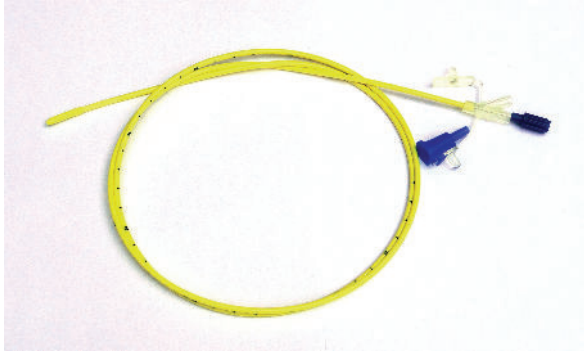


ENTERAL VS PARENTERAL FEEDING



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Enteral Feeding	Parenteral Feeding
Indications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional GI tract 	Indications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Functional GI tract
Contraindications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemodynamically unstable • Risk of aspiration 	Contraindications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemodynamically unstable • Inability to gain venous access
Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasogastric tube (NGT) • Orogastric tube (OGT) • Gastrojejunostomy tube • Jejunostomy Tube 	Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter (PICC) • Central Venous Catheter (CVC)
Types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on caloric needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Based on ability to eat and take in nutrition via the GI tract (can be affected by diseases) 	Types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Hypertonic solution ◦ Given via Central Line • Peripheral Parenteral Nutrition (PPN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Isotonic solution ◦ Given via peripheral line ◦ Can be given peripheral IV
Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I&O • Tube site (for skin breakdown) • Lab values • Gastric residuals • Daily Weight 	Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I&O • Flow rate • Lab values • Precipitation of solution • Daily Weight