

## PEG/J AFTERCARE GUIDELINE

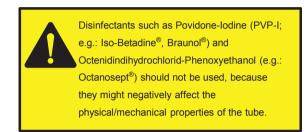
This guide provides best practices for PEG-J aftercare to minimise the potential for PEG-J related complications in your patients.

Please read this guideline carefully and for further instructions refer to the device pump.

**Duodopa** is indicated for the treatment of advanced levodopa-responsive Parkinson's disease with severe motor fluctuations and hyper-/dyskinesia when available combinations of Parkinson medicinal products have not given satisfactory results.

#### Duodopa is a gel for continuous intestinal administration.

For administration of Duodopa only the CADD-Legacy 1400 pump (CE 0473) should be used. For long-term administration, the gel should be administered with a portable pump directly into the duodenum or upper jejunum by a permanent tube via percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy with an outer transabdominal tube and an inner intestinal tube.



#### **PROCEDURE**

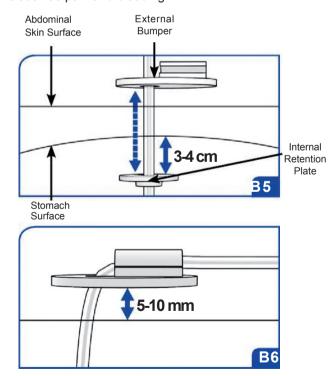
#### A. Day of placement (first 24 hours)

The Duodopa treatment can normally be initiated directly after uncomplicated PEG/J placement, after consultation with the gastroenterologist. Oral feeding is possible 2 hours after PEG/J placement. Do not change the wound dressing during the first 24 hours unless necessary. Observe for signs of complications such as pain and bleeding.

#### B. Daily procedure, day 1-10

Wound dressing should be performed under good aseptic conditions once a day, for the first 7-10 days. Collect the material in advance and open the dressing packs.

- 1. Disinfect hands and put on disposable gloves. Remove the dressing, open the retention plate and release the tube from the plate.
- 2. Dispose the gloves, disinfect hands and put on new gloves.
- 3. If there are any signs of complications, inform a physician. For list of complications, see section D.
- 4. Clean (aseptic technique) and disinfect the wound. Leave the area as dry as possible.
- 5. Carefully push the tube 3-4 cm into the stomach and gently pull back until you feel resistance of the internal retention plate (to avoid buried bumper). Do not twist the tube.
- 6. Apply a Y-dressing and replace the retention plate allowing free movement of 5-10 mm. Apply a sterile dressing. Secure the tube to the dressing with a plaster or surgical tape.



EDUKACIJSKI MATERIJAL NAMIJENJEN MINIMIZACIJI RIZIKA, VERZIJA 2 (PLAN UPRAVLJANJA RIZIKOM, VERZIJA 7.2, 13. OŽUJAK 2017.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL FOR RISK MINIMISATION (RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN VERSION 7.2, 13-MARCH-2017)

#### PROCEDURE(continued)

#### C. Continuous care, every 2-3 days

After initial wound healing this procedure should be performed every 2-3 days. Daily dressing is no longer necessary.

- 1. Remove the dressing, release the external retention plate to allow free movement of the PEG/J tube. Carefully push the tube 3-4 cm into the stomach and gently pull back until you feel resistance of the internal retention plate. Do not twist the tube.
- 2. If there are any signs of complications, inform a physician. For list of complications, see section D.
- 3. Replace the retention plate allowing free movement of 5-10 mm. Apply a Y-dressing. A plaster fixation is recommended for agitated patients.

#### Please note:

- · Washing or showering with regular soap and water is possible two weeks after insertion of PEG. Always leave the area clean and dry!
- · Bathing and swimming (after complete initial wound healing) is possible. Fix tube securely with transparent adhesive dressing. Always leave the area clean and dry!

### D. Most common complications and actions to take General:

- · Circular erythema less than 5 mm in diameter is normal and not necessarily a sign of wound infection (daily, careful observation).
- · Never apply an ointment on a PEG stoma nor an inflamed PEG wound.

If you are not sure, please consult a physician.

**Encrusted dressing** – remove with 0.9% saline solution.

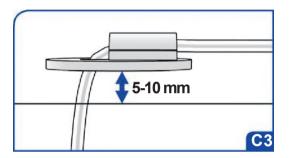
**Residual tape** — remove with disinfection spray (in special cases with surgical spirit — on intact skin only).

**Signs of inflammation** — change the dressing twice a day and take a swab if necessary. Severe cases: systemic antibiotic treatment.

Severe discharge – keep the wound as dry as possible, change the dressing several times daily as necessary and interpone multiple Y-dressings.

**Over granulation tissue** – remove only if there are complications (either by surgery or cauterization: Silver Nitrate).

# 3-4 cm



Ako primijetite bilo koju nuspojavu, potrebno je obavijestiti liječnika, ljekamika ili medicinsku sestru. To uključuje i svaku moguću nuspojavu koja nije navedena u uputi o lijeku. Nuspojave možete prijaviti izravno putem nacionalnog sustava za prijavu nuspojava:
Agenciji za lijekove i medicinske proizvode (HALMED) putem internetske stranice www.halmed.hr ili potražite HALMED aplikaciju putem Google Play ili Apple App Store trgovine. Prijavljivanjem nuspojava možete pridonijeti u procjeni sigurnosti ovog lijeka.



#### References:

Instruction for Use, AbbVieTM Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy Kit 15 FR / 20 FR, July 2013. Löser C, Aschl G, Hebutérne, et al. ESPEN guidelines on artificial enteral nutrition – Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG). Clinical Nutrition. 2005;24:848-861.