral nutrition. The intervals may increase, as the patient stabilizes on the nutrition support. Care should be taken when choosing the catheter, and paying attention to the compatibility with pH, tonicity and long-term of parenteral nutrition formulations to avoid administration or stability problems. 1.8.8 In the hospital, parenteral nutrition may be administered through a peripherally dedicated central inserted catheter as an alternative to a centrally dedicated central venous catheter at the center. 1.8.14 A gradual shift from continuous to cyclic delivery should be considered in patients requiring parenteral nutrition for more than 2 weeks. 1.7.5 General surgical patients should not have an enteral tube supply within 48 hours of surgery unless they meet the criteria in 1.7.1. 1.7.6 Persons in general, medical, surgical and intensive care rooms that meet the criteria in 1.7.1 should be treated as fed through a tube in the stomach, unless there is superior gastrointestinal dysfunction. 1.7.17 The position of all nasogastric tubes should be confirmed after placement and before each use by aspiration and pH grading paper (with x-ray if necessary) as advised by the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA, 2011; Additional Patient Safety Tub Alerts nasogastric drugs have also been issued in 2013 and 2016). 1.3.2 Nutrition support should be considered for people at risk of malnutrition who, as defined by any of the following: a a raredisnoc ebed eS .omsilobatac le omoc sasuac sal ed selanoicirtun sedadisecen sal odatnemua nah o / y setneirtun ed sadidr©Äp sednarg eneit o / y ,etneicized n^oÄicrosba ed dadicapac anu eneit aY o saÄd 5 somix³Ärp sol arap adan o ocop namoc euq elbaborp se o / y saÄd 5 ed s;Äm etnarud adan o ocop odimoc gender, physical needs, culture and stage of life of the individual have the opportunity to discuss diagnosis, treatment options and relevant physical, psychological and social issues are given contact details for relevant support groups, charities and voluntary organisations. Before using most parenteral nutrition products, micronutrients and trace elements should be added and additional electrolytes and other nutrients may also be needed. It should be started at no more than 50% of the estimated target energy and protein needs. 1.7.18 The initial placement of post-pyloric tubes should be confirmed with an abdominal X-ray (unless placed radiologically). 1.8.2 Parenteral nutrition should be introduced progressively and closely monitored, usually starting at no more than 50% of estimated needs for the first 24¢ÄÄ48 hours. 1.7.13 For people in intensive care with delayed gastric emptying who are not tolerating enteral tube feeding, a motility agent should be considered, unless there is a pharmacological cause that can be rectified or suspicion of gastrointestinal obstruction. Opt-out decisions should follow an explicit process via the local clinical governance structure involving experts in nutrition support. 1.8.4 Parenteral nutrition should be stopped when the patient is established on adequate oral and/or enteral support. 1.3.5 Healthcare professionals should ensure that people having nutrition support, and their carers, are kept fully informed about their treatment. Education and training should cover: nutritional needs and indications for nutrition support options for nutrition support (oral, enteral and parenteral) ethical and legal concepts potential risks and benefits when and where to seek expert advice. 1.4.1 Healthcare professionals who are skilled and trained in nutritional requirements and methods of nutrition support should ensure that the total nutrient intake[7] of people prescribed nutrition support eht)tsicamrahp ,esrun noitirtun tsilaiceps(seicnetepmcn tnaveler eht htiw lanoisseforp erachtlaeh a tcatnec ot srebmun enohpelet ycnegreme dna enituor)etairporppa fi sdia lausiv dna launam noitcurtsni na htiw dedivorp eb dna smelborp nommoc gnitoohselbuort rof sdohtem dna sksir ylekil eht ,spmup deef gnisu ,sdeef pu gniottes ot detailer serudecorp lla gnililuto ,nemiger eht dna smetsys yreviled eht fo tnemeganam eht :no maet yranilpicsiditum eht fo srebmem morf noitamrofni dna gniart eviecer dluohs srerac rieht dna noitirtun laretnerap gnivah ytinummoc eht ni elpoep P 7.9.1 .cart lanitsetniortsag elbissecce ,lanotcnuf a dna ,ekatni laro efasnro etauqedani :evah dna ,ylevitcepser ,2.3.1 dna 1.3.1 ni denifed sa noitirtunlam fo ksir ta ro dehsiruonlam era ohw elpoep ni gnideef ebut laretne redisnoc dluohs slanoisseforp erachtlaeH 1.7.1 .etairporppa fi fi erbif dna)sdnamed desaercni ro sessol evissecxe ,sticified gnitsixe-erp yna rof gniwolla(stneirtunorcim ,slarenim ,setylortcele etauqedan)sgurd suonevartni ,elpmaxe rof ÂÄÄc secruos rehto morf tupni artxe dna ,elpmaxe rof ,ealutsif dna sniard morf sessol artxe rof ecnawolla htiw(gk/diulf lm 53Å ÅÄ ÅÄ31.0(nietorp g 5.1Å ro lli ylereves ton was ohw elpoep roF 2.4.1 .egnahc retehtac enituor dennalp htiw ealunnac suonev larehpirep gnisu nehw deredisnoc eb dluohs noitirtun laretnerap fo yreviled lacilcyC 31.8.1 .tropus noitirtun fo noitarud ylekil eht smelborp gnideefer fo ksir dna ytilabetsni cilobatem laitnetop ,niecnarelot lanitsetlot ortsag aixeryp ,msilobatac ,elpmaxe rof ÄTO 30000♦30000♦30000000♦10000♦300000000♦100 for the delivery of equipment, accessories and feed with the appropriate contact details for any home care company involved. Some of the clinical observations may be verified by patients or caregivers. The time between checkups depends on the patient, the care environment, and the duration of nutritional support. 1.8.1 Health professionals should consider parenteral nutrition in people who are undernourished or at risk of malnutrition, as defined in 1.3.1 and 1.3.2, respectively, and meet any of the following criteria: inadequate or unsafe oral and/or enteral nutritional intake in a non-functional, inaccessible or pervasive gastrointestinal tract. perforated (leaking). tract.

