



RankenJordan
PEDIATRIC BRIDGE HOSPITAL

Jejunal button/J-Button

What is a jejunal button/J button?

- A J-button is a feeding tube that is placed by a surgeon. goes through your child's skin on their abdomen and enters the stomach. It extends through the stomach to the small intestine (jejunum).
- This button allows your child to get liquid food and medicine directly into the small intestine where it is absorbed and used by the body.
- The button lies flat against your child's skin and an extension set/extension tube is connected to provide feedings and medicine through the tube.

Why does my child have a J-button?

- Your child needs formula through a feeding tube to get enough nutrition to grow and be healthy since he/she is not able to eat enough by mouth.
- Your child may not be able to tolerate feedings going directly into their stomach; therefore, the jejunal tube can be used to deliver feedings directly into the small intestine.
- You may also need to give your child medicine through the J-button.
- A J-button does not need to be permanent. If your child starts to eat and is eating enough by mouth, your child's doctor may decide the J-tube can come out.

How do I attach and remove the extension tubing on the button?

- Your child's J-button has one port. An extension set/extension tube is connected to the port to give feedings or medicines to your child. The extension set is removed when your child is not getting a tube feeding, flush, or medicines in the tube.

Extension Set



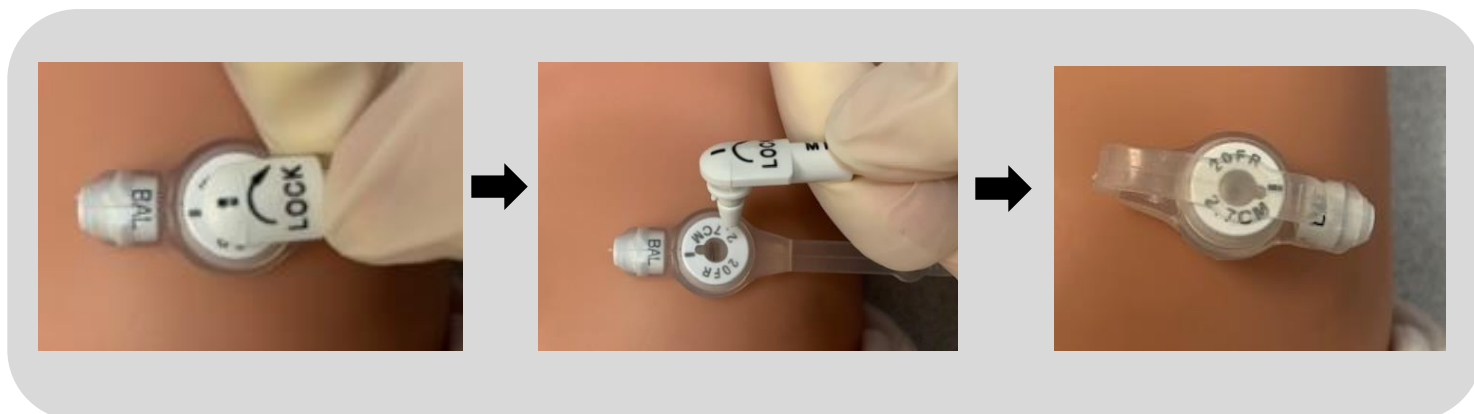
- **How to attach the J-tube extension set:**

1. Fill the extension set with water or formula before attaching it to the button. You do not want to push air into your child's stomach.
2. Clamp the extension set.
3. Hold onto the button with one hand and lift the attached plug on the port with your other hand.
4. Line up the black line on the extension set with the black line on the button.
5. Gently push the extension set into the button.
6. Turn the extension set clockwise to lock it into place.
7. Use the extension set to give formula or medicine to your child.
8. Remove the extension set when you are not using it.



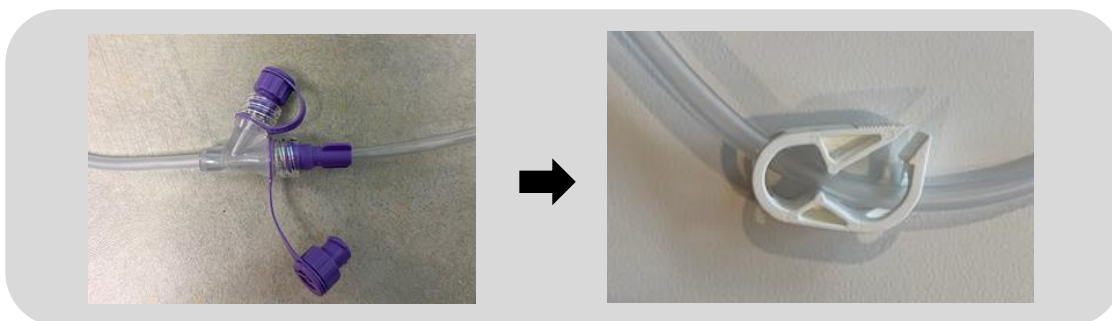
- **How to remove the J-tube extension set:**

1. Clamp the extension set.
2. Hold the button in place with one hand.
3. With the other hand, turn the extension set until the black line on the tube lines up with the black line on the button.
4. Gently lift up to separate the extension set from the button.
5. Use the attached plug to close the button.
6. Use the attached plug to close the button.



How do I feed my child formula over a feeding pump?

1. Wash hands
2. Gather supplies.
 - a. Formula –
 - i. Type _____
 - ii. Amount _____ mL
 - iii. To run over _____ hours
 - b. Measuring cup
 - c. Feeding bag
 - d. Feeding pump
 - e. 10 mL syringe
 - f. Water for flush - _____ mL
 - g. Extension set for button.
3. Open feeding bag and pour formula into bag (the ordered amount of formula plus an additional 20-30 mL of formula to prime the feeding bag's tube).
4. Prime the formula through the tubing by gently pinching the valve in the feeding tubing. If formula is thick or does not flow, you can prime the tubing on the feeding pump.
 - a. To prime on the feeding pump – insert the feeding bag cartridge into the feeding pump. Press and hold the “Prime” button until the formula reaches the tip of the tube.
5. Attach the extension set into the button as explained above.
6. Connect the tip of the feeding bag tubing to a port of the extension set and unclamp the extension set.



7. Set the pump rate and volume to deliver the correct amount of formula over the ordered time.
 - a. If your child's feed is continuous, it is recommended that you set the pump to run for 4 hours at a time. Every 4 hours you will rinse the feeding bag and refill with formula, prime fresh formula through the tubing, and restart the tube feed as described above.
8. Press “start” on the pump.

When the feeding is over:

1. Check the pump volume to ensure your child received the correct amount of formula.
2. Turn the pump “off”.
3. Disconnect the feeding bag tube from the extension set.
4. Draw up the water flush into a syringe.
5. Open a port and insert the syringe tip.
6. Unclamp the extension set.
7. Slowly push the water flush into the extension set.
8. Clamp the extension set.
9. Remove the flush syringe.
10. Replace the cap on the port.
11. Remove the extension set from the J-button as explained above.



** If your child gets a large water flush you may need to put the water in the feeding bag and run the flush over the pump

***Giving your child a large amount of formula or water with a syringe over a short period of time into the jejunum can cause abdominal discomfort.

Skin care for your child’s J- button:

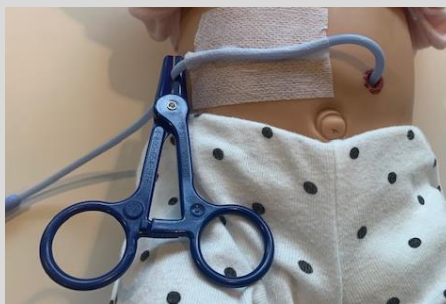
- Clean the skin around the G- button daily with soap and warm water.
- Check the site daily for:
 - Drainage
 - redness larger than a quarter
 - rashes,
 - swelling
- Do not turn/twist your child’s J-button.
- Your child’s doctor may tell you to put a dressing around your child’s G-button.

Your child’s G-button dressing: _____

What to do if the tube comes out:

- The tube must be replaced at the hospital.
- Before taking your child to the hospital, insert a foley catheter in the J-button stoma. This will keep the stoma open for easier reinsertion of the J-button.

1. Gather supplies:
 - a. Foley catheter - _____ French
 - b. Water soluble lubricant
 - c. Blue clamp
 - d. Tape
2. Lubricate the foley catheter.
3. Insert the foley catheter a couple of inches into the J-button stoma.
4. Do not inflate the balloon.
5. Tape the foley catheter to your child's abdomen to keep it in place.
6. Clamp the foley with a blue clamp to keep it from leaking stomach contents.
7. Notify your child's doctor right away for further instructions.
8. Do not flush or feed your child through the foley catheter at this time.



When the call the doctor:

- If the tube comes out.
- Bleeding around the stoma.
- If the tube becomes clogged.
- Drainage, redness larger than a quarter, rashes, or swelling.

This document contains information and/or instructional materials developed by Ranken Jordan Pediatric Bridge Hospital. This content does not replace medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Talk to your child's health care provider if you have any questions about this document, your child's condition, or your child's treatment plan. If your child is not a Ranken Jordan Pediatric Bridge Hospital patient, this document does not create a doctor-patient relationship between your child and Ranken Jordan Pediatric Bridge Hospital.