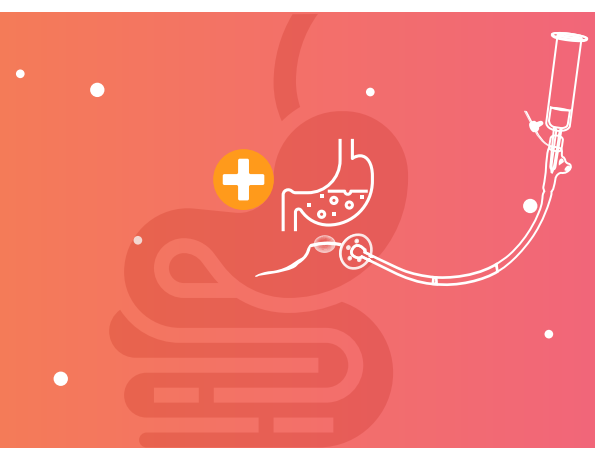
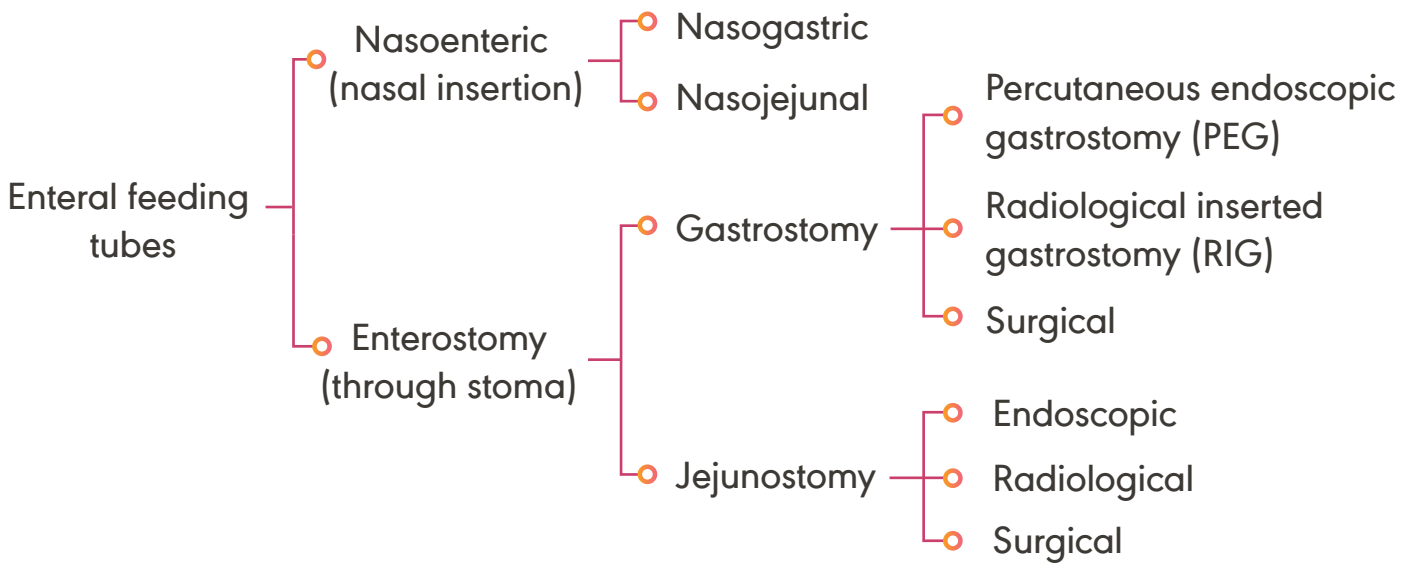
AVANOS

CHALLENGES OF USING NASOENTERIC TUBES FOR LONG-TERM FEEDING



Enteral tube feeding is—[1,2]

- Indicated in patients with a functional gastrointestinal system
- Administered through tubes placed in the nose or through a stoma into the stomach/or the intestine



Possible routes of enteral tube feeding[2]

Nasoenteric tubes are mainly used for short-term enteral feeding (4–6 weeks) in patients who cannot maintain adequate nutrient requirements and in cases where other methods maybe contraindicated. [1,3]

Prolonged use of these tubes may cause complications[4]

Complications of the long-term use of nasoenteric tubes

Poor tolerance

- Poor tolerance by the conscious patient due to sensation of a foreign body in the pharynx [1]
- Poor tolerance by geriatric patients with an acute confusional state[1]
- Epistaxis (nosebleeds) post-insertion (in 2%–5% of patients)[1]
- Difficulty speaking[5]

Other sequelae

- Nasal ulceration and sinusitis due to the tube being left in the nose for much longer[6]
- Can predispose the patient to gastroesophageal reflux, esophagitis and strictures[6]
- Source of psychological stress (presence of the tube being a visible sign of illness)[1]
- Aesthetically unappealing[1,6]
- Skin tears due to the tube being taped to the face, nose and forehead of the patient[7]
- Risk of tube displacement if the tube is not secured[7]

For enteral nutrition therapy lasting >4 weeks, more permanent access options like gastrostomy, jejunostomy and gastrojejunostomy can be used.[3]

DID YOU KNOW ?

NICE guidelines 2020: Gastrostomy feeding should be considered in people likely to need long-term (≥4 weeks) enteral tube feeding.[8]

ACI guidelines 2014: Recommend that insertion of a gastrostomy tube/device should be considered early when the underlying condition of a patient with a functional GI tract indicates that they require long term enteral tube feeding (i.e. >4–6 weeks).[9]

OUR SOLUTION

AVANOS* offers enterostomy feeding tubes that include a wide variety of innovative product designs for gastric, jejunal and gastro-jejunal access, both in low-profile and standard length conventional designs.

Gastric access feeding tubes: [10]

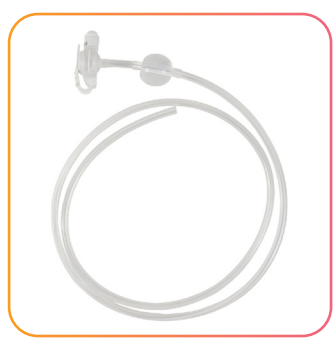
MIC*G tube[10]

MIC-KEY* G tube[10]

MIC*PEG tube[10]

Jejunal access feeding tubes: [10]

MIC*J tube[10]



MIC-KEY*J tube[10]

Gastro-jejunal access feeding tubes: [10]

MIC*GJ tube[10]

MIC-KEY*GJ tube[10]

GI: Gastrointestinal

References:

1. Blumenstein I, Shastri YM, Stein J. Gastroenteric tube feeding: techniques, problems and solutions. World J Gastroenterol 2014; 20(26): 8505-8524. 2. Wireko BM, Bowling T. Enteral tube feeding. Clin Med (Lond). 2010;10(6):616-619 3. Pash E. Enteral nutrition: options for short-term access. Nutrition in Clinical Practice. 2018; 33(2):170-6. 4. Sigmon DF, An J. Nasogastric Tube. [Updated 2020 Jul 31]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2020 Jan-. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK556063/ 5. Jones C, Stawicki SP, Evans DC. Mechanical complications of nasoenteric tubes. InDiet and Nutrition in Critical Care 2015 Jan 1 (pp. 1625-1635). Springer New York 6. Friedman JN. Enterostomy tube feeding: The ins and outs. Paediatr Child Health. 2004; 9(10):695-699. 7. Bechtold ML, Nguyen DL, Palmer LB, Kiraly LN, Martindale RG, McClave SA. Nasal bridles for securing nasoenteric tubes: a meta-analysis. Nutr Clin Pract. 2014;29(5):667-671. 8. NICE. Enteral tube feeding [Internet]. [last updated 2018 Aug 08; cited 2020 Jul 21]. 9. ACI NSW Agency for clinical innovation. A Clinician's Guide: Caring for people with gastrostomy tubes and devices From pre-insertion to ongoing care and removal [Internet]. [2015 Mar; cited 2020 Jul 21]. Available from: https://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/251063/gastrostomy_guide-web.pdf. 10. Avanos asset library. Available from: http://aal-ext.avanos.com.