

Before Feeding...Consider the Plumbing!

December 2014 Talks on Tuesday

Peristaltic Movement – muscles contracting in a wave-like manner to move food or stool

Eosinophilic Esophagitis – allergic inflammatory condition of the esophagus. Food allergies play a significant role.

PEG tube – percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy tube

PEJ tube – percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy tube

Mic-Key – a low profile feeding tube

Bowel flora – complex microorganisms that live in the digestive system

Fecal Impaction – solid immovable mass of feces

FTT – failure to thrive

Apnea – stoppage in breathing

PEG – polyethylene glycol 3350 is a class of medications called osmotic laxatives

H2 Blocker – inhibits histamine receptors for mild gastroesophageal reflux disease. Short term medication. Can be given to infants and toddlers.

PPI – proton pump inhibitor medication for diagnosed gastroesophageal reflux disease. Can be given long term.

Prokinetic – enhances gastric motility by increasing contractions of the small intestine.

Tests

Swallow Study – a radiologic evaluation of swallowing using barium

Modified Barium Swallow – same as a swallow study

GI Series: a radiologic examination of the upper Gastrointestinal tract through a series of pictures of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum as barium moves through.

Small Bowel Follow – Through- an examination of the stomach to the Colon through a series of pictures following barium as it moves through.

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Gastric Emptying – an evaluation to determine the length of time it takes the stomach to empty. It involves eating a meal or drinking liquid mixed with a small amount of radioactive material. A scanner is placed over the stomach to monitor the amount of radioactivity in the stomach for several hours.

Esophageal pH Monitor or Probe: Small external data collection device is attached to a small tube is placed in nostril and goes down to the lower esophagus. It measures the amount of acid that flows into the esophagus from the stomach in a 24 hour period.

Endoscopy – under anesthesia an MD examines the inside of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum with an endoscope with a camera on the end.

Ultrasound – an external painless procedure to detect an obstruction in the pylorus.

Barium Enema – or lower Gastrointestinal series. Barium fills the colon via the rectum to examine and diagnose problems in the colon.