

Speaker



Cynthia Reddick, RD, CNSC

Nestle Nutrition Institute

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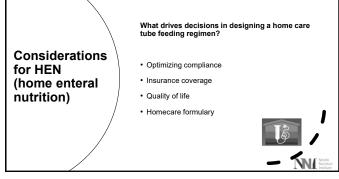
Speaker Disclosure

- > Nestlé Health Science Speakers Bureau
- > Medtrition Clinical Advisory Board
- > Oley New Connectors Working Group
- > GEDSA Clinical Advisory Board

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Identify several key considerations when discharging a patient to the home or postacute setting Explain appropriate type of documentation required for tube feeding coverage for the patient at home Describe the considerations for use of commercially prepared formula by differentiating plant based vs. blenderized options at home Identify potential challenges and solutions during the transition from legacy to ENFI® feeding tubes in the hospital and home setting





How tube feeding regimens may change from hospital to home • Method of administration • Formula selection • Supply options • Feeding schedule • Pump type • Feeding System

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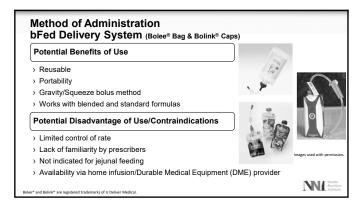
Method of Administration Pump Acute Care > Controlled infusion rate > Reduce risk of metabolic abnormalities & intolerance > 24-hour nursing available Home Care > Pump feeds may interfere with lifestyle > More "medical" > "High tech" > Less free time between feedings

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Method of Administration Gravity Acute Care Infrequently used Lacks automated infusion and recording of volume delivered Requires more nursing contact hours Home Care Transition method between pump to bolus Hands free method of bolus feeding More equipment than bolus but less expensive than pump

Method of Administration Bolus Acute Care > Lacks automated infusion and recording of volume delivered > Requires more nursing contact hours > High acuity patients may have tolerance issues Home Care > Rapid administration > Requires manual dexterity > Can mimic meal-time > Portability > Least expensive feeding method

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Formula Selection Acute Care > Options limited by hospital formulary > Formula selection not influenced by insurance coverage > Plant based, organic, and blenderized options less available Liquid/ready-to-feed formula used with infants Home Care > Alternatives and equivalents to hospital formula available > Options may be limited by homecare formulary > Insurance coverage often influences formula selection > 1.5 kcal/mL formulas are most used in adult population* > Plant based, organic, and blenderized options more readily available > Home blenderized foods may be incorporated into regimen > Powdered/reconstituted formula used with infants Nestle Nutrisio Institut * Based on Coram® & Apria® observational data with average 30,000 monthly patient census over 15 years

Plant Based Consumer Census By Formula Type - Sample size ≈ 5000 - All formula types represented are plant-based. - No meat/ No dairy ingredients Glambertone, T. Hill, D., Reddick, C. Use of Plant Based Enteral Formula in the Homecare Setting: Demographic and Prescription Trends on a National Level. Presented at ASPEN 2022. March 27 – 28. Seattle, WA.

Plant Based Consumer Census By Age Group and Formula Type

	B4149 Blenderized	B4150 Adult polymeric	B4153 Adult peptide	B4160 Ped polymeric	B4161 Ped peptide
<18	39%	9%	4%	28%	20%
18-35	24%	42%	29%	1%	4%
35-50	16%	52%	30%	0%	2%
51-65	13%	65%	22%	0%	0%
>65	14%	61%	25%	0%	0%

Giambertone, T., Hill, D., Reddick, C. Use of Plant Based Enteral Formula in the Homecare Setting: Demographic and Prescription Trends on a National Level. Presented at ASPEN 2022. March 27 – 28. Seattle, WA.

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Supply Options

Acute Care

- > Brands dictated by hospital formulary
- > Adapters, extension sets, tube securement devices, dressing
- > Pump sets often feed and flush
- > ENFit® vs. legacy enteral connectors

Home Care

- > Home care friendly options available
- > Brands may be dictated by home infusion/DME formulary
- > Feed and flush system likely not indicated or needed
- > Some supplies may not be offered by home infusion or DME
- > ENFit® vs. legacy enteral connectors

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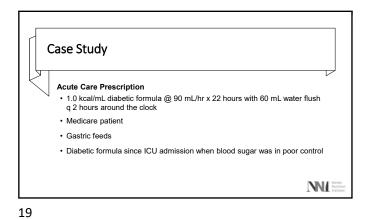


Feeding Schedule Acute Care > 24-hour nursing available for administration > Continuous around the clock pump feeding is a common standard of care > Bolus feeds are often in around the clock intervals Home Care > Patient or caregiver is administering feeds > Continuous around the clock pump feeding is not ideal > Bolus and gravity volumes can be easy to measure i.e., whole or half carton measurement Nutritio Institute 16 **Pump Type** Acute Care > Brands dictated by hospital formulary > Non-ambulatory > Feed and flush system common > NICU often uses syringe pump Home Care > Home care friendly options available > Ambulatory, light weight > Feed and flush system likely not indicated or needed > Syringe pumps not typically available in home care Nutritio Institute 17 **Feeding System** Acute Care > Closed system commonly used > Spike set > 1000 or 1500 mL prefilled bag/bottle RTH container > 8 hour hang time for open system/decanted formula > 4 hour hang time for reconstituted formula and breast milk Home Care > Cartons or pouches > 237 - 360 mL per each > Open system pump set

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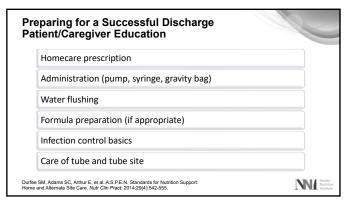
Boullata J et al. JPEN 2017;41(1):15-103.

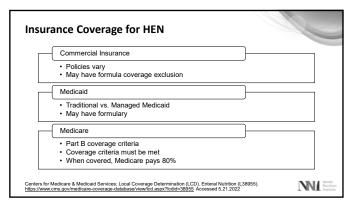
12 hour hang time for open system/decanted formula
 4 hour hang time for reconstituted formula and breast milk



Case Study Preparing for discharge home • What would stop the patient from tolerating gravity or bolus? • What would stop the patient from tolerating a standard formula? • What would stop the patient from tolerating a manual flush? • If pump indicated due to tolerance, have you outlined a homecare plan to decrease duration of feeds? • Consider transition to a 1.5 kcal/mL formulation.

Case Study HOSPITAL Regimen HOME CARE Regimen 1.5 kcal/mL standard fiber containing formula 1.0 kcal/mL diabetic 1980 kcals 1875 kcal Pump feeds at 90 mL/hr Bolus feeds TID or QID feeds 22-hour feeds Feed and flush system Manual flush 8 cartons per day 5 cartons per day Nutritio Institute





Medicare Coverage Criteria for Home Enteral Nutrition Requires feedings via an enteral access device Feeds provide sufficient nutrients to maintain weight and strength commensurate with overall health status Has a permanent: • full or partial non-function or disease of the structures that normally permit food to reach the small bowel; OR, • disease that impairs digestion and/or absorption of an oral diet, directly or indirectly, by the small bowel. Centers for Medicare & Medicard Services; Local Coverage Determination (LCD). Enteral Nutrition (IL38955). https://www.cma.gov/medicare-coverage-databases/viewled aspx?tc/dei-389655 Accessed 5.21.2022

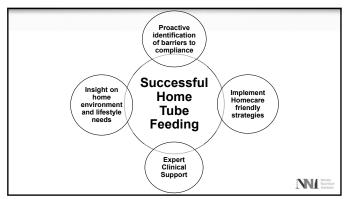
Forms of Documentation Accepted by CMS

History and Physical	RD Evaluation	Swallow Study
	Assessment and Progress Notes	Barium, Video, or Bedside SLP* Notes
Discharge Summary	Gastroenterology	Progress Notes

^{*} Speech Language Pathologist

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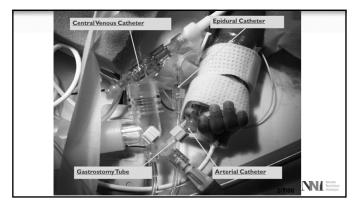
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Enteral Misconnection

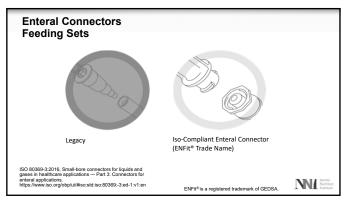
Definition: An inadvertent connection between an enteral feeding system and a non-enteral system such as an intravascular catheter, peritoneal dialysis catheter, tracheostomy, medical gas tubing, etc.

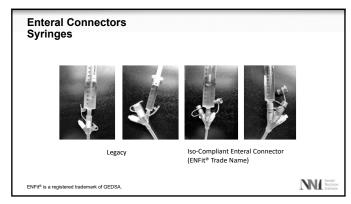
Guenter et al. Jt Comm J Qual Patient Saf. 2008;34:285-292.

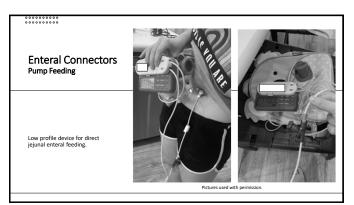
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Home Enteral Nutrition Conclus	on		
HEN regimen can al look different than t regimen			
HEN coverage is off dependent on adeq documentation of m	ate		
necessity			
Knowledge of ENFit connections is impe			
ENER® is a renistered trademark of GEDSA	N	Nestle Nutrition Institute	

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	Zoeller S, et al. Dispelling Myths and unfounded Practices About Enteral Nutrition. Nutr Clin Pract. 2020;35(2):196-204.
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Questions?

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myTubeFeeding.com

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