

Troubleshooting problems with your feeding tube

Preventing problems is always best. Here are some things you can do to prevent problems with your feeding tube:

- Flush often with warm water. If using formula with fiber, flush more often.
- Flush before and after feeding.
- When on continuous feeding (pump feeding) flush every 4 to 6 hours (e.g. If you get up in the middle of the night and disconnect your pump).
- Flush before, between, and after medications.
- If tubing is clogged: Fill a syringe with warm water, attach to the feeding tube, push and pull plunger in and out until you feel it release, or use Declogging Enzyme Kit.



• **Button:** Clean out extension set with soap and water after each feeding. Use PEG brush to help with cleaning. Rinse very well and air dry.

Troubleshooting problems with your feeding tube:

Symptoms	Possible problem	Possible cause	Action
Coughing Breathing changes or difficulties	Feeding tube in lungs Formula has gotten into the lungs	 Tube is in the wrong place Not in upright position during feeding Tracheostomy: Cuff not inflated for feeding 	 Stop feeding Check tube placement and remove if needed Sit upright and encourage coughing Call nurse or doctor If the patient has a tracheostomy, make sure the cuff is inflated during feeding and for 1 hour after feeding.
Formula not flowing freely when attempting to give (infuse) formula	Feeding tube is blocked or kinked	 Incorrect flushing of feeding tube Feeding tube is kinked or clamped Incorrect administration of medications through tube 	 Check tube for closed clamp and unclamp Follow instructions above to flush and unclog the tube Replace the tube as needed

Symptoms	Possible problem	Possible cause	Action	
Nausea or vomiting	 Intolerance to formula Side effect of a medication 	 Giving too much or at a rapid rate NJ tube moved from small bowel to stomach Secondary illness 	Stop feedingCall your nurse, dietitian, or doctor	
Tube is dislodged	Accidental removal of tube	 Tension applied to tube Tube not properly secured 	 Replace the tube as instructed Call your nurse, dietitian, or doctor 	
Diarrhea, cramping, bloating, large amount of formula left in the stomach	Intolerance to formula or feeding method Formula too cold	 Amount, rate, or strength of formula too great Contamination of formula or supplies Side effect of antibiotic therapy or other medications 	 Warm formula to room temperature before feeding Use clean technique when working with infusion formula Sit upright or raise the head of the bed at least 30 degrees for feeding Call your nurse, dietitian, or doctor 	
Constipation	Short bowel action	 Not enough formula, fluids, fiber, or exercise Side effects of medication 	 If allowed, increase fluids and exercise Call your nurse, dietitian, or doctor 	
Dryness, discomfort, or odor coming from the mouth or throat	• Discomfort	 Not drinking enough fluids by mouth Breathing through the mouth Decreased production of saliva Improper mouth care 	 Breathe through the nose Clean mouth more often If allowed, suck on hard candy or ice chips, chew gum, or sip liquids Use oral swabs, available from your care team upon request 	
 Decreased amount and dark-colored urine Dry mouth or lips Thirst Decreased tears Dry sunken eyes Weakness, lethargy Palpitations (irregular heartbeats) In infants, sunken skull bones (fontanels) 		 Not getting enough fluids Losing fluids from vomiting, diarrhea, excessive drainage, fever, sweating, or taking a diuretic (water pill) 	Call your nurse, dietitian, or doctor	

Symptoms	Possible problem	Possible cause	Action	
Swelling of feet or handsShortness of breathRapid weight gain	Fluid retention or overload	Fluid retention	 Record weight as instructed Call your nurse, dietitian, or doctor 	
Skin irritation	 Allergic reaction to dressing materials Skin irritation or infection 	Sensitivity to tape or dressing Failure to change tape or dressing and clean the skin as directed	 Perform daily care of the tube and stoma as directed Use water-soluble lubricant (such as KY jelly) on the irritated area. DO NOT use petroleum jelly (Vaseline). Contact care team for different tape and dressing options Request and use a moisture barrier paste or ointment Call your nurse, dietitian, or doctor 	
Fluid leaking around the tube	Skin irritation Secondary infection	 Improper tube position Tube is too small Loose connections Tube not vented enough Not enough water in the balloon Tube is not correctly secured 	 Protect skin with moisture barrier paste or ointment Check the tube size Check the amount of water in the balloon per doctor's orders Check all connections Vent or burp patient often using the tube Call your nurse, dietitian, or doctor 	

Need help or have questions?

Enteral Feeding Team: (385) 887-7356

Intermountain Homecare main numbers:

385-887-6000 or 800-527-1118

Notes			

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