Tube Feeding Quick Reference Guide

Types of Feeding Tubes

NG	PEG	РЕЈ
• A nasogastric (NG) tube is placed through the nose, down the back of the throat, through the esophagus (food pipe), and into the stomach.	 A percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) tube goes from an opening in the abdominal wall into the stomach. This tube is placed using an endoscope, which is an instrument used to examine the inner parts of the body. A pump must be used for feedings. 	 A percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy (PEJ) tube goes from an opening in the abdominal wall into the jejunum (small intestine). It bypasses the stomach. This tube is placed using an endoscope, which is an instrument used to examine the inner parts of the body.

Button	Surgical GT or JT	PEG-J (Super PEG)
 A PEG or PEJ tube may be replaced by a button. It lies flat on the abdomen and is more comfortable for long-term use. An adapter must to be used for feedings. 	 A gastrostomy tube (GT) goes from an opening in the abdominal wall into the stomach. A jejunostomy tube (JT) goes from an opening in the abdominal wall into the small intestine (jejunum). A pump must be used for feedings with a JT tube. Both tubes are placed during surgery. 	 A PEG-J (also called a Super PEG) is a tube within a tube. It goes from an opening in the abdominal wall into the stomach. The tube can be used to drain fluid from the stomach. The tube has an extension that goes into the jejunum for feeding. A pump must be used for feedings in the jejunum.

Tube Feeding Procedures

- Sit in an upright position (at least a 45-degree angle) during the feeding.
- You can walk around during the feeding, if you wish.

• Do not lie down for 1 hour after the feeding.

Formula: _____ Goal: ____ cans per day

Bolus Method	Gravity Method	Pump Method
Give cans 3 4 5 times a day.	Give cans 3 4 5 times a day over minutes.	Start by giving mL per hour over hours.
	Flush the tube with 30 to 60 mL of water before and after each feeding.	
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Call Your Doctor or Nurse if You:

- Start to cough at the beginning of or during your feeding. If this happens, stop the feeding immediately.
- Have a temperature of 101° F (38.3° C) or higher
- Have diarrhea or constipation
- Have vomiting, bloating, or stomach cramps
- Have pain, redness, or drainage at the tube site
- Are not able to unclog the tube

- Have dry skin
- Have decreased urinary output
- Have excessive thirst
- Have shortness of breath
- Feel listless or confused
- Have swollen ankles, feet, or legs

Taking Medication Through Your Feeding Tube

Check with your pharmacist or nurse before you take any medication through your feeding tube. Please review the *Tube Feeding* resource your nurse gave you for additional instructions.

Cleaning the Equipment

Wash the equipment with a small amount of mild liquid dishwashing soap and warm water. Rinse the equipment well with warm water and allow it to dry before the next feeding.

Supplies

Please review the *Tube Feeding* resource your nurse gave you for instructions.

Follow-up Care

You will be given an appointment to be seen in the nutrition clinic. If you cannot keep your appointment, please call your doctor at the number below to reschedule:

Dr. Schattner: (212) 639-3148 Dr. Shike: (212) 639-6985 Dr. Mendelson: (212) 639-8152

Contact Information

If you have any questions or concerns, please call the Nutrition Service office at (212) 639-6985 and ask for the outpatient nurse. You can reach the office Monday through Friday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. After 5:00 pm, during weekend, and on holidays, call (212) 639-2000 and ask for the doctor on call for your doctor.

To order more supplies or formula, contact your home care agency.

Home care agency:	Telephone:
Home care agency contact person:	Telephone:
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