

Appendix 1

Table 1: Medication formulations not recommended for enteral administration

Common Abbreviation	Meaning	Example
EC,EN	Enteric Coated	Cartia®
SR	Sustained or Slow Release	Slow-K®
PR	Prolonged Release	Circardin®
ER/XR	Extended Release	Felodur ER®
MR	Modified Release	Oxycontin MR®
CR	Controlled Release	Tegretol CR®
CD	Controlled Delivery	Cardizem CD®
Oros	Osmotic Release Oral System	Adalat Oros®
SL	Sublingual	Anginine®
Cyto*	Cytotoxic / Chemotherapy	Methoblastin®

Table 2: Examples of medication interactions with enteral administration

Interaction	Medication Example	Advice
Medication physically binds to tube	Carbamazepine	Dilute medication preparation with water. Adequately flush enteral tube with water before and after administration. Monitor clinical response.
Medication physically binds to the feed	Sucralfate	Dilute medication preparation with water. Stop feed, then adequately flush enteral tube with water before and after medication administration.
Medication is chemically incompatible with the feed	Phenytoin, ciprofloxacin, warfarin	Stop feeds 1-2 hours before and after administering medication. Dilute medication preparation with water. Adequately flush enteral tube with water before and after administration. Consult with a dietitian for further advice. For long-term anticonvulsants, be consistent with the timing of the medication in relation to feeds at home.
Medication requires an empty stomach	Penicillins, ketoconazole	Balance risk of reduced absorption of medication against practicality of stopping feeds. If practical, stop feeds 2 hours before and after administering medication.
Nutrient in the feed reduces efficacy of medication	Vitamin K in feeds reduces effect of warfarin	Increase monitoring e.g. INR monitoring in case of warfarin.
Medication interacts with another medication	Antacids and doxycycline	Separate administration times by 1-2 hrs between these medications.
Consult the ward pharmacist or Medicines Information (Ext: 55208) for further advice		