|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Weight (kg) | Allergies | |  | | | **Addressograph** | |
| **ENTERAL FEEDING INITIATION ORDERS**  **To Be Completed by Nursing, the Dietitian or MD and signed by an MD** | | | **TRANSCRIPTION** |
| 1. CXR to confirm initial tube placement. ***OR***   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tube placement confirmed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   *(gastric, intestinal) (e.g. radiographically, endoscopically)*  1. **Begin Volume-Based Feeding**. (24 hour period as per flow sheet - Xam to Xam). 2. On Day 1 of enteral feeding, start with Peptamen 1.5 @ 25 ml/hr 3. On Day 2 of enteral feeding, dietitian to calculate 24 hr target volume based on patient’s actual admission weight. If dietitian is not available use:   < 50 kg 700 ml/24 hrs  50.1 – 65 kg 900 ml/24 hrs  65.1- 80kg 1100 ml/24 hrs  80.1 – 95 kg 1300 ml/24 hrs  > 95.1 kg 1600 ml/24 hr   1. Calculate the hourly rate of infusion using the 24 hr target volume from part (b) divided by the number of available hours for feeding today (Day 2), or use the Volume Based Feeding Schedule. Do not exceed 150 ml/hr. 2. Consult dietitian to reassess 24 hr target volume (continue weight based 24 hr target volume calculating hourly rate as per Volume Based Feeding Schedule until dietitian review) 3. Monitor gastric residual volumes as per Gastric Feeding Flow Chart   ***OR***  **Begin Trophic Feeds**   * Start Peptamen 1.5 at 10 mL/h. Do not monitor gastric residual volumes. Reassess ability to transition to Volume-Based Feeding the next day. [For patients on vasopressors (regardless of dose) as long as they are adequately resuscitated OR patients not suitable for Volume Based Feeding *(e.g. ruptured AAA, upper intestinal anastomosis, surgically place jejunostomy, impending intubation or risk of refeeding syndrome)].*   ***OR***  **NPO**. Please write in reason: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*(For contraindications to EN only: bowel perforation, bowel obstruction, proximal high output fistula).* Note: recent OR and high NG output are not contraindications to EN.Reassess and switch to Volume-Based Feeding the next day. Do not start metoclopramide or protein supplements in patients who are NPO.   1. Unless NPO: Start metoclopramide:  10 mg IV q 6 hr, or  5 mg q6h IV if renal dysfunction. Reassess daily. 2. Unless NPO: Protein supplement Beneprotein® - 2 packets mixed in 120 ml sterile water bid via NG (consider holding in renal failure if not on dialysis or if pt. has hepatic encephalopathy). | | |  |
| 1. Monitor nutritional adequacy daily: (volume of EN rec’d in last 24 hour period/prescribed 24 hour target volume) and report this percentage intake on daily rounds. | | |
| 1. Monitor lytes and Ca, Mg, Phos q12h x 72 hours then as per ICU admission orders. | | |
| 1. Flush tube with at least 10 mL sterile water q4 h during feedings, if feedings are held, after aspiration for residuals, and before and after medication and Beneprotein administration. 2. For declogging tubes, give pancrelipase 8,000 units mixed with crushed Na bicarbonate 500 mg in 25 mL warm water prn. | | |  |
| 1. You may override Total Fluid Intake (TFI) order if needed; Do not increase IV rate to make up for held feedings because this volume will be made up later with increased rates of EN. | | |
| Signature & Designation: | Printed Name: | |
| Date (YYYY/MM/DD) & Time (HHMM): | | |

Please note: These are suggested guidelines for enteral feeding based on Enhanced Protein-Energy Provision via the Enteral Route in Critically Ill Patients (PEP uP) Protocol. They are not intended as a substitute for medical advice.

Text highlighted in yellow may be re-worded to match the protocols and/or schedules already in place in your ICU.

Updated: July 3rd 2013