

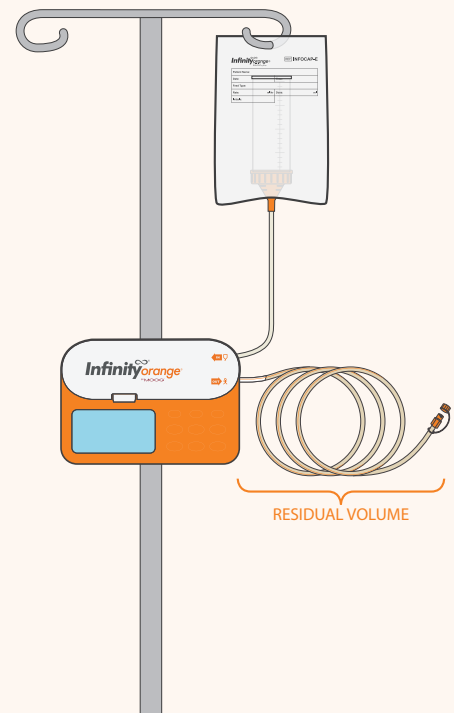
The following information is intended to provide a solid starting point for using the Infinity Orange Small Volume Enteral Feeding Pump in the NICU. For additional information, please contact Moog's clinical support team at 800.970.2337. We are available to answer your questions 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

### When filling the feeding set, how much overflow is needed?

The goal is to waste as little breast milk as possible during feeding. When adding milk to the feeding set, you must account for the residual fluid left in the downstream tubing when the feed is finished by adding a little of extra overflow fluid. This is especially important for volume-sensitive patients.

The amount of residual downstream fluid in Infinity Orange feeding sets, which is measured from the end of the pump cassette to the end of the tubing, is **1.5 mL**. Use the calculation below to determine how much overflow fluid to add to the feeding set. The example below assumes a desired feeding volume of 60 mL.

<b>60 mL</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>1.5 mL</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>61.5 mL</b>
Total desired feeding volume		Residual downstream fluid		Minimum fluid required in the feeding set



### Tips for priming the feeding set

When the milk bank provides the exact amount of milk prescribed **plus the 1.5 mL in overflow**, it is very important to not accidentally prime any milk out of the end of the feeding set during the priming process.

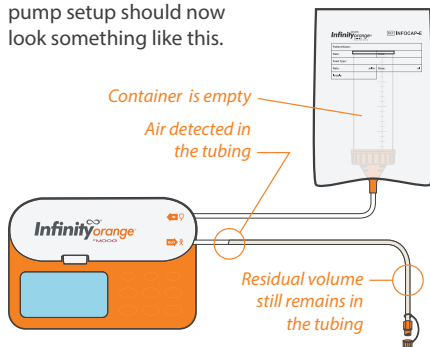
If you want a refresher of how to auto prime the Infinity Orange feeding set, scan or click the QR code shown to the left.

# When feeding is done

If the exact prescribed amount of milk **plus the 1.5 mL in overfill** was added to the feeding set, the pump may alarm **NO FOOD** or **DOSE DONE** at the end of the feeding. Here is why either alarm may sound. For this example, a dose of 60 mL is to be delivered.

The **NO FOOD** alarm occurs because the pump has detected air in the tubing.

Since the **60 mL dose plus the 1.5 mL in overfill** was added to the feeding set, the **NO FOOD** alarm indicates that the pump delivered 60 mL, leaving only the 1.5 mL overfill in the downstream tubing. The pump setup should now look something like this.



The **DOSE DONE** alarm occurs when the pump's volume counter reaches the programmed dose to be delivered.

Since the **60 mL dose plus the 1.5 mL in overfill** was added to the feeding set, the **DOSE DONE** alarm indicates that the pump has delivered 60 mL, ± 5%. The table below provides details as to what may have actually been delivered.

Programmed dose	<b>60 mL</b>
Accuracy variation	<b>± 5%, or 3 mL</b> (± 5% of 60 mL = 3 mL)
Pump display	<b>60 mL delivered</b>
Actual milk delivered	<b>Between 57 - 60 mL*</b>

\*Since 60 mL + 1.5 mL was initially placed in the feeding set, the most that could be fed is 60 mL. If additional formula was placed in the feeding set, between 57 - 63 mL could have been fed.

Although the pump says 60 mL of milk was delivered, the actual amount delivered could be between 57 and 60 mL. It is important to visually inspect the feeding set to estimate how much was actually fed.

*If milk remains in the upstream tubing after the DOSE DONE alarm sounds, this indicates that less milk was fed to the patient than prescribed. You must restart the feed and continue until the original prescribed amount has been delivered, and only the 1.5 mL overfill remains in the downstream tubing. Do this by programming a new dose on the pump and begin feeding again. This time NO FOOD will likely alarm when all milk has been delivered from the feeding set, as shown in the image to the left.*

## Programming a feed over time

Enteral feeding pumps are programmed to feed in mL per hour. The steps below show how to determine the delivery rate to program on the pump.

- Step 1:** Calculate the time multiplier  
**Equation:** 60 minutes / feeding duration = multiplier
- Step 2:** Calculate the rate to program on the pump (in mL / hr)  
**Equation:** feeding volume x multiplier = pump rate in mL / hr

Consider this example of feeding 15 mL over 20 minutes:

<b>60</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>3</b>
Minutes in an hour		Feeding duration (in minutes)		Multiplier

<b>15</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>45</b>
Feeding volume (in mL)		Multiplier (calculated above)		mL / hr

*The pump should be set to a rate of 45 mL / hr in order to deliver the dose of 15 mL in 20 minutes.*

## Cheat sheet for calculating mL / hr

The table below shows a variety of pump rate calculations for different feeding durations. In all of the examples below, a 15 mL feeding volume is assumed.

Feeding duration	Calculate multiplier	Calculate rate to program on pump
15 minutes	60 min / 15 min = 4	15 mL x 4 = <b>60 mL / hr</b>
20 minutes	60 min / 20 min = 3	15 mL x 3 = <b>45 mL / hr</b>
30 minutes	60 min / 30 min = 2	15 mL x 2 = <b>30 mL / hr</b>
45 minutes	60 min / 45 min = 1.33	15 mL x 1.33 = <b>20 mL / hr**</b>
60 minutes	60 min / 60 min = 1	15 mL x 1 = <b>15 mL / hr</b>
90 minutes	60 min / 90 min = 0.66	15 mL x 0.66 = <b>10 mL / hr**</b>
120 minutes	60 min / 120 min = 0.5	15 mL x 0.5 = <b>8 mL / hr**</b>

**\*\* Rounding rules for calculated mL / hr:**

- If < 0.5 mL / hr = round down to a whole number
- If > 0.5 mL / hr and volume > 10 mL / hr = round up to a whole number
- If > 0.5 mL / hr and volume < 10 mL / hr = round to the tenth



Speak live with a Moog Clinical Representative for pump questions and troubleshooting guidance 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.  
**Clinical & Customer Support 800.970.2337**  
 Visit [moogmedical.com](http://moogmedical.com) for additional information

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