## Practical considerations for using paediatric ONS

By the end of this article, you should be able to:

- Identify indications for prescribing paediatric ONS
- Describe first and second-line nutrition support interventions in paediatric populations
- Identify paediatric ONS formats and dosage considerations
- State issues affecting ONS compliance

Once you've answered these questions, print off this page with your answers and download your certificate, to add to your portfolio.

1. Question:

ONS would be indicated for children when:

## Answer:

A. The child meets the ACBS prescribing indication and food first approaches have already been implemented and evaluated
B. The child has malnutrition associated with food poverty
C. The child has simple fussy eating and is growing normally

## 2. Question:

'Faltering growth' is generally defined as when the child's weight drops more than 2 centiles on the UK-WHO paediatric growth charts?

## Answer:

A. True
B. False
3. Question:

When can adult ONS be prescribed for children?

## Answer:

A. When there is no paediatric alternative available
B. When the child is over the age recommended by the manufacturer
C. When clinical judgement determines that an adult ONS product is most suitable
D. All of the above
4. Question:

If a child has reduced appetite, a low volume, high-energy ONS product may be useful to help increase long-term compliance.

## Answer:

A. True
B. False

## 5. Question:

NICE recommend following a food first approach when first working with a child who has presented with faltering growth. Recommended first-line interventions include:

## Answer:

A. Eating together as a family or with other children and establishing regular eating schedules
B. Coercing child and adding pressure to eat
C. Allowing the child to eat intuitively

## Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | A - True | D - All of the above | A - True | A |

