

**TRANSPYLORIC MEDICATIONS**

Medication	Administered via transpyloric tube		Comments
	Yes	No	
Amoxicillin	Yes		
Aspirin	Probably		Limited info but given that aspirin comes as an enteric coated formulation bioavailability is likely to be reasonable
Azithromycin	Yes		Limited info, monitor for efficacy
Caffeine	Yes		
Calcium carbonate	Yes		
Calogen		No	Discuss with the Dietitian
Captopril	Yes		Limited info, monitor for efficacy
Chloral	Yes		Limited info, monitor for efficacy
Chlorothiazide	Yes		
Ciprofloxacin	Yes		
Dexamethasone	Yes		
Diazoxide		No	No data available, site of absorption unknown, give orally/NG
Digoxin	Yes		Limited info Monitor plasma concentrations
Domperidone	Yes		
Doxapram	Yes		
Erythromycin	Yes		Limited info, monitor for efficacy
Ferrous Sulphate	Yes		Absorption is likely to be substantially reduced. May need to be given orally/NG
Flucloxacillin	Yes		
Fluconazole	Yes		
Folic acid	Yes		
Furosemide	Yes		
Gaviscon		No	
Hydrocortisone	Yes		Limited info, monitor for efficacy
Infloran	Yes		
Lactulose	Yes		Administer with plenty of water as solution is very sticky and will likely adhere to the tube
Leviteracetam	Yes		Limited info, monitor for efficacy
Liquigen	Yes		
Loperamide	Yes		Dilution of the dose with water prior to administration is recommended to reduce the osmotic effect of loperamide.
Morphine	Yes		Dilute morphine liquid with an equal volume of water prior to administration.
Nystatin		No	Give oral/NG
Omeprazole	Yes		

Medication	Administered via transpyloric tube		Comments
Pancreatic Enzymes	Yes		Seek advice from the Dietitian and Pharmacist
Paracetamol	Yes		
Phenobarbital	Yes		Limited info, monitor for efficacy Consider diluting with an equal volume of water prior to administration to reduce osmolarity
Polycal	Yes		D/W Dietitian
Potassium Chloride	Yes		Monitor for GI side effects – diarrhoea, vomiting
Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate	Yes		
Prednisolone	Yes		
Propranolol	Yes		
Protifar	Yes		Limited info, used in other units without issue
Ranitidine	Yes		Consider using the injection solution via NJ tube as it has lower osmolarity than oral liquid
Sildenafil	Yes		Limited info, monitor for efficacy
Sodium Chloride	Yes		
Sodium Dihydrogen Phosphate	Yes		
Spirinolactone	Yes		
Trimethoprim ± Sulfamethoxazole	Yes		Limited info, site of absorption of trimethoprim has not been documented. Monitor for efficacy
Thyroxine	Yes		
Ursodeoxycholic acid	Yes		
Vitamin A	Yes		
Vitamin D	Yes		Limited info, monitor for efficacy
Vitamin E	Yes		
Vitamin K	Yes		
Zinc Sulphate*	Probably		Bioavailability is reduced when administered directly into the jejunum, use NG route if possible.

\*Recommend that we use Zinc Sulphate drops for oral administration whenever they are available and only use Zinc chloride for injection or when drops are unavailable.

#### References

1. White R and Bradnam V. Handbook of Drug Administration via Enteral Feeding Tubes 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed Pharmaceutical Press. UK 2015
2. [www.medsafe.govt.nz](http://www.medsafe.govt.nz)
3. [www.uptodate.com](http://www.uptodate.com)
4. <https://www.researchgate.net> Luke DR. Disposition of oral Azithromycin in humans. *Clin Pharm and Therap* 1997;61(6):641-8.
5. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov> Reboule E. Absorption of Vitamin A and carotenoids by the Enterocyte Focus on Transport proteins. *Nutrients* 2013 Sep; 5(9): 3563-3581.