Ostomy Part II

Product Selection
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Objectives

1. Define ostomy terms and supplies
2. Review product options for barriers and pouches
3. Explore ostomy accessories
4. Using hypothetical scenarios, select possible ostomy products
Ostomy Terms
## Definition of Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hole surgically made in body</td>
<td>Stoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgical procedure that makes the hole</td>
<td>Ostomy</td>
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<td>Fluid/waste that comes out of stoma</td>
<td>Effluent</td>
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<td>The sticky part of an ostomy bag that attaches to the body</td>
<td>Barrier/Flange/Wafer</td>
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<tr>
<td>The bag part that holds the effluent</td>
<td>Pouch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Person who has an ostomy</td>
<td>Ostomate</td>
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Product Options
The Right Product

Getting the right product and the right fit is critical.

- Ostomies change over the first 6 weeks
- Coloplast vs. Other companies
- Be patient and positive
- Listen to the patient
- Use samples when trying new products
One Piece Pouches

Pouch, Skin Barrier and/or Tape all preassembled

- Low profile
- Change when ½ full or after stoma works (1-2x/day)
- Everything must be removed
- Lower cost
- Easier to manipulate
- Feels more secure
- May irritate the skin
Two-Piece Pouches

- Barrier and Pouch Separate
- Barriers can stay up to 7 days
- More Versatile
- Faster Bag Changes
- Bulkier
- More chances to leak
- More expensive
Connectors

Different types of connectors between Barrier and Pouch

- Velcro-Like
- Adhesive
- Mechanical Connection
- Tupperware-Like
Closed vs. Drainable Pouches
Closed Pouches

Closed

- Sealed
- Holds stool and gas
- One time use
- Best when output is less-like colostomy
Drainable/Open-Ended Pouch

Drainable/Open-Ended

- Better for high draining ostomies, like urostomy
- Drain when 1/3-1/2 full
- Most use integrated clip
- Need manual dexterity
- Can stay in place longer-up to 7 days
Drainable Urostomy Pouches

- Has a spigot-like drain or tap
- Easier to drain
- Can be connected to a collector but needs a connector or adapter. (Allows for more continuous sleep.)
Barriers/Flanges/Wafers

**Cut to Fit**
- Good for new or irregular stomas
- Takes time and ability

**Pre-sized**
- Saves time
- Easier to handle
- Good after stoma is established

**Flat**
- Works if stoma protrudes on flat abdomen
- Flexible/softer

**Convex**
- Used when stoma is inverted, tilted, or flush
- Often requires Belt Helps to achieve seal, but check for pressure
Additional Considerations
Filtered vs. Non-Filtered

- Uses a charcoal filter
- Can help with odor and gas
- Wet filters do not work
- Must cover when bathing
- Never use filtered on urostomy
Opaque vs. Transparent

• Opaque can disguise output

• Transparent better to monitor output and placement
Standard Wear

• Less adhesive
• Shorter wear time 1-4 days
• Better for: Formed waste, Fragile skin, Frequent changes
Extended Wear

• Pectin-based adhesive-stronger
• Longer wear time-up to 7 days
• Typically changed 2x per week
• Good for liquid waste
• Resistant to moisture
Factors that can Shorten Wear Time

- Effluent Type-Liquid and corrosive are worse and will melt barrier
- Moist or broken skin will limit wear time-hot temperatures
- Retracted stomas
- Stomas in folds or creases
Factors that can Shorten Wear Time

• Allowing bags to overfill might pull skin barrier
• Using too much or certain products under the barrier, like pastes or dimethicone
Ostomy Accessories
Things you might need

Skin Adhesive Remover
• Use only if adhesive is used

Skin Protectant Wipes

Skin Barrier Pastes
• Tubes or strips

Skin Barrier Ring
More Accessories

Ostomy Belts

Skin Barrier Powder

Odor Eliminators
- Drops, sprays, lubricants

All product images from www.coloplast.com
Practical Application
Before you select a product

Gather Information

• Type of ostomy
• Time since surgery or previous history with ostomy
• Coexisting conditions
• Assess the effluent amount and frequency
• Patient’s activity, dexterity, and ability to manage stoma
Assess Visually

• Location of the stoma
• Amount of Protrusion
• Appearance of Abdomen
• Skin Integrity
• Creases and folds
Case Study

- 50 Year Old Woman
- 3 week s/p ileostomy surgery
- Good vision and manual dexterity
- Overall health is fair
- Protuberant abdomen
Ideas

One piece vs. two piece?
Open or closed pouch?
Pre-sized or cut-to-fit?
Flat or convex barrier?
Accessories?
How many should I order for a two week supply?
FYI

CMS Allows

• 20 Drainable Pouches per month
• 20 Barriers per month
• 60 Closed Pouches per month
Questions?
Coloplast Care Program
1-855-863-3912

Thank you!