

Nicosia General Hospital,

Introduction

- ### Aim

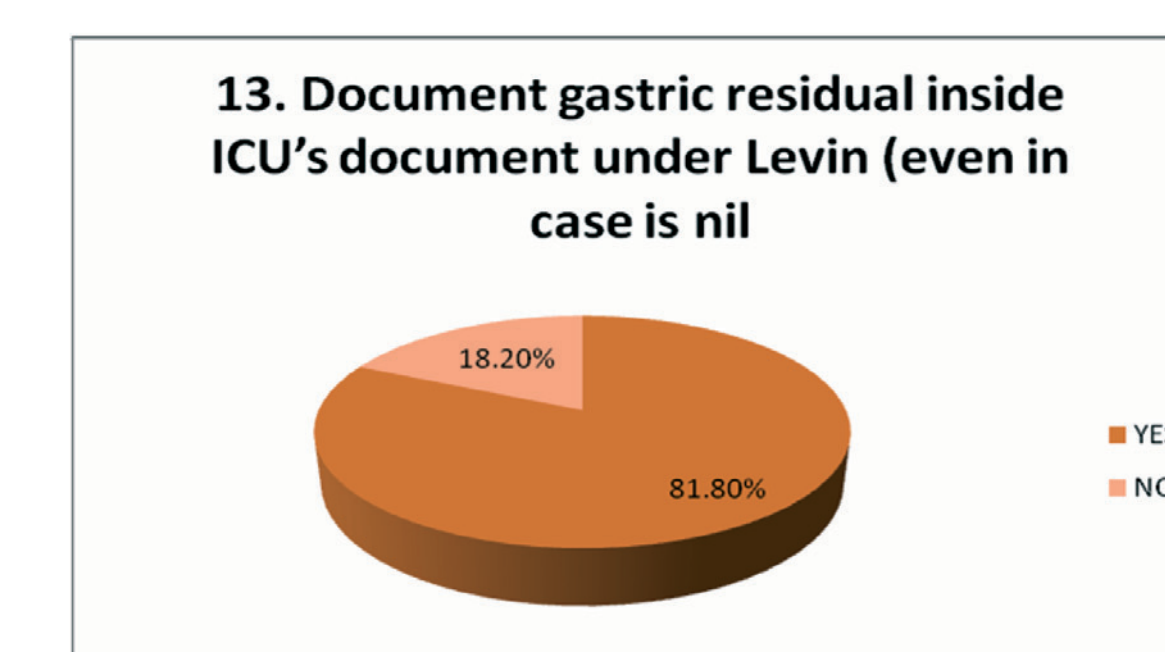
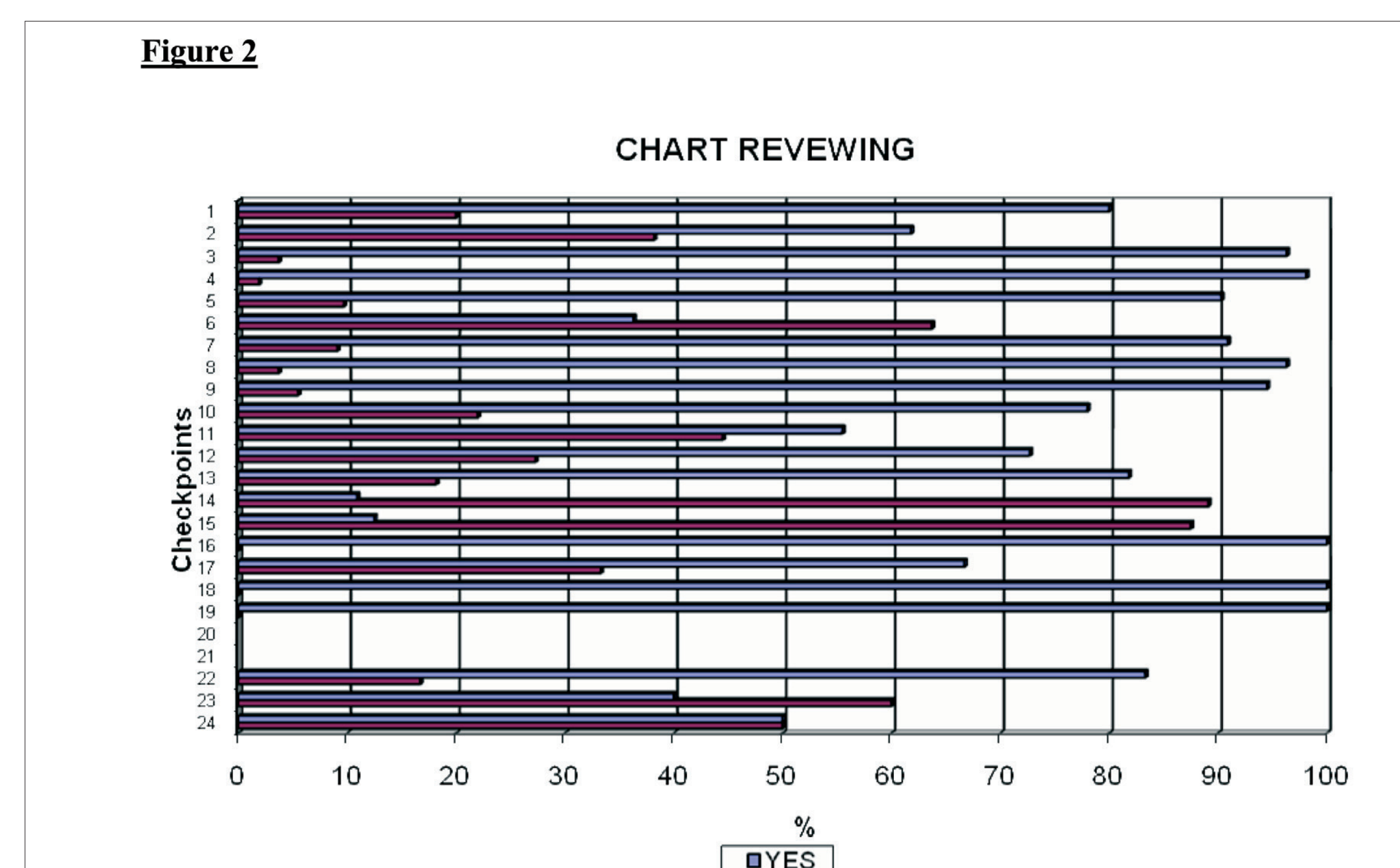
- ## Methods

- ## Results

- ## Discussion

- ### Conclusion:

- Figure 1**
-
- ```
graph TD
 A[Αρχίζει το σκέασμα
επούλξης
30 ml /ώρα] --> B[Μετά 6 ώρες]
 B --> C[Έλεγχος για γαστρικό
υπολείμμα (με σύριγγα)]
 C --> D[Κάτω από 250 ml]
 D --> E[Αύξηση ροής
κατά 20 ml /ώρα]
 E --> F[Μετά 6 ώρες]
 F --> G[Έλεγχος για γαστρικό
υπολείμμα]
 G --> H[Κάτω από 250 ml]
 H --> I[Έλεγχος για γαστρικό
υπολείμμα]
 I --> J[Κάτω από 250 ml]
 J --> K[Σωλήνας κλειστός για 12
ώρες-Συνέχιση ή αύξηση
προκινητικών φαρμάκων.]
 K --> A
 C --> L[250 ml ή περισσότερο]
 L --> M[Η σίτιση σταματά για 2
ώρες με κλειστό σωλήνα]
 M --> N[250 ml ή περισσότερο]
 N --> O[Προκινητικά φάρμακα
Σωλήνας κλειστός για
ακόμη 2 ώρες]
 O --> I
```
- The flowchart illustrates the study protocol for the treatment of gastric ulcer with sucralfate. It begins with the start of the sucralfate coating (30 ml/hour). After 6 hours, a check for gastric residue is performed using a syringe. If the residue is below 250 ml, the flow rate is increased by 20 ml/hour. This process is repeated after another 6 hours. If the residue is still below 250 ml, the flow rate is increased again. If the residue is 250 ml or more, feeding is stopped for 2 hours with the tube closed. If the residue is still 250 ml or more after 2 hours, prokinetic drugs are administered, and the tube remains closed for another 2 hours. If the residue is still 250 ml or more after this, the tube is closed for 12 hours, and the treatment is continued or the flow rate is increased. If the residue is below 250 ml at any point, the tube is closed for 12 hours, and the treatment is continued or the flow rate is increased.



### Examples of Bad practice

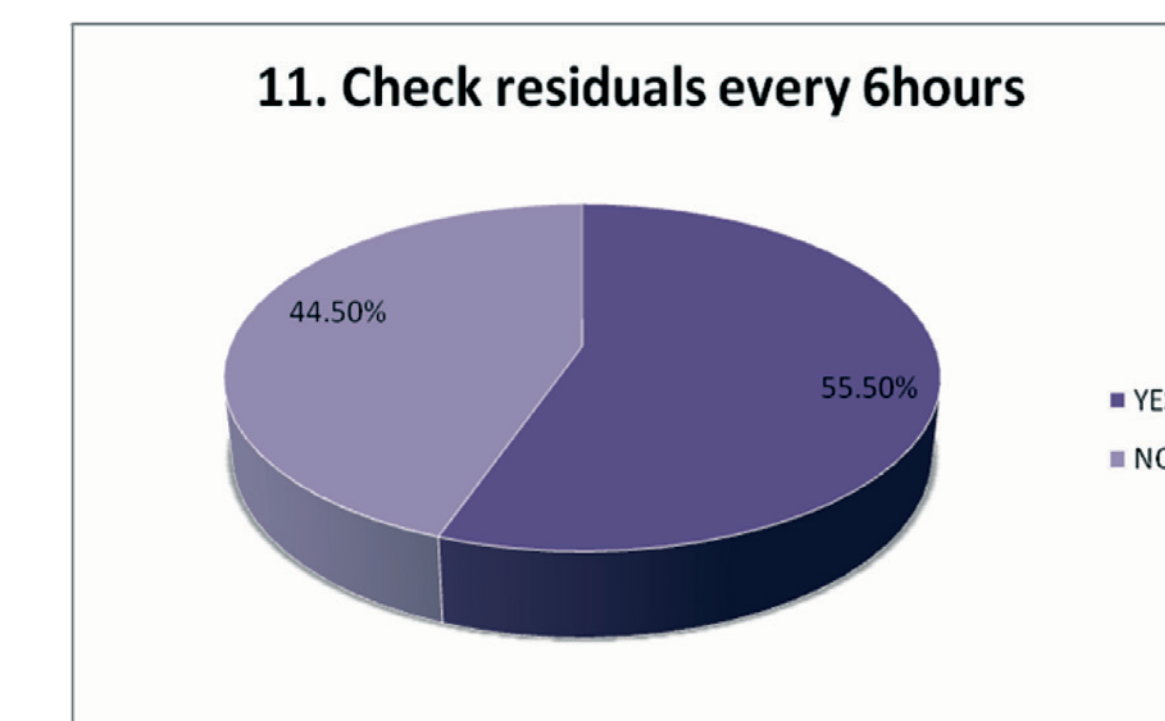
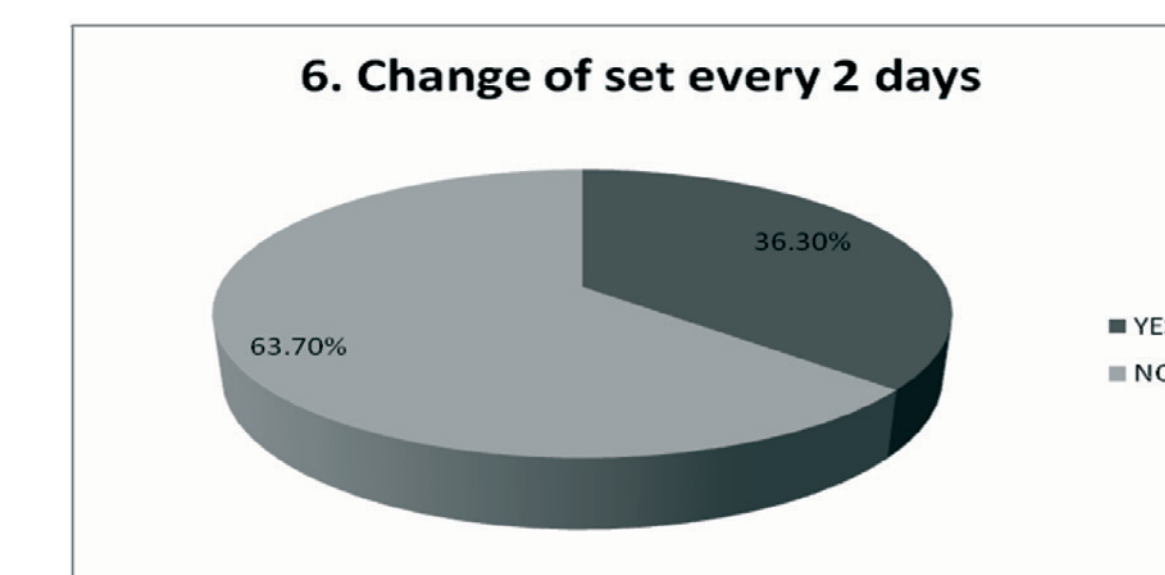
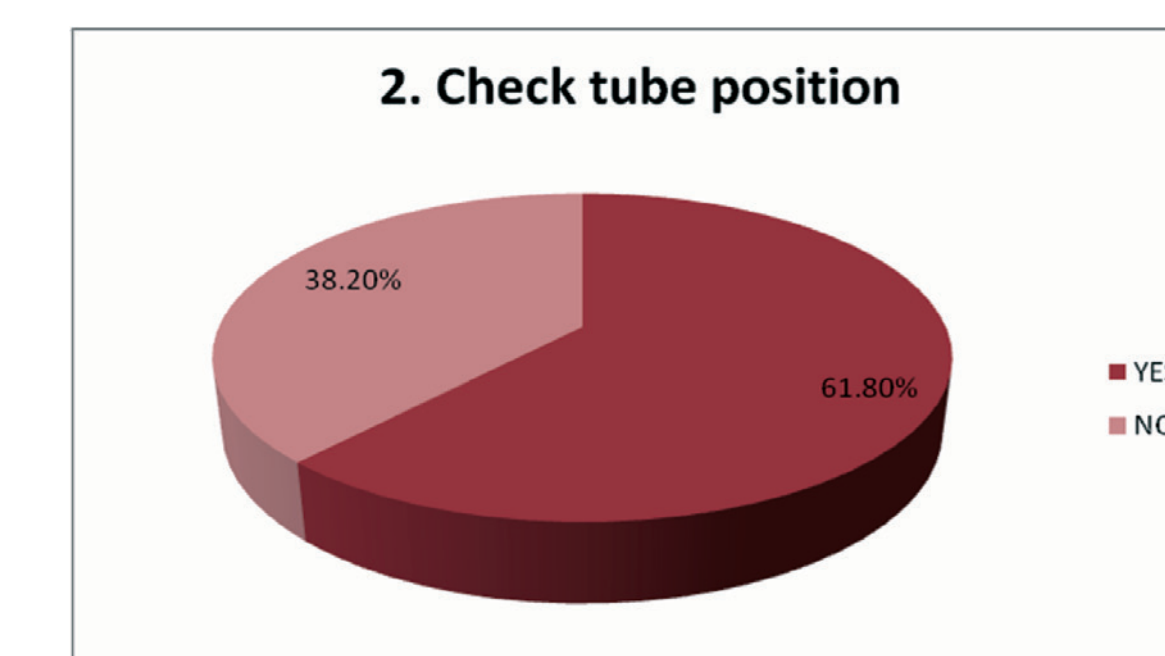


Figure 3

### Examples of Good practice

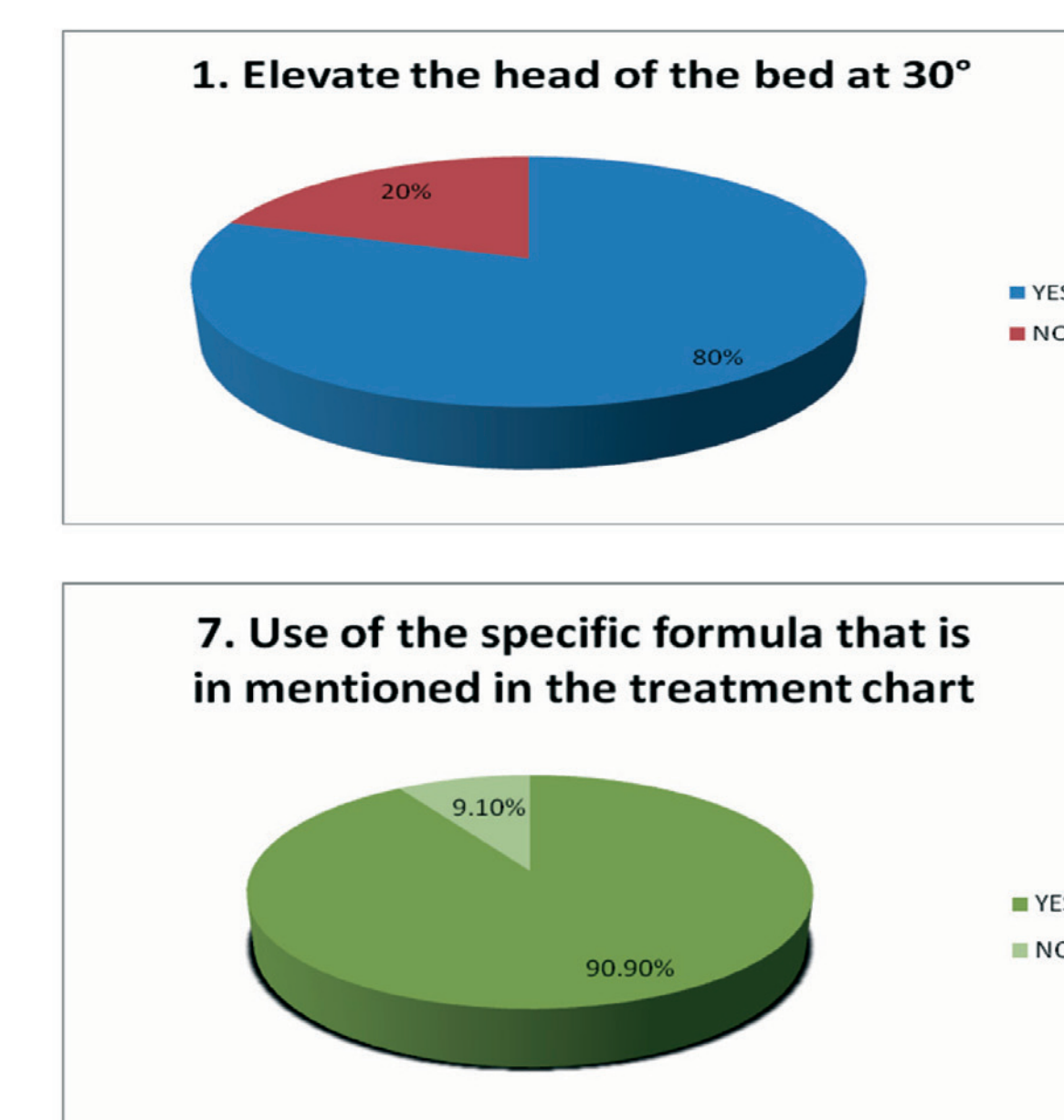


Table 1

### Assessment of compliance of tube feeding protocol

|                                                                                                             | YES        | NO         | COMMENTS |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. Elevate the head of the bed at 30°                                                                       | 44 (80%)   | 11 (20%)   |          |
| 2. Check tube position                                                                                      | 34 (61.8%) | 21 (38.2%) |          |
| 3. Continues feeding (2-hour)                                                                               | 52 (96.3%) | 3 (3.7%)   |          |
| 4. Use of enteral feeding pump                                                                              | 52 (98.1%) | 3 (1.9%)   |          |
| 5. Water flushes                                                                                            | 47 (90.3%) | 8 (9.7%)   |          |
| 6. Change of set every 2 days                                                                               | 20 (36.3%) | 35 (63.7%) |          |
| 7. Use of the specific formula that is mentioned in the treatment chart                                     | 50 (90.9%) | 5 (9.1%)   |          |
| 8. Correct increase of volume rate based on algorithm                                                       | 53 (96.3%) | 2 (3.7%)   |          |
| 9. Increase of volume rate every 6hours                                                                     | 53 (94.6%) | 2 (5.5%)   |          |
| 10. Application of the goal of volume rate (clinical dietitian)                                             | 39 (78.9%) | 16 (22.9%) |          |
| 11. Check residuals every 6hours                                                                            | 30 (55.5%) | 25 (44.5%) |          |
| 12. Check residuals with the use of syringe                                                                 | 40 (72.7%) | 15 (27.3%) |          |
| 13. Document gastric residual inside ICU's document under Levin (even in case is nil)                       | 45 (81.8%) | 10 (18.2%) |          |
| 14. Stop enteral feeding                                                                                    | 6 (10.9%)  | 49 (89.1%) |          |
| 15. Stop enteral feeding with or without any reason documented                                              | 2 (12.5%)  | 53 (87.5%) |          |
| 16. Stop enteral feeding for 2 hours 2 hours when the gastric residual is >200ml                            | 7 (100%)   | 0          | 48       |
| 17. Recheck gastric residual 2 hours after you stop the tube feeding and return it to the correct rate      | 2 (66.7%)  | 53 (33.3%) |          |
| 18. In present of vomiting stop feeding                                                                     | 2 (100%)   | 0          | 53       |
| 19. If is no vomiting, restart the feeding 20 ml/hour less than before                                      | 1 (100%)   | 0          | 54       |
| 20. Continue the feeding in case that the patient shows abdominal pain or bloating (tweak ones)             | -          | -          | 55       |
| 21. Stop enteral feeding in case the patient has intense abdominal pain or abdominal distention             | -          | -          | 55       |
| 22. Continue feeding in case that patient has <2 emptying (total <200 ml every 12hour)                      | 5 (83.3%)  | 1 (16.7%)  | 49       |
| 23. Continue feeding in case that patient has <4 emptying (total 500 - 300 ml every 12hour)                 | 2 (40%)    | 3 (60%)    | 50       |
| 24. Decrease the volume rate to half in case of heavy diarrhea. Meaning >4 emptying or >300 ml every 12hour | 3 (50%)    | 3 (50%)    | 49       |

Table 2

### Demographics of personnel answered the questionnaires

| CHOICES              | PERCENTAGE             |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                      | 1 <sup>st</sup> survey | 2 <sup>nd</sup> survey |
| <b>SEX</b>           |                        |                        |
| Men                  | 48.2                   | 32.4                   |
| Women                | 51.8                   | 67.6                   |
| <b>AGE</b>           |                        |                        |
| 20 – 30              | 38.3                   | 51.2                   |
| 31 – 40              | 31.9                   | 34.9                   |
| > 41                 | 29.8                   | 14.0                   |
| <b>YEARS OF WORK</b> |                        |                        |
| < 1 year             | 19.1                   | 22.2                   |
| 2 – 5 years          | 21.3                   | 35.6                   |
| > 5 years            | 59.6                   | 42.2                   |

Table 3

**When a patient has a fever, how should we change his/her the daily needs in calories and fluids?**

| CHOICES      | 1 <sup>st</sup> survey (%) | 2 <sup>nd</sup> survey (%) |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Increase     | 98.0                       | 100.0                      |
| Decrease     | 1.0                        | 0.0                        |
| Same         | 1.0                        | 0.0                        |
| I don't know | 0.0                        | 0.0                        |

**Figure 4**

