Appendix 1:

Formulation that are not recommended for nasogastric tube administration are: (18)

Common Abbreviation	Meaning	Example
EC,EN	Enteric Coat	Losec® granules
SR	Sustained Release	Nuelin SR®
PR	Prolonged Release	Pentasa®
ER	Extended Release	Felo ER®
CR	Controlled Release	Tegretol CR®
CD	Controlled Delivery	Cardizem CD®
Oros	Osmotic Release Oral System	Adalat Oros®
SL	Sublingual	Zofran Zydis®
Cyto*	Cytotoxic / Chemotherapy	Methoblastine®

The Interaction Table - Consult the ward pharmacist for advice

Interaction	Medication	Preventative Action
Binding of medication to tube	Carbamazepine, Diazepam, Phenytoin	Dilute mixture with water, flush well with water before and after administration, monitor clinical response
Medication-feed interaction (coagulation in tube)	Acidic solution e.g promethazine	Check for an alternative, or stop feed, dilute mixture with water and flush well with water before and after medication administration
Medication-feed incompatibility (affects medication absorption)	Phenytoin, carbamazepine, ciprofloxacin, warfarin	Stop feeds 1-2 hrs pre and post administering medication. Dilute mixture with water and flush well with water before and after administering medication. Consult with a dietitian. For long-term anticonvulsants e.g. phenytoin and carbamazepine check the timing of the medicine in relation to feeds at home and be consistent.
Medications requiring an empty stomach	Penicillins, ketoconazole	Balance risk of reduced absorption of medicine against practicality of stopping feeds.
Medication-feed indirect interaction	Warfarin and vitamin K in feeds	Frequent INR monitoring in case of warfarin.
Medication - medication direct interaction	Iron, zinc, calcium and ciprofloxacin	Separate administration times by 1-2 hrs between these medicines.