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| Supplementary Table 5. Measurement of Oral Feeding | |
| Measurement Type | **Specific Measurement Method** |
| Feeding Readiness Tools | Preterm Oral Feeding Readiness Assessment scale[30]  Early Infant Feeding Skills Assessment[21] |
| Time to Achieve Full Oral Feeding Prior to Discharge | Time (days) to full oral feeding[24,25]  Time to achieve full oral feedings postoperatively[20]  Length of time to reach full bottle-feeding (defined as first time infant took eight oral feedings in one 24-hour period)[16]  Days to achieve full feeding defined as number of days from surgery to reach at least 120 mL/ kg/d enteral feeds (nasogastric or oral) without the need for parenteral nutrition[27] |
| Mechanism of Feeding at Discharge | Feeding by mouth at discharge[19]  Percent oral feeds at hospital discharge[20]  Inability to tolerate oral feedings at time of discharge[17]  100% orally fed (yes/no)[23]  A prolonged transition to oral feeds requiring tube feeds at discharge[7]  Feeding ability at discharge (full oral feeding, oral + Gastrostomy tube, Gastrostomy tube only)[14,34]  Gastrostomy tube placement at discharge[33,36]  1) Amount taken by mouth with bottle for each feeding both as an episode and as an amount  2) Breastfeeding as a time interval only (yes/no)  3) Requirement of a feeding tube at time of discharge (yes/no)[35]  Nasogastric versus oral feeding[27]  Enteral tube, oral, or combination of oral and enteral tube[32]  (1) Oral only: all nutrition provided via oral route (breast or bottle feeding)  (2) Oral/tube: nutrition provided via oral feeding and supplemented by enteral tube feeding  (3) Nasogastric/nasojejunal tube feeding only (N-tube): all nutrition received via a nasogastric or nasojejunal tube  (4) Gastrostomy tube only (G-tube): all nutrition received via a gastrostomy or gastrojejunostomy tube[28]  Oral feeds only, oral and nasogastric/nasojejunal tube feeds, oral and gastrostomy tube, nasogastric/nasojejunal tube only, gastrostomy tube only[15]  1) % feeding by tube only with and without vocal cord dysfunction  2) % feeding by tube only with and without swallowing dysfunction[14] |
| Dysphagia | Difficulty feeding[29]  Inability to tolerate full oral feedings without tube supplementation[31]  Assessment of Pediatric Dysphagia Tool[18]  1) Feeding desaturation, increased work required for breathing during feeding, coughing/ choking during feeding, altered crying, or other signs  (2) Failure of any clinical modification in improving oral feeding  (3) Tube feeding until discharge[37] |
| Other | Heart Rate Variability using EKG; parent, infant, dyadic subscales[22]  1) Marked between-infant variability in HF HRV across phases of feeding was apparent at both ages  2) Four patterns of HF HRV trajectories across phases of feeding were identified and associated with feeding method, feeding skill, and maternal sensitivity  3) Developmental increases in HF HRV were apparent in most breastfed, but not bottle-fed, infants[21] |
| Not Reported | [26] |