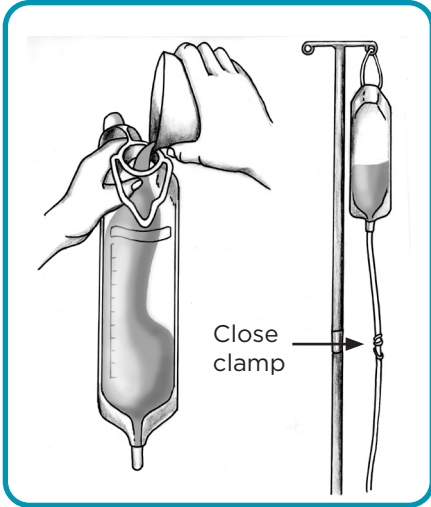




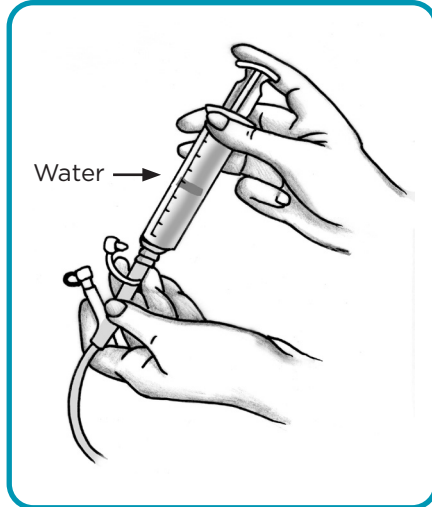
## Gastrojejunostomy (GJ) Tube Feeding Instructions

- Supplies:**
- Feeding bag
  - Feeding (liquid food)
  - Plain tap water for rinsing tube
  - 20 mL syringe
  - Tubing
  - Tape for securing tube

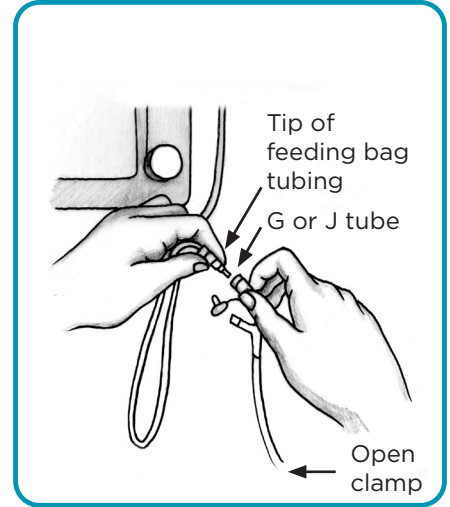
After every medicine, and before and after each feeding, flush the tube with 5 to 10 mL of water.



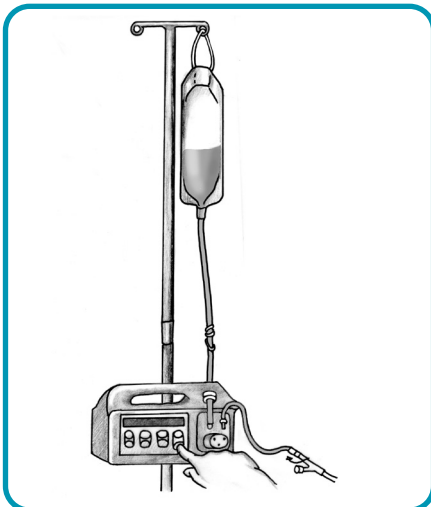
**Step 1**  
Be sure clamp is closed. Fill bag and tubing with liquid food.



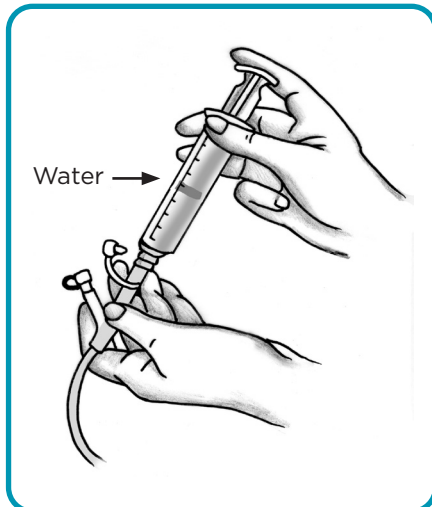
**Step 2**  
Before connecting to feeds, flush the tube with 5 to 10 mL water as instructed.



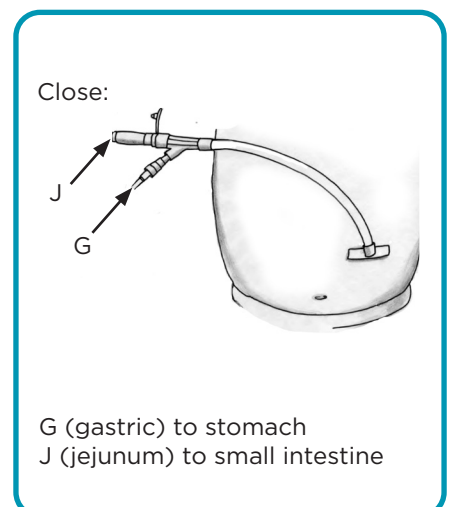
**Step 3**  
Connect tubing and bag to G or J tube as instructed. Put on pump. Open clamp and start feed.



**Step 4**  
The rate of feeding is regulated by the pump. The home care company providing supplies and the feeding pump will provide training materials for you. Your home pump may look very different than this one.



**Step 5**  
When feeding is complete, flush tube with 5 to 10 mL water as instructed.



**Step 6**  
Disconnect bag and close feeding tube.

# Gastrojejunostomy (GJ) Tube Feeding Instructions

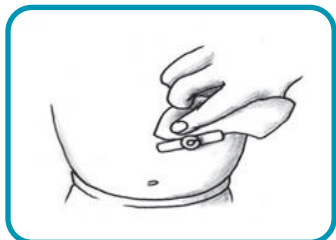
## Care of a GJ Tube

### When to be concerned:

- Tube falls out.
- Tube is clogged (cannot flush tube).
- Tube is leaking a lot.
- Site around the tube is red, swollen or draining.
- Stomach is distended (appears larger or swollen) and firm, and your child is uncomfortable.

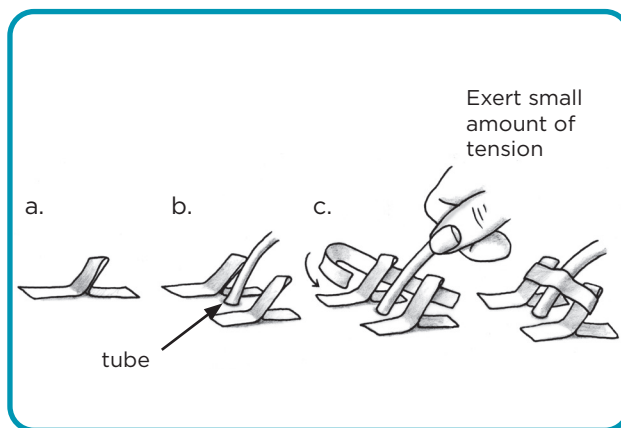
### Who to call:

- Interventional Radiology  
206-987-2133
- After hours, call the hospital operator: 206-987-2000



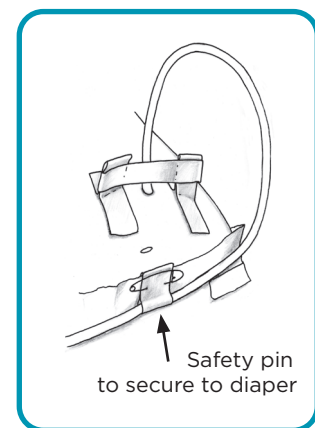
### Cleanse

the site once a day with soap and water using a soft cloth. Wash around the tube and let the site air dry.



### Securing tube: H-tape technique

While the tube site is healing, use tape to secure the tube. This helps prevent your child from pulling out the tube.



### Tube Care Reminders

- If there is drainage around the tube, your child's provider may recommend using a zinc-based barrier cream such as diaper paste to protect skin.
- Your child's provider may recommend using a gauze or non-adhesive sponge dressing that will absorb any drainage and keep the skin dry.
- Your child may take a bath or shower 7 days after the tube is placed.
- "Tummy time" may occur again after the tube has been in place for 10 days.

### A common concern with gastrostomy tubes is clogging with liquid food or medicines.

- The best prevention is to rinse the tube with 5 to 10 mL of water before and after each medicine and each feeding.
- Do not mix medicines in the formula, because medicines and some foods can interact and form a clog in the tube.
- Medicines given through a GJ must be finely crushed and mixed with water.
- Let your pharmacist know that medicines will be given through a GT, and that liquid forms are preferred.

### If the GJ tube becomes clogged:

Use a 1 ml syringe and forcefully flush the tube with warm water once or twice. If the tube does not unclog, call the IR office.

Seattle Children's offers interpreter services for Deaf, hard of hearing or non-English speaking patients, family members and legal representatives free of charge. Seattle Children's will make this information available in alternate formats upon request. Call the Family Resource Center at 206-987-2201.

This handout has been reviewed by clinical staff at Seattle Children's. However, your child's needs are unique. Before you act or rely upon this information, please talk with your child's healthcare provider.

© 2020 Seattle Children's, Seattle, Washington. All rights reserved.

4/20  
PE1701