

Ostomy Pouching Challenges The Art and Craft of Ostomy Nursing

LINDA A. COULTER MS,BSN, RN, CWOCN

1



Disclosures

Coloplast Professional Speakers Bureau Edgepark Ostomy Advisory Board Hollister Clinical Advisory Board

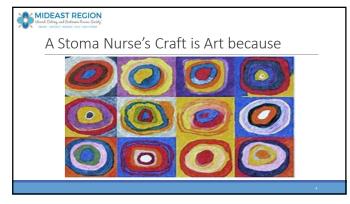
2



A Message from Norma Gill

"There was this challenge of destiny that kept telling me to help my fellow man."







5



Objectives

- Provide guidelines for successful pouching
- Identify products for formulary
- Pouches
- Accessories
- Medications
- Review case studies that
- Use these guidelines
 Demonstrate use of the products



MIDEAST RECION

Try Convex Pouch, Ring, Belt, Websites

Try Convex Pouch, Ring, Belt, Websites

8





Type of convexity matters

History

- 68 y.o. Woman
- El for Crohn's (22 years)
- Recent parastomal hernia repair
- DM, Arthritis, Essential HTN, Kidney Disease

On arrival to clinic

• Entire Wafer and beyond: Undermined, Leaking



10



Stoma Assessment

Stoma Type: El

<u>Diameter</u>: 1 x 1 ¼"

Location: RUQ

Protrusion: protruding slightly

 $\underline{\text{Mucosal Condition and Color}} : \mathsf{red}, \, \mathsf{moist}$

Mucocutaneous Junction: intact

Peristomal Skin: Denuded

<u>Location of Skin Impairment</u>: Circumferentially

<u>Peristomal Contour:</u> puckered, deep crease toward midline

Supportive Tissue: soft

Character of Output: dark, watery

Emptying Frequency: difficult to measure

Current Pouching System:
Soft Convex Pouch CTF to 2"
Barrier Ring
Wafer Extenders
Belt

Current Wear Time: about 24 hours

11



Adjustment

- Skin Care:
 Astringent Soak
 Pectin-based stoma powder

Adjustments:

- Firm convexity, moderate depth

 Smaller cutting surface (CTF to 1 ½ ")

 Better support/protrusion if closer to the stoma
- Alcohol-free stoma paste to deep crease

Continue:

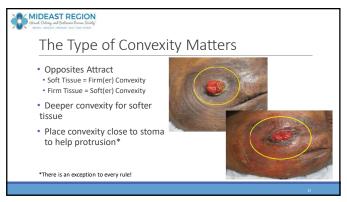
- Barrier Ring
 Belt





Wariety of Cutting Surfaces, Depths, Sizes, Firmness, Shapes, Degrees of Flexibility

14





Stoma in a Crease

- 68 y.o. woman, obese (BMI 36-37)
- "No significant medical history"
- · Emergent OR for LBO, Peritonitis
- End Ileostomy, Colonic Mucous Fistula
- Midline NPWT Dressing
- DC to SNF on POD #7
- ED on POD #12 w/ abscesses DC'd 5 days later
- POD #23 ED, "possible infection around colostomy bag," "Facility has no supplies"
- 5 days later, transferred for further management



16



Stoma in a Crease

- Protrusion: budded
- Peristomal Contour: in deep crease
- Supportive Tissue: semi-soft, more firm
- Character of Output: mushy



17



Key Points – Skin Care

Skin Care

- Astringent (aluminum acetate) • 15-20 minute soak
- Soothes Dries
- Pectin-Based Stoma Powder
- Avoid products with alcohol on skin

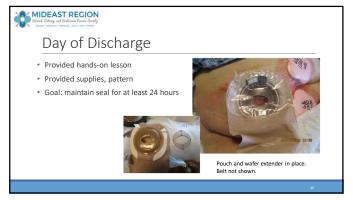




"I used that 'Bonobos' stuff"











High Output, Double Barrel Stoma

- s/p CABG, multiple MIs
- ED w/ chest pain
- s/p SB resection, double barrel ileostomy for ischemic bowel, revision at OSH
 Protruding to budded
- Multiple creases
- Moist midline incision
- Semi-soft tissue
- Watery, high volume output
- Denuded peristomal skin w/ slough



22



Key Pouching Steps

Astringent Soak
• active ingredient: aluminum acetate

Stoma powder w/ alcohol-free skin protectant

Skin Barrier Wedges
• "Petals"

- Provide more flexibility than washer
 Better adhesion than ring or paste on moist wound

Alcohol-free paste

Convex wafer

High output pouch (to gravity as needed) Breathable Tape

Belt







23



Alternative Method - Faster!

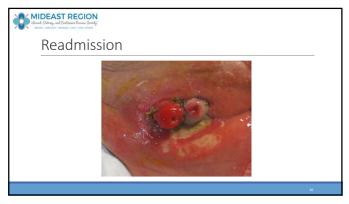
Prepare wafer & pouch first

- Cut wafer
- Attach pouch to wafer
- Apply wedges to back of wafer
- Caulk with paste

Ultimate Goal: Simplify: Convex Pouch, Barrier Ring, Belt

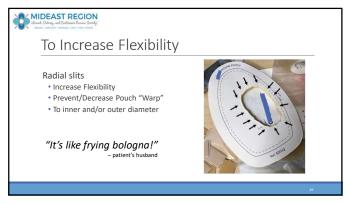






















Peristomal Ulceration

- Diverticular disease, Colonic fistula, anal stricture, fecal incontinence
- Exploratory laparotomy, APR, Proctosigmoidectomy, EDC
- Hx A fib, glaucoma
- Pyoderma gangrenosumWhy? Possible undiagnosed Crohn's?



34



Key Assessment

- <u>Protrusion</u>: budded
- Peristomal Contour: dip inferior to stoma, with wounds from 4 to 9 o'clock
- Supportive Tissue: semi-soft
- Character of Output: thick stool; empties >2 per day

35



For Pyoderma Gangrenosum

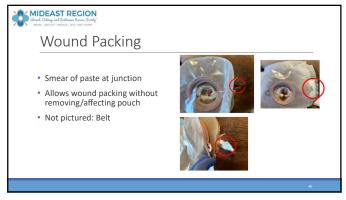
- Dermatologist
- Triamcinolone acetonide
- Monthly Injection
 Topically with each pouch change
- Wound Care Hydrofiber
 - Foam dressing containing methylene blue









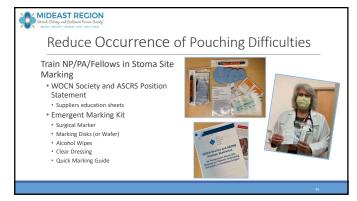














Tip Review: Use Your Super Powers!

- Assess, assess, assess
- Know what's in your tool box
- Use those tools
- · Level creases/dips
- · Place Petals or Wedges
- Use Convex Wafer, Barrier Ring, & Belt?
- Attach to Gravity Drainage?
- Apply Warm Pack
- Collaborate
- Be Creative



46

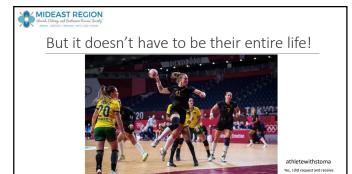


An ostomy may be part of a your patient's life



Yes, I did request and receive permission to use these photo

47











Thank You!

52



Resources

Carmel J.E., Colwell J.C., Goldberg J.E. (2016): Ostomy Management. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer

 $\label{lem:content_content} \textit{Coulter, L.A. (2015): } \textit{Fistulae Management: Tools, Techniques, and Tips. } \textit{Presented at Cleveland Clinic.}$

Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurse Society (2017). Clinical guideline: Management of the adult patient with a fecal or urinary ostomy. Mt. Laurel, NJ: Author.

Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society, (2014). WOCN Society and ASCRS Position Statement on Preoperative Stoma Site Marking for Patients Undergoing Colostomy or Ileostomy Surgery. Mt. Laurel: NJ. Author.

 ${\it Schadt C. (2020)}. \ {\it Pyoderma gangrenosum: Treatment and prognosis}. \ {\it UpToDate}$

Hughes A.P., Jackson J.M., Callen J.P. (2000). Clinical features and treatment of peristomal pyoderma gangrenosum. JAMA. 284(12):1546.