

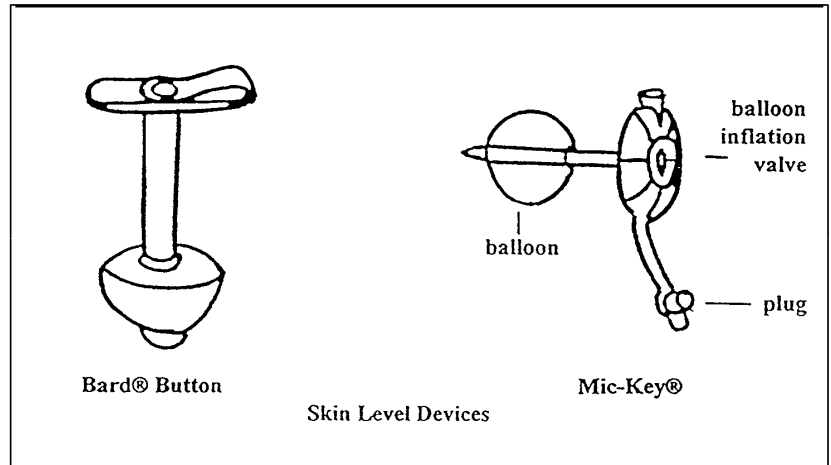


Information for You from Your Health Care Team

Gastrostomy button Bard® or Mic -Key®

What is a gastrostomy button button?

- It is a way to feed babies that cannot suck or swallow.
- It allows your baby to sleep on their stomach
- It allows your baby to crawl more easily
- It can not be pulled out easily
- It can be hidden from view
- It does not get in the way of clothing



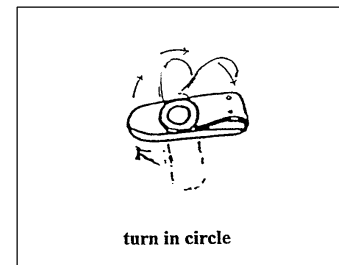
- G-buttons are placed by the doctor or nurse specialist.
- If using the **Bard® Button**, it is placed about 8 weeks after surgery.
- The **MIC-KEY®** can be placed after 3 weeks. The gastrostomy tube is removed and the button is placed.
- Placing the button may cause a small amount of bleeding but it will stop soon. Medicine will be given on the skin to reduce pain.

How do I take care of the button?

1. Clean the area gently with soap and water. Pat Dry.
2. Once a day, turn the button in a circle.

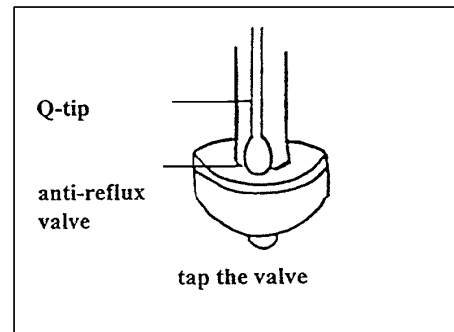
What special care do I need to know about?

- If the tube is leaking or blistered rinse the area well with soap and water.
- The button may move up and down because it is loose and does not fit snugly against the stomach



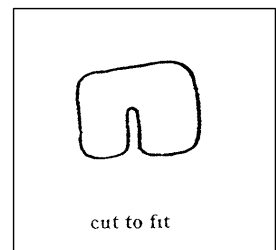
What should I do if the formula is leaking?

- The skin around the button may get red and irritated when there is leakage.
- The leakage can burn the skin.
- Preventing the leakage is the best way to stop this from happening.
- If irritation does occur, you can apply antacid to the skin. Let the antacid (like Maalox®) sit in a small container for about an hour.
- Pour off the watery liquid on top and apply the thick antacid on the skin.
- If irritation gets worse, a skin barrier may be used.



How do I use a skin barrier?

1. Clean and dry the skin well.
2. Cut the skin barrier so it covers the irritated skin.
3. Change it every 3-4 days as needed.
4. If leakage continues, use gauze pads over the skin barrier to soak up the formula. Change the gauze often.



What if there is tissue overgrowth?

Over time, your child may develop a bump on the side of the button. This is not harmful, but can change the fit of the button. This is called tissue overgrowth and can be treated.

- Temperature is greater than 101.5°F rectally or by mouth.
- A large area of redness around the button.
- Speak up at any time if you have concerns.
- Yellow or green drainage from around the button.
- Swelling around the button.
- Fluid feeding leaks around the button.

Speak up if you have any questions or concerns

