#### Handling EasyBags

#### Preparation



Wash and disinfect your hands and/or wear gloves according to your clinical protocol to reduce the risk of hand borne contamination.





Choose the prescribed product for the patient and check the expiry date in the black bar of the EasyBag.



EasyBag and the

appearance of the

or spoiled.

Check the integrity of the Shake the EasyBag well to ensure the feed is fully mixed, before connecting the giving set to the EasyBag. contents. Do not use if bag is damaged, swollen or content is coagulated

#### Connecting the giving set to the EasyBag



hanging EasyBag





tamper evident cap resealing membrane, guarantees that the







Remove the wing-shaped Close the roller clamp of Remove the protective cap from the spike of the spike to the EasyBag



# Gravity / pump assisted feeding



a gravity giving set

protocol.

Handling EasyBags (continued)



a giving set for pump assisted feeding

as needed according to the prescribed feeding





the prescribed feed flow



check the flow rate regularly and adjust the roller clamp if needed.



place the giving set into the pump, prime the line with feed to ensure no air is administered. Program the pump flow rate according to the prescribed feeding protocol.

#### Disconnecting the giving set from the EasyBag

standing EasyBag

hanging EasyBag











Close the flow on the giving set by closing the roller clamp or engaging the fixed clamp. Disconnect the giving set from the enteral feeding tube. Flush the enteral feeding tube

with water as per local





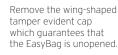
Disconnect the giving set spike from the EasyBag port and dispose of it.



the disconnected EasyBag is closed, the content is protected from oxygen and contamination due to the resealing membrane inside the

#### Bolus feeding









giving set.



Connect the syringe to Connect the spike of cap from the spike of the the bolus adapter to the the funnel adapter and port of the EasyBag. Fix draw up the formula in the screw for a tight and the syringe. safe connection.



EasyBag can stay connected until next use for a max. of 24 hours considering hygienic handling. Dispose of both after 24 hours.

### Connecting the giving set to the EasyBag (continued)



EasyBag on the infusion

(continued on back page)



Fresenius Kabi South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Reg. No.: 1998/006230/07 Stand 7, Growthpoint Business Park 162 Tonetti Street, Halfway House Extension 7, Midrand, Gauteng, 1685 PO Box 4156, Halfway House 1685 Tel: + 27 11 545 0000 Fax: + 27 11 545 0060 www.fresenius-kabi.co.za







## Fresenius Kabi Tube Feed Range





	Pharmaconutrition Malabsorption		Intensive Care & Oncology		Diabetes		Moderate Energy			High energy	High energy & high protein	Extra high energy & high protein	Paediatric		
	Intestamin®	Survimed OPD	Survimed OPD HN	Fresubin® Intensive	Supportan	Diben	Diben 1,5 kcal HP	Fresubin® Original	Fresubin® Original Fibre	Fresubin® 1200 Complete	Fresubin® Energy Fibre	Fresubin® HP Energy	Fresubin® 2 kcal HP	Frebini® Original	Frebini® Energy Fibre
Fresenius Kabi Tube Feeds	Intestamin'	Survined on the survined of th	Survined Opposit	Fresubin INTERVE	Supportan	Diben'	Diben' Lucation	Fresubin ORIGINAL	Fresubin* ORIGINA ORIG	Fresubin* 1200 Consent	Fresubin BURGY FIRE	Fresubin* he basery	Fresubin* 2 NCALIFF	Frebini Command	Frebini BNECT TRUS
Recommended for use in the following conditions	Severe or multiple trauma     Major abdominal surgery     Serious burns     Patients with limited gut tolerance     Oxidative stress	Short bowel syndrome Pancreatitis Chronic IBD Chemotherapy/ radiation-induced enteritis Intensive care After long-term PN	Catabolic patients with malabsorption Intensive care Short bowel syndrome Pancreatitis Chronic IBD Chemotherapy/radiation-induced enteritis After long-term PN Fluid restricted	<ul><li>Trauma</li><li>Surgery</li><li>Sepsis</li><li>Burns</li><li>Obese patients</li><li>Refeeding syndrome</li></ul>		Impaired glucose tolerance     Insulin resistance     Diabetes mellitus     Hyperglycaemia	Impaired glucose tolerance     Stress-induced hyperglycaemia     Diabetes mellitus	<ul> <li>Anorexia</li> <li>Loss of consciousness</li> <li>Convalescence</li> <li>Obstructions in the gastrointestinal tract</li> <li>Jejunostomy feeding</li> </ul>	Anorexia     Loss of consciousness     Convalescence     Long term tube feeding	<ul><li>Anorexia</li><li>Obese patients</li><li>Elderly</li></ul>	failure • Chronic wasting diseases • Surgery • Critical illness • Fluid restriction	<ul> <li>Chronic wasting diseases</li> <li>Poor wound healing and pressure ulcers</li> <li>Surgery</li> <li>Cardiopulmonary insufficiency</li> <li>Liver diseases</li> <li>Burns</li> </ul>	needs  • Acutely ill patients requiring volume restriction  • Patients with chronic catabolic diseases  • Patients undergoing neurological rehabilitation		<ul> <li>Failure to thrive</li> <li>Neurological impairment</li> <li>Trauma</li> <li>After surgery</li> <li>Crohn's disease</li> <li>Chronic wasting diseases</li> <li>Fluid restriction</li> </ul>
Features	<ul> <li>High in glutamine in the form of dipeptides</li> <li>(30 g/500 ml)</li> <li>High in antioxidants vitamins: C and E, β-carotene, zinc and selenium</li> <li>Contains tributyrin</li> <li>Fibre-free</li> </ul>	1 kcal/ml 100 % hydrolysed whey protein Contains MCT (1,40 g/100 ml) Contains fish oil	●High-caloric 1,33 kcal/ml ●100 % hydrolysed whey protein ●Contains MCT (1,90 g/100 ml) ●Contains fish oil ●Fibre-free	● High in protein 10 g/100 ml ●100 % whey protein hydrolysate ● Low in fat with MCT ● Modified CHO profile ● 3 g per 1 000 ml of EPA and DHA from fish oil	<ul> <li>→ High in EPA from fish oil</li> <li>→ High in fat</li> <li>→ Low in carbohydrates</li> <li>→ Low in sodium <ul> <li>(47,5 mg per 100 ml</li> <li>/4,75 mg per g of Protein)</li> <li>◆ Contains MCT</li> <li>(2,3 g/100 ml)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>NORMO-caloric         1 kcal/ml</li> <li>Rich in MUFA         (3,67 g/100 ml)</li> <li>Contains fish oil</li> <li>Low glycaemic index vitamins: C, E and β-carotene</li> <li>Contains green tea extract</li> <li>Contains mixed fibre blend</li> <li>Rich in Chromium</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>78 % of the fibre is soluble fibre</li> <li>Increased Chromium (20 µg/100 ml)</li> <li>Low in sodium</li> </ul>	○Normo-caloric 1 kcal/ml ○ Contains fish oil ○ Fibre-free	Normo-caloric 1 kcal/ml Contains fish oil Contains mixed fibre blend	1,2 kcal/ml • High in protein	<ul> <li>→ High-caloric         1,5 kcal/ml</li> <li>→ Contains fish oil</li> <li>→ Contains mixed         fibre blend</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>→High-caloric 1,5 kcal/ml</li> <li>→High in protein</li> <li>→Contains MCT (3,3 g/100 ml)</li> <li>→Contains fish oil</li> <li>→Fibre-free</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>→High-caloric 2,0 kcal/ml</li> <li>→High in protein 10 g/100 ml</li> <li>→High in MUFA (24 % of Energy)</li> <li>◆Contains MCT (2,6 g/100 ml)</li> <li>◆Low in sodium</li> </ul>	O Normo-caloric 1 kcal/ml ○ Contains MCT (0,87 g/100 ml) ○ Contains fish oil ○ Contains taurine, carnitine and inositol ○ Fibre-free	OHigh-caloric 1.5 kcal/ml OContains MCT (1,3 g/100 ml) OContains fish oil OContains taurine, carnitine and inositol OContains mixed fibre blend
ω-6:ω-3	-	3,5:1	3,7:1	0,5:1	1,5:1	3:1	2,4:1	2,2:1	2,2:1	2,3:1	2,2:1	4:1	2,3:1	1,8:1	1,9:1
Energy (kcal)	59	100	133	122	150	100	Values per 1	100 ml	100	120	150	150	200	100	150
Protein (g)	10,6 (Glutamine 6 g)	4,5	6,7	10,0	10,0	4,5	7,5	3,8	3,8	6,0	5,6	7,5	10	2,5	3,8
CHO (g)	3,75	14,3	18,3	12,9	12,0	8,1	13,1	14,0	13,0	14,0	18,0	17,0	17,5	12,5	18,1
Fat (g)	0,2	2,8	3,7	3,2	6,7	5,0	7,0	3,3	3,3	4,1	5,8	5,8	10	4,4	6,7
Fibre (g)	0	< 0,1	< O,1	0,64	1,2	2,4	2,3	0,1	1,5	2,0	1,5	0	0	0	1,1
RDA for Micronutrients Reached (ml)	Not suitable as a sole source of nutrition	≥1500	≥1000	≥1000	≥ 500	≥1350	≥1000	≥1500	≥1500	≥1000	≥1500	≥1500	≥1000	1000 - 2000*	1000 - 2000*
Vit. D <sub>3</sub> (μg)	-	1,0	1,5	2,0	2,5	1,1	2,0	1,3	1,3	2,0	1,3	1,3	2,0	1,0	1,5

Abbreviations:

CHO = Carbohydrates; RDA = Recommended Daily Allowance; EPA = Eicosapentaenoic Acid; DHA = Docosahexaenoic Acid; MCT = Medium Chain Triglycerides;

SIRS = Systemic inflammatory Response Syndrome; IBD = Inflammatory Bowel Disease; PN = Parenteral Nutrition; MUFA = Monounsaturated Fatty Acids.

\*Depending on age of child.