

ABSTRACT

This thesis is focused on enteral nutrition. This issue is an integral part of intensive and resuscitation care, but it is also a part of standard and follow-up care. There are more and more new resources and the products for enteral nutrition are improving.

The theoretical part deals with malnutrition, discusses the different components of nutrition. Much of the thesis forms ways of application of nutrition. The issue is a nasogastric tube, a nasojejunal tube, percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy, percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy, feeding button or sipping. There are further expanded the introductions, nursing care, indications and contraindications of these options. The following chapters analyse the modes of enteral feeding, advantages and disadvantages of enteral nutrition compared to parenteral.

The practical part is focused on research using anonymous questionnaires in the area of enteral nutrition. The survey was conducted in four departments of three teaching hospitals in Prague. It was focused on nurses and paramedics in medical intensive metabolic care units. The survey had 73 respondents. The aim was to identify the mode of feeding that nurses prefer and how they apply it, analyze the extent to which the nurses actively involve themselves in this, how they are oriented in preparations and whether they care for a nasogastric and nasojejunal tube properly. The results are shown in tables and graphs then verbally evaluated. The investigation showed that the preferred mode is the continuous tradition. Further, the investigation demonstrated that nurses do not engage too actively and are not interested in expansion of their competencies in this area. Their orientation in preparations and nursing care did not come out satisfactorily. In conclusion, there are described recommendations that emerged from the gained information.

Keywords

Enteral nutrition, nasogastric tube, nasojejunal tube, percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy, percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy, sipping.