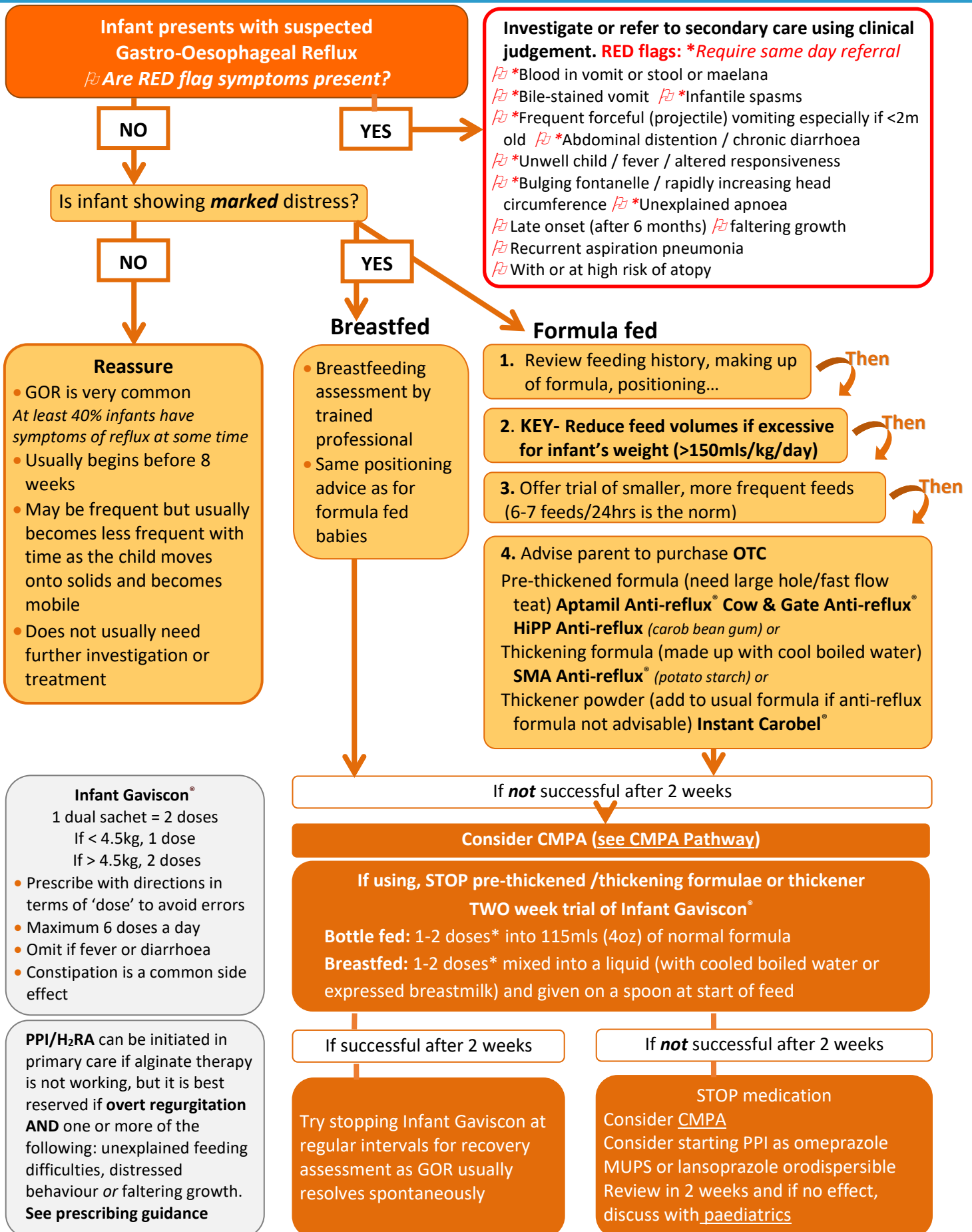


Managing Gastro-Oesophageal Reflux (GOR) in Infants Pathway



Prescribing Guidance

PPI Administration

- **Omeprazole MUPS:** www.medicinesforchildren.org.uk/medicines/omeprazole-for-gastro-oesophageal-reflux-disease-gord/
- **Lansoprazole Orodispersable**

Administration to children under 1 year who are not spoon fed:

- 1) Take the oral syringe and pull the plunger out of the barrel.
- 2) Take lansoprazole mg orodispersible tablet(s) and place inside the barrel of the oral syringe. Do not crush the tablet.
- 3) If a 7.5mg dose (half a tablet) or 3.75mg (quarter of a tablet) is required, cut a 15mg tablet in half or quarters using the tablet splitter / cutter provided as directed.
- 4) Replace plunger and draw up 10ml of water (tap water should be boiled and cooled for children under 6 months of age).
- 5) Gently shake the oral syringe until a very cloudy mixture is created. This may take 5 to 10 minutes. The orodispersible tablets 'disperse' or breakdown into pellets, rather than dissolving completely. This is why it is not possible to dissolve a whole tablet in 10ml of water and then use a portion.
- 6) Direct the oral syringe towards the inside of the child's cheek and slowly push the plunger until the dose is given.
- 7) If some of the dispersed tablet is still left, draw a further small amount of water up into the oral syringe, shake and give as above to the child.
- 8) Pull apart the oral syringe and clean as directed.

Gaviscon

May cause a change in the baby's stool, and commonly constipation

Thickening formulae should not be used in conjunction with separate thickener powders (e.g Instant Carobel) **or with medication** such as antacids (e.g. Infant Gaviscon[®]), H₂ antagonists (e.g. Ranitidine), or with proton pump inhibitors (e.g. Omeprazole).

Gastro-Oesophageal Reflux (GOR) and Gastro-Oesophageal Reflux Disease (GORD)

Full NICE guidance: www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng1

Background

- Passive regurgitation of stomach contents into the oesophagus is a **normal** finding in infancy. Most is swallowed back into the stomach but occasionally it appears in the mouth or comes out as non forceful regurgitation. At least 40% of infants will have symptoms of reflux at some time.
- Reflux will often improve by age 6-8 months, but it is not unusual for an otherwise well child to continue to have intermittent effortless regurgitation up to 18 months.
- Parents/carers should seek urgent medical attention if:
 - regurgitation becomes persistently projectile
 - there is bile-stained (green or yellow-green) or blood in vomit
 - there are new concerns (marked distressed, feeding difficulties, faltering growth)
- Possible complications of GOR are:
 - Reflux oesophagitis
 - Recurrent aspiration pneumonia
 - Frequent otitis media

GORD (Gastro-Oesophageal Reflux Disease) is a diagnosis reserved for those infants who present with significant symptoms and/or faltering growth.

- Prematurity, neurodisability, family history of heartburn, hiatus hernia, congenital oesophageal atresia are associated with an increased prevalence of GORD.
- Forceful vomiting should not be ascribed to reflux without closer review of the child's symptoms. Bilious (green) vomiting is always pathological and warrant urgent same day medical attention.
- GORD can be a sign of **CMPA**. The presence of atopic dermatitis, a family history of allergy / atopy and additional gastrointestinal symptoms should prompt consideration of a cow's milk protein allergy. CMPA can occur in breastfed infants ([see CMPA Pathway](#)).
- Consider UTI especially if faltering growth or late onset, or frequent regurgitation with marked distress.

Onward referrals:

Referrals	Indications
Same day to Secondary Care	Worsening or forceful vomiting in infant <2months Unexplained bile-stained vomiting, apnoea, non-epileptic seizure-like events or upper airway inflammation. Haematemesis or Malaena or Dysphagia
Secondary Care	No improvement in regurgitation >1year old Persistent faltering growth secondary to regurgitation. Feeding aversion + regurgitation. Suspected recurrent aspiration pneumonia. Frequent otitis media. Suspected Sandifer's syndrome

Management of GOR

- Do not use positional management in sleeping infants. They should be placed on their back.
- Starch or gum-based thickeners (e.g. Thick&Easy/Clear[®], Nutilis/Clear[®], Resource Thicken Up/Clear[®]) are not suitable for children under 1 year (unless faltering growth/recommended by Paediatric specialist).
- Pro-motility agents such as domperidone **should not** be initiated in primary care. There is no evidence of benefit when treating infantile GOR. They can cause paradoxical vomiting and have been associated with a risk of cardiac side effects.

Formulae: purchase OTC

Thickener powder	Do not add use with a Thickening formula or Infant Gaviscon [®]		
Instant Carobel (Cow&Gate[®]) Add to expressed breastmilk or usual formula if anti-reflux formula not practical	135g	From birth	Contains carob bean gum <i>May cause loose stools</i>
Pre-thickened formula	Not to be used with thickener powder or Infant Gaviscon [®]		
Aptamil[®] Anti-reflux (Nutricia)	800g	Birth to 1 year	Contains carob bean gum
Cow & Gate[®] Anti-reflux (Cow&Gate)	800g	Birth to 1 year	
HiPP Anti-reflux (HiPP)	800g	Birth to 1 year	
Thickening formula	Not to be used with thickener powder or Infant Gaviscon [®] or PPIs/H2 antagonists		
SMA Anti-reflux[®] (SMA)	800g	Birth to 18 months	Contains potato starch

- Advise parents to always make up feeds according to instructions on the tin
- Thickener powder and thickened formulae contain carob bean gum. This produces a thickened formula and will require the use of a large hole (fast-flow) teat.
- Thickening formulae react with stomach acids, thickening in the stomach rather than the bottle so there is no need to use a large hole (fast-flow) teat. However thickening formulae need to be prepared with **cooled** pre-boiled water, which is **against** recommendation of using boiled water cooled to 70°C. There is therefore an **increased risk** of bacteria being present in the milk. This risk should be assessed by a medical practitioner.
- **Thickening formulae should not be used in conjunction with separate thickener powders or with medication** such as antacids (e.g. Infant Gaviscon[®]), H₂ antagonists (e.g. Ranitidine), or with proton pump inhibitors (e.g. Omeprazole).

Resources for parents and health professionals

- NICE: GORD in children and young people (2019) www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng1
- Living with reflux website: www.livingwithreflux.org/ includes a Facebook support page
- For breastfeeding and bottle-feeding advice, visit the UNICEF baby friendly pages: <https://www.unicef.org.uk/babyfriendly/baby-friendly-resources/>
 - Breastfeeding leaflet: www.unicef.org.uk/babyfriendly/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2018/12/Off-to-the-best-start-4-pages-2018.pdf
 - Bottle feeding leaflet: www.unicef.org.uk/babyfriendly/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2008/02/start4life_guide_to_bottle_feeding.pdf
- NCT: Breastfeeding counsellors directory www.nct.org.uk/branches 0300 330 0700
- National Breastfeeding Helpline: www.nationalbreastfeedinghelpline.org.uk 0300 100 0212

Distinguishing reflux from CMPA



Reflux	CMPA
Recurrent vomiting (up to 2hrs after feeding)	Recurrent vomiting (up to 2hrs after feeding)
Frequent crying, irritability or back arching during or after feeding, feed refusal	Frequent crying, irritability or back arching during or after feeding, feed refusal
Dysphagia, frequent choking after feed	Dysphagia, frequent choking after feed
Sleeping difficulties	Sleeping difficulties
Faltering growth	Faltering growth
Stridor, hoarseness	Stridor, Hoarseness (immediate onset only)
Reflux oesophagitis	Eosinophilic oesophagitis (rare)
Epigastric pain, heartburn	Abdominal distention, bloating
Sinusitis, recurrent otitis media	Nasal congestion, runny nose
More settled when upright	Positioning makes little difference
Bronchitis, recurrent aspiration pneumonia	Atopic conditions
	Projectile vomiting
	Diarrhoea or constipation, offensive stools, mucus or blood in stools