

Convex Solution for Ostomy Clinical Challenges

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Disclosure

Convatec Advisory Board







Stoma Assessment

- Mucosa color and condition
- Mucocutaneous junction
- Size and Shape
- Where the stoma opening is located
- Type of Stoma (loop type vs End type)

Peristomal skin condition

• Will determine what type of wound care products and accessories may need to use to create the pouch landing space.





Type of stoma and characteristic of output

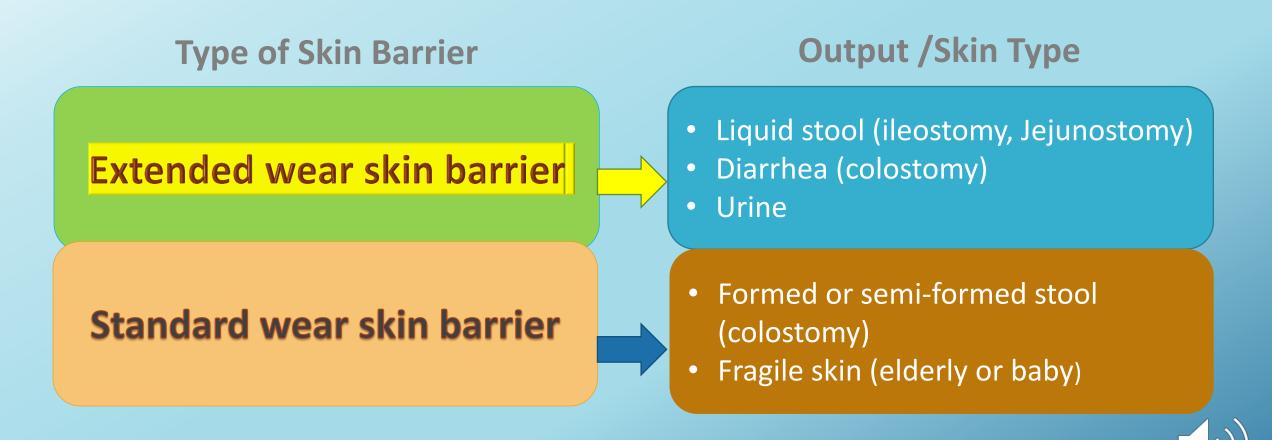
- Jejunostomy: Large amount of undigested food particle mixed effluent
 - May need Total parenteral nutrition (TPN)
- Ileostomy : Watery to thick oatmeal like consistency effluent
 - Prevent dehydration is very important
 - Output in 24 hours: 800-1200cc
- Colostomy : Soft to semi formed stool
- Urostomy : Urine

Select pouch closure type depends on the characteristic of output





Characteristic of Output/Skin type



Characteristic of skin barrier shape



- Flat abdominal contour
- Stoma height is budded
- Firm supportive tissue
 - Post op
 - Pregnancy
 - Peristomal Hernia

CONVEX

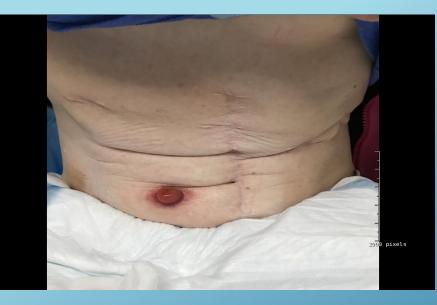
- Irregular abdominal contour: to fill in the crease around stoma
- Stoma height is flush or only budded slightly to create better seal
- Soft supportive tissue to provide stability



- Abdominal wall assessment
 - Abdominal Contour: Check in the different position
 - Shape of the abdomen
 - Creases: Check the depth
 - Abdominal support tissues







Pictures provided by



What is Convexity?

- Convexity is the outward curving of the faceplate or skin barrier14
- The wafer curves outward toward the skin







Type of Convexity

- Soft vs Firm
- Light/Shallow
- Deep











FIRM/RIGID Convex options:

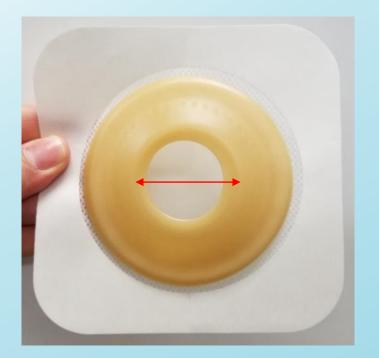
SurFit Natura Convex-it, SurFit Natura moldable convex Natura Accordion cut-to-fit convex

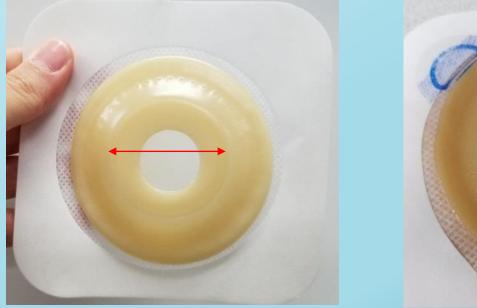
SOFT/FLEXIBLE Convex options:

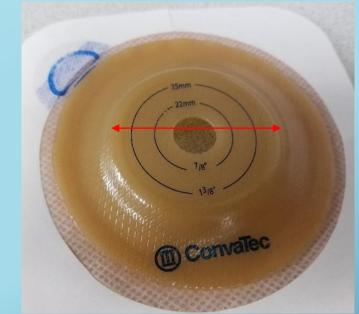
Esteem+SOFT (shallow-4mm and softer) Esteem+ FLEX (deep-7mm. and firmer)



Plateau Width on 2-Piece Skin Barriers





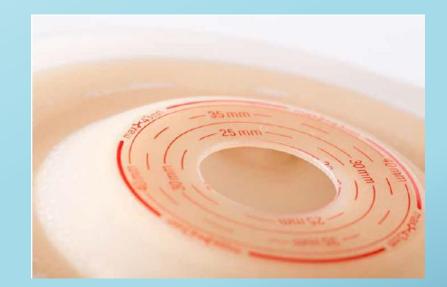


Pre-Cut Sur-Fit[®] Natura[®] Convex-It ConvaTec Moldable Technology™ Natura® CMT Convex

Cut-to-Fit Natura[®] Accordion Convex CTF

Why Do We Use Convexity?

- To manage irregularities of the stoma
- To apply structural stability to the immediate peristomal skin - improving the projection of the stoma
- To create a better seal around the stoma to minimize leakage
- To simplify stoma management for the patient
- To help enhance the patient's quality of life





How to open deep crease?

Stoma is located inside the crease



Used convex pouching system, the pouch continued to leak.

What can we do?



Pictures provided by



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Risks of Convexity

- Rigidity of barrier can cause pressure injury to the stoma and peristomal skin
- Convex products have been associated with development of:
 - Peristomal skin trauma
 - Peristomal pressure injury
 - Peristomal pyoderma gangrenosum_{9.}



Ulcers Pressure ulcers







Risks of Convexity Consideration of using convex after surgery

- Some clinicians will avoid using convexity immediately post operatively due to the risk posed to the healing mucocutaneous junction
- In my practice, we use convexity even post op day #1, if patient needed to use.
- Monitor and reassess pouching system on a regular basis



Picture provided by



Ilesotomy with open wound

Pyoderma Gangrenosum: Open wounds around lleostomy



Treat ulcer with hydrofiber dressing and cover with Hydrocolloid sheet to create pouch landing space





Accordion Convex Flange

- Easer access to the stoma
- Still has slight pressure around stoma to stands up
- Easier to snap back on the pouch so that the patients does not feel discomfort





Why is it important to fit the pouch?

- Better wear time
- Keep peristomal skin healthy
- Preventing skin complication
- Preventing trauma to the stoma
- Increase confident
- Increase Quality of Life (QOL)





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