

ENTERAL NUTRITION SUPPORT OF ADULTS

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У доповіді йдеться про ентеральне харчування дорослих в залежності від складності захворювання та сприйняття організмом споживних речовин в цілому. Наведені результати дослідження щодо різних шляхів ентерального харчування дорослих.

The term "enteral" nutrition includes both the ordinary ingestion of food by mouth and the provision of nutrients via the gastrointestinal tract by means of a tube. Patients unable to take adequate nutrients by mouth require an alternative form of nutritional support.

Advantages include maintenance of gastrointestinal structural and functional integrity, enhanced utilization of nutrients delivered enterally versus parenterally, greater ease and safety of administration, lower cost, and better patient acceptance and tolerance.

Commercial products offer many distinct advantages over hospital or home-blended mixtures, including a known nutrient composition, controlled osmolality and consistency, ease in preparation and storage, bacteriological safety, and in most instances lower cost. These formulas are often categorized as polymeric, monomeric, special formulas, and supplemental nutrient sources.

The route for tube feeding depends on the anticipated duration of feeding, the condition of the gastrointestinal tract (e.g., esophageal obstruction, prior gastric or small bowel resections), and the potential for aspiration. Access to the gut can be accomplished at the bedside (nasogastric tube, percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy, percutaneous endoscopic gastrojejunostomy) or in the operating room (gastrostomy, jejunostomy).

The complications associated with tube feeding fall into three major categories: mechanical, gastrointestinal, and metabolic. The most frequently seen problems are minimized or prevented through proper formula and equipment selection, controlled administration, and careful monitoring.