

### **Farrell Bags**

Farrell bags will be used on the advisory of the dietician and consultants

### **Standard**

All infants who require Farrell Bags will have the procedure carried out safely

### **Equipment**

Farrell Bag, PPE

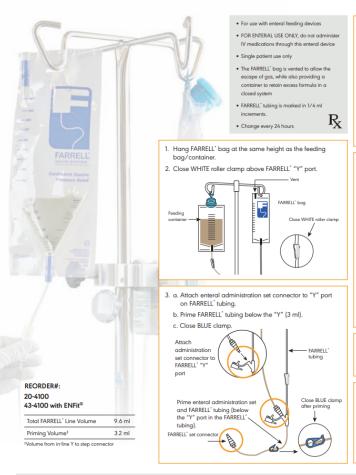
### **Procedure**

- Equipment assembled to safely carry out the procedure
- Wash hands according to NNU policy
- Follow attached guidelines

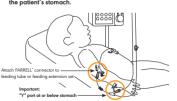
See PDF for details



# **AVANOS** | FARRELL\* Valve System

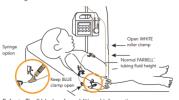


- 4. Attach FARRELL\* set connector to feeding tube.
- 5. Important: Position the FARRELL\* "Y" port at or below the patient's stomach.



6. Open the BLUE clamp to establish flow, then open the WHITE roller clamp.

NOTE: Normal height of formula in the FARRELL\* tubing will be slightly above patient's stomach level. Formula may continuously move up and down in the FARRELL'



Refer to Tip #4 below for additional information on

WARNING: When FARRELL\* tubing line is open (Open WHITE roller clamp), the pump's "occlude" alarm will not function, as formula will continue to flow into FARRELL\* bag.

#### MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

- When administering medication, use the access port on the feeding tube if possible.
- 2. Close the BLUE clamp before opening the feeding tube access port.
- 3. Administer medication.
- 4. Wait 5-10 minutes before re-opening the BLUE clamp.

### ADDITIONAL TIPS AND INFORMATION

- In order for the FARRELL' Valve System to work properly, the FARRELL' "Y" port must be AT or BELOW the patient's stomach.
- 2. If a patient has a distended stomach, manually decompress the patient's stomach with a syringe prior to the initial use of the FARRELL' Valve System.
- It may be helpful to prime the FARRELL' tubing slightly above the in-line "Y" port to the expected level of the fluid in the patient's stomach.
- Patients on very low volume feeds [neonates] may require substantially longer time (60-90 minutes) to establish flow before opening the WHITE roller clamp
- When the FARRELL\* Valve is working properly, formula may continuously move up and down in the FARRELL\* tubina
- The FARRELL' Valve continuously decompresses the patient's stomach, but the FARRELL' bag will not usually inflate with gas because it is vented.
- on the feeding tube if possible. Close the BLUE clamp before opening the feeding tube access port. Administer medication and wait 5-10 minutes before re-opening
- 8. If formula begins to back up into the FARRELL' bag and a feeding tube occlusion is suspected, close the BLUE clamp and disconnect the FARRELL' Valve System Check for occlusions in the feeding tube. Once the occlusion is resolved reconnect the FARRELL' Valve



Important Note: If a large volume of fluid is in the FARRELL' tubing and bag after resolving an occlusion, adjust to prevent a free-flow bolus of fluid into the patient.

CAUTION: While the FARRELL\* Valve is in operation, flow CAUTION: While the FARRELL' Valve is in operation, flow to the patient is essentially controlled by gravity. With normal (Non-FARRELL') operation, pump pressure [12-18 psi] may overcome and clear occlusions or kinks in the feeding tube. With the FARRELL' Valve in operation, these occlusions may not be overcome and formula will back up into the FARRELL' bag. If formula begins to back up into the FARRELL' bag. close the WHITE roller clamp located on the line above the FARRELL' "Y" port and wait several minutes to determine if the pump can then overcome the occlusion. Make sure the WHITE roller clamp above the FARRELL' "Y" port is CLOSED and the BLUE clamp below the FARRELL' "Y" port is OPEN.

For more information, please send an email to customerservice.uk.ie@avanos.com or visit www.avanos.co.uk.

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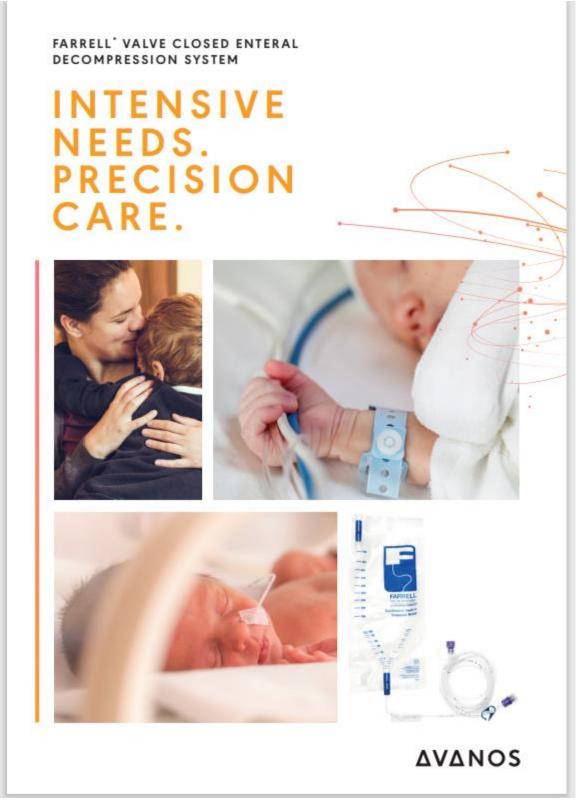
## **TOP TIPS**

- In order for the FARRELL\* Valve System to work properly, the FARRELL\* "Y" port must be AT or BELOW the patient's stomach.
- If a patient has a distended stomach, manually decompress the patient's stomach with a syringe prior to the initial use of the FARRELL' Valve System.
- Patients on very low volume feeds (neonates) may require substantially longer time (60-90 minutes) to establish flow before opening the WHITE clamp above the "Y" port.
- 4. When FARRELL\* Valve is working properly, formula may continuously move up and down the FARRELL\* tubing.
- The FARRELL\* Valve will continuously decompress the patient's stomach, but the FARRELL\* bag will not usually inflate with gas because it is vented.
- When administering medication, use the access port on the feeding tube if possible.
  Close the BLUE clamp before opening the feeding tube access port. Administer medication and wait 5-10 minutes before re-opening the BLUE clamp.
- 7. If formula begins to back up into the FARRELL\* bag and a feeding tube occlusion is suspected, close the BLUE clamp and disconnect the FARRELL\* Valve System. Check for occlusions in the feeding tube. Once the occlusion is resolved reconnect the FARRELL\* Valve System.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** If a large volume of fluid is in the FARRELL\* tubing and bag after resolving an occlusion, adjust the head height of the FARRELL\* bag to prevent a free-flow bolus of fluid into the patient.

CAUTION: While the FARRELL\* Valve is in operation, flow to the patient is essentially controlled by gravity. With normal (non-FARRELL\*) operation, pump pressure (12-18psi) may overcome and clear occlusions or kinks in the feeding tube. With the FARRELL\* Valve in operation, these occlusions may not be overcome and formula will back up into the FARRELL\* bag. If formula begins to back up into the FARRELL\* bag, close the WHITE clamp located on the line above the FARRELL\* "Y" port and wait several minutes to determine if the pump can then overcome the occlusion. Make sure the WHITE clamp above the FARRELL\* "Y" port is CLOSED and the BLUE clamp below the FARRELL\* "Y" port is OPEN.







# GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX

Gastro-oesophageal reflux is very common in children and can be exacerbated during enteral nutrition<sup>1</sup>



Gastro-oesophageal reflux arises from a combination of gravitational backflow and impairment of gastro-oesophageal sphincter function<sup>2</sup>



It is the most common cause of upper gastrointestinal bleeding in the ICU<sup>3</sup>



Aspiration may occur with no obvious vomiting or coughing, potentially leading to silent development of pneumonia<sup>2</sup>





reflux can lead to feeding delays



Failure to meet target calorific intake is associated with higher mortality rates in critically ill children<sup>a</sup>

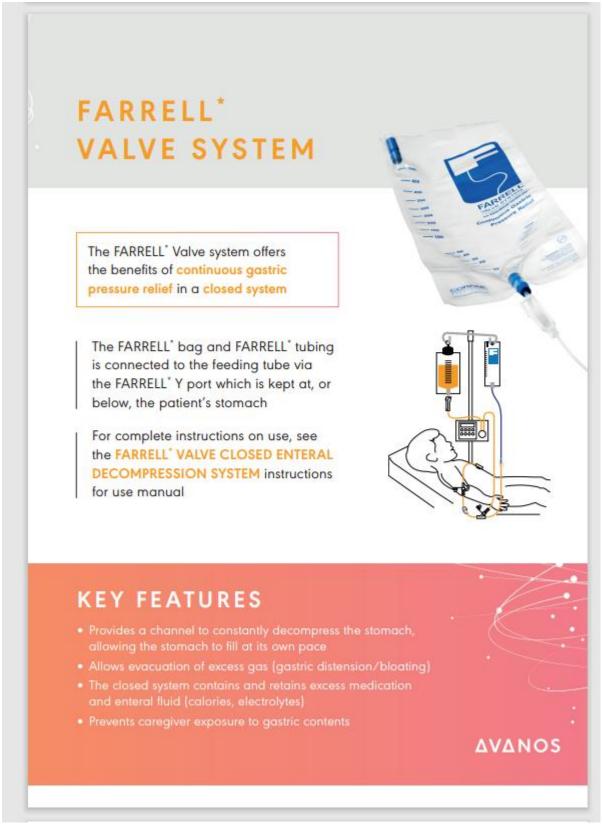


Intection complications are less likely to accur in PICUs with established feeding protocols\*



Enteral nutrition is the recommended method of administration of nutrient delivery to critically ill children









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