**Nutrition Support Terminology and Abbreviations**

**Terminology**

Aspiration- breathing in a foreign object into the lungs

bolus feeding – tube feed is more concentrated dose rather than spread out, several times a day (larger amounts)

clear liquid diet- diet consists of liquids, that contributes to minimal residue on the GI tract (includes water, Jell-O, broth, ginger ale)

closed system- prefilled container with sterilized tube feeding product that is spiked with tubing and attached to the enteral access

colonocyte- epithelial cell of the large intestine or colon

crystalline amino acid- part of the basic TPN system, salt like, NH2 replaces H

continuous feeding- administration formula for 10-24 hours per day, uses a pump to control feed rate

elemental formula- hypoallergenic infant formula made from individual amino acids

enteral feeding- feeding into the GI tract using a tube, catheter or stoma that delivers nutrients without using oral cavity

full liquid diet- diet of only liquids. Allowed to have all clear liquids plus milk, ice-cream, yogurt, and nutritional supplements

gastrostomy- surgical opening in the stomach

hepatic steatosis- accumulation of fat in the tissue of the liver

hydrophilic- water loving

hyperosmolar- concentrated fluids that has a higher osmolality than body fluids

intermittent feeding- administration of formula several times daily in small amounts

implantable port- intravenous access device that is under the skin, is place in the vein on the upper chest wall and exits the body near the xyphoid process, axilla or abdominal wall

iso-‐osmolar (isotonic)- the same osmolality as body fluids

jejunostomy- tube delivering feedings through the abdominal wall to the jejunum

medical food- food administered under the supervision of a physician and intended for the specific dietary management of a disease for which distinctive nutritional requirements are established

modular product- single macronutrients used to argument oral feedings. This does not provide a source of micronutrients

nasogastric- tube from the nose to the stomach which is for short term use

orogastric- tube from the mouth to the stomach

osmolality- number of water- attracting particles per weight of water in kilograms

osmolarity- number of millimoles of liquid or solid in a liter of solution

ostomy- an artificial opening created by surgical procedures

refeeding syndrome- metabolic alterations that may occur during nutritional repletion of starved patients

semi-‐elemental formula- nutritionally complete but is broken down into peptides of varying lengths, simple sugars, glucose polymers, starch and fat

stylet- wire placed in catheter or enteral tube that allows the tube to maintain its shape during insertion

three-‐in–one system- nutrient solution containing dextrose, amino acids and lipids

tube feeding syndrome- occurs when there is excessive protein and inadequate water

tunnel catheter- intravenous access device that is placed in the vein on the upper chest wall and exits the body near the xyphid process, axilla, or abdominal wall

two-‐in-‐one system- nutrient solution with amino acids and dextrose

viscosity- thickness of a liquid

**Abbreviations**

ASPEN- American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition

CATI- chloramphenicol acetyltransferase

CVC- central venous catheter

CVN- central venous nutrition

EN- enteral nutrition

FOS- fructooligosaccharides

IVH- intravenous hyperalimentation

JCAHO- Joint commission on accreditation of health care organizations

JPEN- journal of parenteral and enteral nutrition

LCFA- long chain fatty acids

MCFA- medium chain fatty acids

MCT- medium chain triglycerides

NDT- nephrology dialysis transplantation

NPO- nil per os “nothing per mouth”

PEG- percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy

PICC- peripherally inserted central catheter

PN- parenteral nutrition

PPN- peripheral parenteral nutrition

PVN- paraventricular

SCFA- short chain fatty acids

SNS- sympathetic nervous system

TPN- total parenteral nutrition