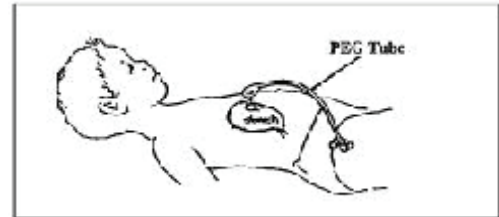




Information for You from Your Health Care Team

Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG)

The doctors and you have decided to use a Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG) tube to feed your child. Your child will be taken to the operating room to have the PEG put in. Your child will receive a small amount of anesthesia when the tube is placed. The PEG can be used for feedings by the next day. Your child may be uncomfortable the first day or two. A non-aspirin pain reliever may be used for pain if needed.



Daily care of the PEG tube:

- 1 Clean the skin around the tube with warm soap and water twice a day. You may use Q-tips or a wash cloth.
- 2 While cleaning the skin around the tube, turn the tube in a circle.
- 3 At least once a day, clean the inside of the tube with _____ of ginger-ale or club soda.

Skin Irritation:

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. Your child's nurse can help you with this.

Using Skin Barrier:

- 1 Clean and dry the skin well.
- 2 Cut the skin barrier so it covers the irritated skin.
- 3 Change the skin barrier 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.

Replacing the PEG tube:

The PEG tube must stay in place for at least three months. After this time, another gastrostomy tube or skin level device can be inserted. This is usually done in the clinic. Contact your child's Clinical Nurse Specialist to help make an appointment.

Call your child's doctor if:

- Your child's temperature is greater than 101.5F rectally or by mouth.
- There is a large area of redness around the tube or skin level device.
- There is yellow or green drainage from around the tube or skin level device.
- There is swelling around the tube or skin level device.
- A feeding leak around the tube or skin level device.
- There is a continuous leakage around the tube or skin level device.