Treatment

Review: continuous nasogastric milk feeding leads to a longer time to reach full feeds in premature infants < 1500 g


QUESTION: In premature infants weighing < 1500 g, how effective is continuous compared with intermittent bolus nasogastric milk feeding?

Data sources
Studies were identified by searching Medline, CINAHL, HealthSTAR, and the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register up to June 2000; and by reviewing abstracts, conference proceedings, and references from relevant publications.

Study selection
Studies were selected if they were randomised or quasi-randomised controlled trials that enrolled infants < 1500 g with no major congenital anomalies that might interfere with feeding tolerance; evaluated continuous nasogastric compared with intermittent bolus tube feedings of breast milk or formula; and assessed days to full feeds, feeding tolerance, time to regain birth weight, somatic growth, days to discharge, or complications such as necrotising enterocolitis and apnoea.

Data extraction
2 reviewers independently extracted data on methodological quality, patient characteristics, intervention type, and outcomes.

Main results
5 studies met the selection criteria and were included in the review. Meta-analysis of data from 4 trials showed that it took infants longer to reach full feeds when fed by continuous tube feeding than with intermittent bolus milk feedings. The discussion of the risks and benefits of continuous versus bolus feedings is thought provoking for clinicians. Although the clinical effect is unclear, additional theoretical concerns about continuous feedings include the loss of fat and protein nutrients in the tubing, risk of bacterial proliferation, and the potential for toxic effects from prolonged light exposure and resultant lipid peroxidation. 1-4

The quality of this review is influenced by the individual studies, which had small sample sizes, inadequate numbers for subgroup analysis, and key differences in the initiation, advancement, and withholding of feedings. Clinically relevant outcome data (days to full feedings and growth) are difficult to interpret given differences in the definition of full feedings (70 kcal/kg to 100 kcal/kg). It is unclear whether differences in growth (or lack thereof) can be attributed to the feeding method or to the targeted caloric intake. Necrotising enterocolitis was identified as an outcome measure, but none of the studies was sufficiently powered to detect changes in this infrequent but clinically important event.

This review shows the wide variation in feeding practices, driven to a large degree by individual clinician preferences; however, it fails to define the premature infant’s tolerance of continuous versus bolus feedings. The authors’ conclusion that recommendations about preferred feeding practices cannot be made at this time is sound.

The methodological perils of feeding studies are clear. The large number of variables that should be controlled in future clinical trials is illustrative. At a minimum, studies should strive for the following: randomisation; stratification of groups by feeding type; power analysis to identify a sample size sufficient to detect differences in outcome variables of interest (eg, necrotising enterocolitis); control for age of feeding initiation, rate of bolus feedings, in situ versus intermittent tube placement, non-nutritive sucking, and illness severity; and adoption of strict protocols for withholding feedings.

MADGE E BUTS-FRANK, RNC, ARNP, MS
Editor in Chief
Advances in Neonatal Care: The Official Journal of the National Association of Neonatal Nurses
Hanover, New Hampshire, USA

Outcomes Weighted mean difference (95% CI)
---
Days to full feeds 3.0 (0.7 to 5.2)†
Days to regain birth weight –0.6 (–1.8 to 0.6)
Weight gain (g/kg/d) –1.1 (–2.3 to 0.03)
Length gain (cm/wk) 0.1 (0.01 to 0.2)
Head circumference gain (cm/wk) –0.03 (–0.1 to 0.04)
Triceps skinfold thickness (mm/wk) 0 (–0.1 to 0.1)
Days to discharge –1.9 (–8.3 to 4.4)

†Statistically significant.