

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Basic Concept*

STUDENT NAME _____

CONCEPT _____ REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Related Content

(E.G., DELEGATION,
LEVELS OF PREVENTION,
ADVANCE DIRECTIVES)

Enteral nutrition has to be managed using different methods such as continuous, cyclic intermittent and bolus techniques, either both or alone.

Enteral nutrition is indicated for patients with a functional gastrointestinal tract whose oral nutritional intake is insufficient to meet estimated needs. Various types of enteral feeding can be considered.

Selection of the proper enteral access device is dependent on the patients' gastrointestinal anatomy and function, expected duration of EN and the potential risk of aspiration. Correct tube placement is confirmed by air insufflation and auscultation, aspiration of gastric and small bowel contents and by X-ray

Underlying Principles

In continuous feeding, an hourly rate of EN is managed using a feeding pump for over 24-h. In cyclic feeding enteral nutrition is managed through an hourly rate pump in less than 24-h time period. In intermittent feeding, EN is managed over 20-60min every 4-6h with or without a pump. In bolus feeding, EN is managed through a gravity drip or syringe over 4-10 min period.

Nursing Interventions

WHO? WHEN? WHY? HOW?

Nurses who are preparing and administering medication via an enteral tube must adhere to the Medication Management Procedure.

Do not administer drugs through tubes used for aspiration or on free drainage unless specifically directed by medical staff.

Confirm that the enteral feeding tube is the intended route for a medication before administration.

Confirm the position of the enteral tube prior to medication administration. Adequately flush the enteral tube before, in-between and after medication administration