

Percutaneous Gastrostomy or Jejunostomy Tube Check			
PURPOSE / CLINICAL INDICATION:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate percutaneous gastrostomytube Evaluate percutaneous jejunostomytube Confirm correct tube placement and evaluate for possible contrast leak 			
SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS / CONTRAINDICATIONS:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For portable studies, if a lateral view is not included, an anterior leak cannot be excluded. 			
	ORDERABLE NAME:	EPIC BUTTON NAME:	NOTES:
UTSW	XR Gastrostomy Tube Check XR Gastrografin Tube Check		
PHHS	XR Gastrointestinal Tube Check		
EQUIPMENT / SUPPLIES / CONTRAST:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water soluble contrast 			
PATIENT PREPARATION:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None For ICU patients who cannot safely travel to radiology department, exam can be performed by technologists who inject contrast and obtain necessary portable images. 			
PROCEDURE IN BRIEF:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Images obtained after water soluble contrast injection can be performed in the radiology department or using portable images. 			
COMPLETE PROCEDURE TECHNIQUE:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental exam: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Gastrostomy tube <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scout image over the stomach and upper abdomen (overhead and fluoroscopic images) Hand injection of 50 cc of contrast through syringe. Monitor ease of contrast instillation under intermittent fluoroscopy. Obtain static images in frontal and lateral (right decubitus) positions Document any leakage of contrast with additional images Preferred end point is passage of contrast into the duodenum – delayed frontal image Flush catheter/tube with 20 cc of saline/water For Jejunostomy tube – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain scout image Injection of water soluble contrast. Hand injection of 50 cc of contrast through syringe. Monitor ease of contrast instillation under intermittent fluoroscopy. Obtain static images in frontal and lateral positions Document any leakage of contrast with additional images Evaluate small bowel motility under fluoroscopy Evaluate for position of the tube and possible leak Flush catheter/tube with 20 cc of saline/water Portable exam: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Gastrostomy tube: 			

- Use 50 cc water soluble contrast
- Scout portable image over the stomach and upper abdomen prior to contrast injection
- Hand injection of contrast through syringe. Monitor ease of contrast instillation.
- Obtain portable frontal image once the contrast injection is completed
- Turn the patient to right lateral decubitus (preferred) or right posterior oblique positions if the patient can tolerate and assistance for positioning can be obtained.
- Portable images in frontal and lateral (right decubitus) positions about 2 minutes after contrast injection completion.
 - For patient who cannot be turned to either right lateral decubitus or right posterior oblique – obtain a 3 minute delayed (after contrast injection) supine image.
- Flush catheter/tube with 20 cc saline/water
- For Jejunostomy tube –
 - Obtain scout image
 - Injection of 50 cc water soluble contrast
 - Obtain an image right after completion of contrast injection.
 - Portable images in right posterior oblique and supine positions (2 images) about 2 minutes after contrast injection completion.
 - For patient who cannot be turned to either right lateral decubitus or right posterior oblique – obtain a 3 minute delayed (after contrast injection) supine image.
 - Flush catheter/tube with 20 cc saline/water

IMAGE DOCUMENTATION:

- Departmental exam
 - Gastrostomy tube
 - Scout frontal upper abdomen
 - Frontal and lateral (right decubitus) post injection
 - Delayed frontal image
 - Document any leakage of contrast with additional images
 - Jejunostomy tube
 - Scout frontal
 - Frontal and lateral post injection
 - Document any leakage of contrast with additional images
- Portable exam
 - Gastrostomy tube
 - Scout frontal upper abdomen
 - Frontal immediate post injection
 - Frontal and lateral (right decubitus) 2 minutes post injection
 - If patient cannot be turned right lateral or RPO, then delayed frontal image 3 minutes post injection
 - Jejunostomy tube
 - Scout frontal
 - Frontal immediate post injection
 - Frontal, oblique 2 minutes post injection

ADDITIONAL WORKFLOW STEPS:

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REFERENCES:	
• General Fluoroscopy Considerations	
• Procedure Contrast Grid	
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