











neoGASTRIC

Training Package for Continuing Care Sites





- neoGASTRIC Key Staff
- Background
- neoGASTRIC trial
- Role of Continuing Care Sites
- Supporting Documents
- Key contacts













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neoGASTRIC background



The neoGASTRIC Trial

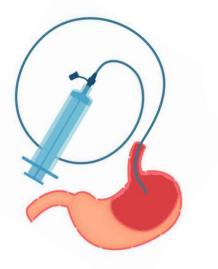
Avoiding routine gastric residual volume measurements in neonatal critical care.

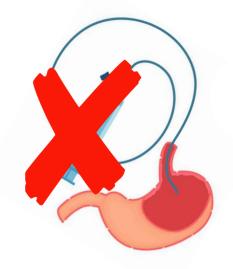
A multi-centre, pragmatic, unblended, 2-arm, parallel group, opt-out, randomised controlled trial, with an internal pilot (and embedded process evaluation), and an integrated health economic analysis.

The Intervention

Gastric Residual Volume

Routine Measurement of **No Routine measurement** of Gastric Residual Volume







Studies have shown GRV can be unreliable...

- Aspirating stomach contents (measuring GRV) is not an accurate or reliable indicator of gastric volume gastric enzymes also contribute to total fluid volume and does not guarantee gastric emptiness
- The amount obtained is dependent on the aspiration technique, gastric tube size, the consistency of the stomach contents, patient's position and/or tube position in stomach

The neoGASTRIC Trial

- Population = preterm infants <34+0 weeks
- Sample Size = 7,040 babies
- Duration = 50 months (Aug 2022 Oct 2026)
- Recruitment = 36 months (Mar 2023 Mar 2026
- Sites = 40-50 across UK and Australia.

Babies already recruited to neoGASTRIC

Inclusion criteria

- ✓ <34 weeks gestation</p>
- Nasogastric or orogastric tube in place

Exclusion criteria

- Infant has received more than 15 ml/kg/day of milk for more than 24 hours
- × Gastrointestinal surgical condition
- × Major congenital abnormalities
- No realistic prospect of survival
- × Parent opted out

The routine measurement of gastric residual volume (GRV) is to:

- Aspirate the whole stomach content
- Routine measuring of this stomach content every 4-6 hours to guide enteral feeding

IT IS NOT.....

• Aspirating a small amount (e.g. 0.5ml) to confirm feeding tube position, and testing pH

Please still check tube position – it is a clinical requirement!

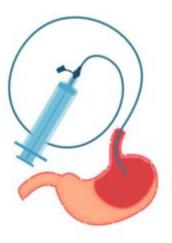


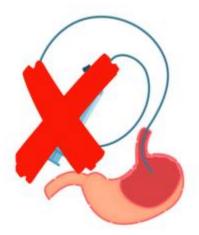
The Role of Continuing Care Sites



Roles of Continuing Care Sites

 Continue with the allocated intervention until the infant is discharged home or reaches 44+0 gestational weeks +days (whichever is sooner)







Roles of Continuing Care Sites

- 2. Complete the Daily Feed Log for all infants regardless of intervention until infant reaches 14 days since randomisation.
 - If the baby completes day 14 and has not been on full feeds for three consecutive days then move onto Day 15+ feed log.
 - Feed logs only stop once baby completes 14 days since randomisation and reaches full feeds for three consecutive days.
 - If the baby reaches full feeds before they complete 14 days since randomisation, the feed logs should not be stopped and should be carried on until they reach day 14.

*There is a Daily Feed Log for days 1 – 14 and another for days 15+

Full feeds: defined as tolerating 150 ml/kg/day (at least 145 ml/kg/day) including breastfeeding where total milk is considered equivalent to full enteral feeds

Role of Continuing Care Sites

3. If the baby moves to another unit, or when baby goes home, please complete the paper transfer and discharge form. Please **inform the recruiting site** accordingly

4. If required, **complete relevant reporting forms** e.g. Infection & Gut Signs Form, Incident Form, SAE Form.

5. Securely return all completed data collection forms to the recruiting site via secure email for data entry - see the Parent Information Sheet (PIS) for contact details. You can also contact the neogastric team via email to obtain this information

Key Paper Data Entry Forms

Daily Feed Log (Days 1 – 14)

Hospital & Transfer Discharge form





Continuation of care & adhering to the trial arm



GCP, CVs & Delegation Log

- These are not required as data entry will be carried out by the recruiting site.
- Continuing care sites only enter data on the paper version and individuals entering data are not required have GCP.

Principal Investigator

• PI is not required to be a doctor, an experience research nurse can be assigned as PI. However, a doctor is required to assess SAEs and to make any relevant clinical decisions.

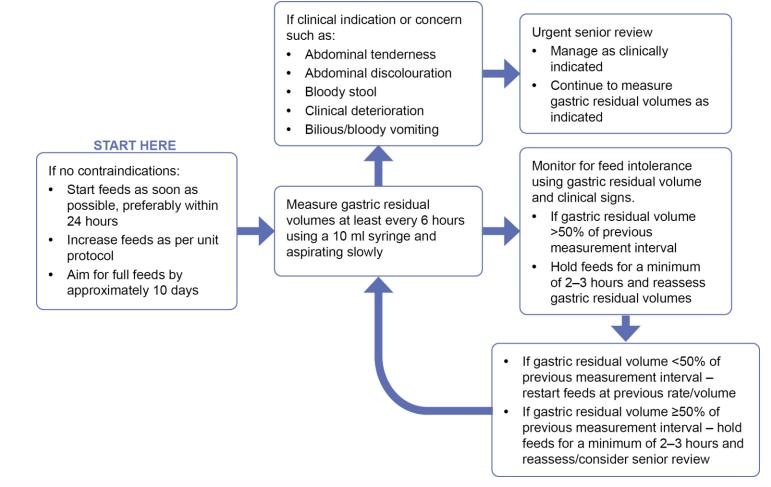
If the infant is on the Routine GRV Measurement Arm

- **GRV should ideally be routinely measured 4-6 hourly** to guide enteral feeding.
- Use local guideline for management if available.

If serious clinical concerns -> urgent senior review



Suggested management within the Routine, up to 6 hourly, measurement of gastric residual volumes pathway



If the infant is on the No GRV Measurement Arm

- **<u>DO NOT</u>** routinely measure GRV
- Confirm feeding tube position using pH paper and NGT length – <u>DO NOT</u> aspirate the whole stomach contents
- If clinical signs of **feed intolerance** do occur and other causes are ruled out:
 - Discuss this with a senior clinical colleague before a decision is made.

!! In acute deterioration urgent aspiration
of stomach contents should be done if indicated !!

Suggested management within the No routine measurement of gastric residual volumes pathway

If clinical indication or concern such as:

- Abdominal tenderness
- Abdominal discolouration
- Bloody stool
- Clinical deterioration
- Bilious/bloody vomiting

Urgent senior review

- Manage as clinically indicated
- Measure gastric residual volumes if indicated

START HERE

If no contraindications:

- Start feeds as soon as possible, preferably within 24 hours
- Increase feeds as per unit protocol
- Aim for full feeds by approximately 10 days

Monitor for feed intolerance:

- Vomiting
- Abdominal distension/ tenderness

Do not measure gastric residual volumes

If feed intolerance agreed

- Stop feeds for a minimum of 2–3 hours and then reassess clinical signs
- If signs resolved restart feeds at previous rate and quantity

Do not measure gastric residual volumes

If signs of feed intolerance reassess/consider senior review



Supporting Documents





Transfer Packs

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Supporting Documents (Provided within Transfer Pack)

- Parent Information Sheet (PIS)
- neoGASTRIC Protocol Summary
- Data Collection Forms
- Guidance Sheets
- Cot Cards and trial stickers
- SAE and Incident Forms
- Key Contacts

Data Collection Forms

All data collection forms will be provided.

These will include:

- Feed Log, main data collection form
 - Days 1 14
 - Days 15+
- Transfer/Discharge form
- Infection & Gut Signs form (if necessary)
- Withdrawal & Discontinuation form

Please note that you may be required to complete feed log 3 (72 days +) if the infant has not reached full feeds by day 72. Only, a few babies are likely to still not have reached full feeds after 72 days.

Please see Guidance Sheet 11. For Continuing Care Sites – provided in the Transfer Pack

Guidance Sheets

All the necessary Guidance Sheets will be provided.

These will include:

- 1. neoGASTRIC trial one-page summary
- 5. Daily feed log
- 6a. Transfer of infants
- 7. Withdrawals/Discontinuation
- 11. For Continuing Care Sites
- 8. SAE & Incident Reporting
- 9. Emergency Queries

Supporting Documents at cot side

Cot cards

Tube labels

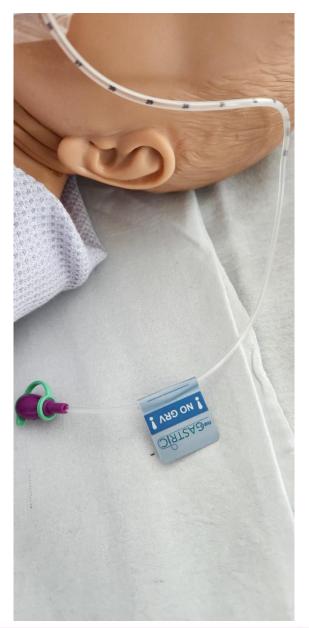


Stickers











Safety reporting

 All Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) that are deemed reportable – see next slides and Protocol – must be reported as soon as possible.

• For neoGASTRIC <u>only adverse events</u> identified as serious will be recorded.

See Guidance Sheet 11 for full information



Foreseeable SAEs which do not require reporting via an SAE form

The following events are expected in the population and will be collected as outcomes, therefore **do not** require reporting as SAEs:

- 1. Death (unless cause not anticipated in this population)
- 2. Necrotising enterocolitis or gastrointestinal perforation
- 3. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia or chronic lung disease
- 4. Late-onset infection
- 5. Brain injury on imaging: intraventricular haemorrhage grade 3 or 4 and/or cystic periventricular leukomalacia

Foreseeable SAEs relating to known complication(s) of prematurity

- Any serious event that is deemed by a doctor to be...
 - $_{\odot}$ a known complication of prematurity
 - o at that gestational age
 - ...should not be reported as an SAE

However do record in the infant's medical notes, as per usual practice.

- Only report if considered causally related to the allocated pathway of care
- Any other SAEs are classed as unforeseeable SAEs and must be reported

Key Contacts & Support

The recruiting site who transferred the infant should be a key contact
 See the Transfer Pack for contact details

 The neoGASTRIC Coordinating Centre – neogastric@npeu.ox.ac.uk

neoGASTRIC website

https://www.npeu.ox.ac.uk/neogastric

The website provides:

- General overview of the study for both parents and clinical staff
- Parent information sheets (PIS)
- Site information

 Names of key staff



Thank you!

Please feel free to email <u>neogastric@npeu.ox.ac.uk</u> if you have any questions or would like more information.



