











### 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 Key Staff

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# neoGASTRIC background



## The neoGASTRIC Trial

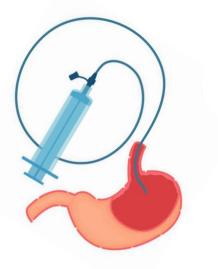
Avoiding routine gastric residual volume measurements in neonatal critical care.

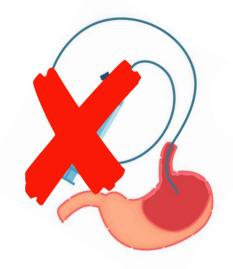
A multi-centre, pragmatic, unblended, 2-arm, parallel group, opt-out, randomised controlled trial, with an internal pilot (and embedded process evaluation), and an integrated health economic analysis.

## **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!

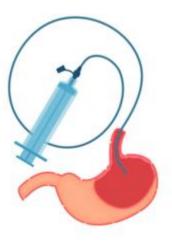


# The Role of Continuing Care Sites



# **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

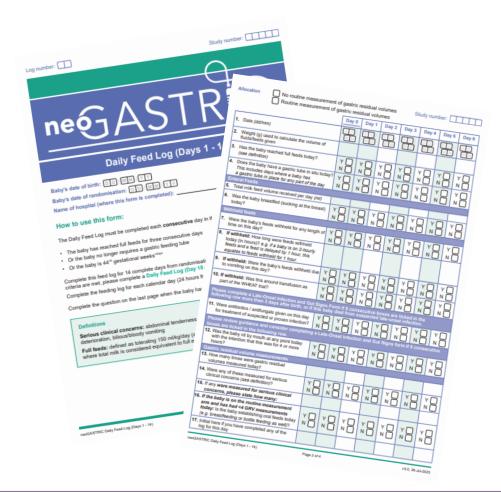
4. If required, **complete relevant reporting forms** e.g. Infection & Gut Signs Form, Incident Form, SAE Form.

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.

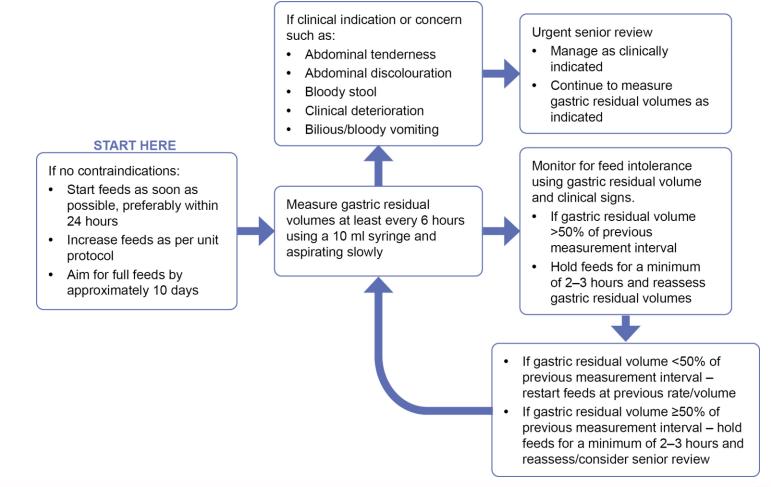
# If the infant is on the Routine GRV Measurement Arm

- **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

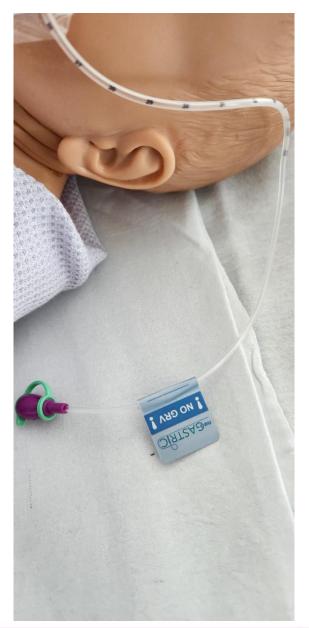


Stickers











# **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.



