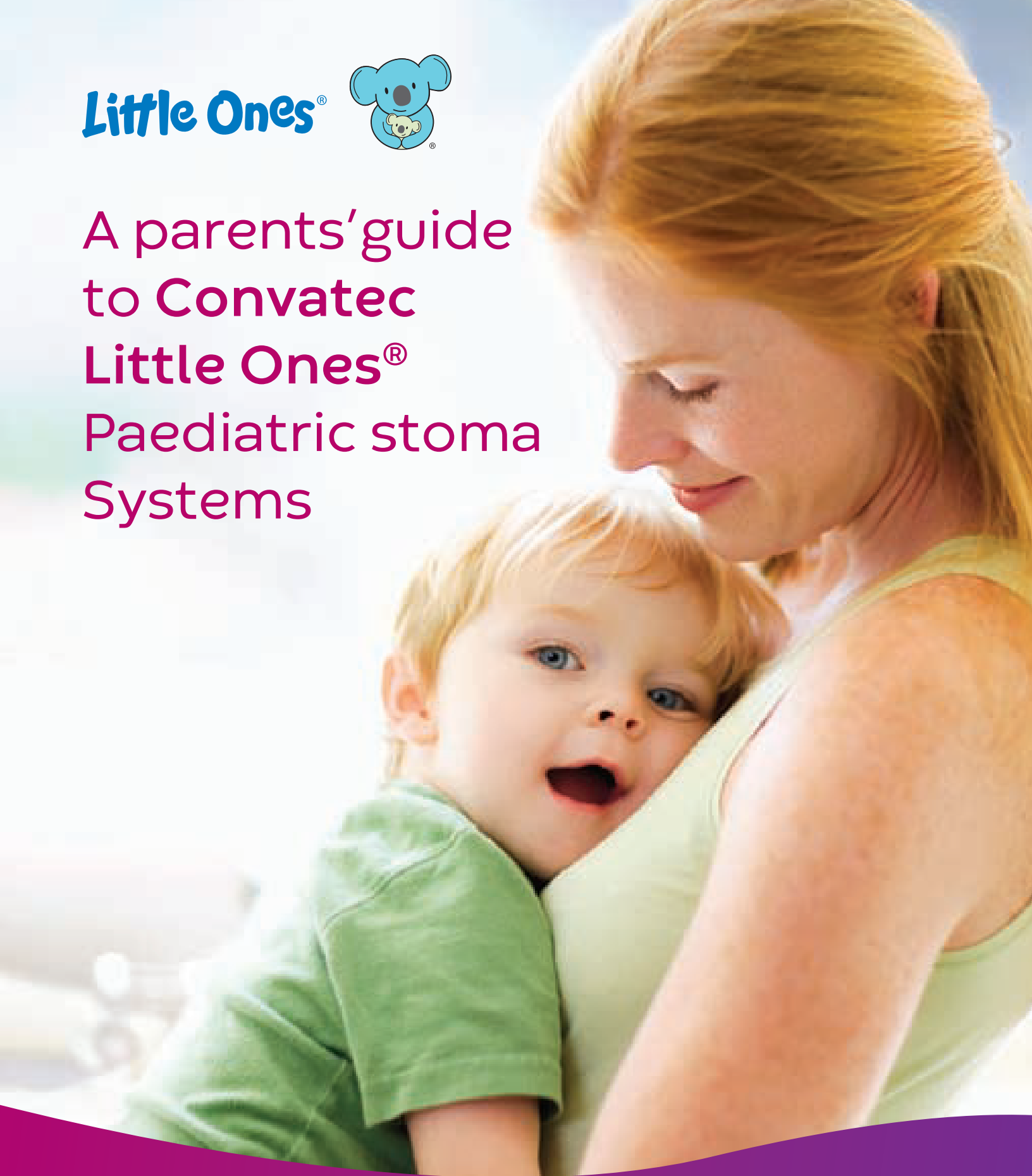




A parents' guide
to Convatec
Little Ones®
Paediatric stoma
Systems



convatec
— forever caring —

Caring for your child after stoma surgery



It can be difficult to watch your child undergo stoma surgery, even when you know it may be a life-saving procedure. Many parents are often in a state of shock and disbelief. It is also not uncommon to feel helpless and have some fear and anxiety about caring for your child after surgery. It might help to know that with support, patience, and a little practice, you should soon feel more comfortable caring for your child's stoma needs.

This booklet was written with the assistance of Sandy Quigley, CWOCN, CPNP, who is a Clinical Specialist in Wound, Stoma, and Continence Care as well as a Pediatric Nurse Practitioner. It was developed to help answer some product-related questions you may have about your child's stoma care and to provide some general information about having a stoma. Ideally, learning how to care for your child's stoma will begin as soon as possible so that you can become confident in providing that care. You should feel comfortable picking up and holding your child as you normally would, unless there are other specific medical concerns defined by your child's nurses and doctors.

Whenever possible, two family members should learn how to care for your child's stoma so that they can help and provide emotional support to one another.

We've included information about some of our innovative products and invite you to call our Clinical Support team on **0800 282 254** if you have any product related questions or would like to receive product samples.

This booklet was written to provide useful information about caring for your child's needs following stoma surgery. Remember, each child is different and you should talk with your doctor, pediatric nurse, or stoma care specialist if you have any medical questions about your infant or child.

What is a stoma?

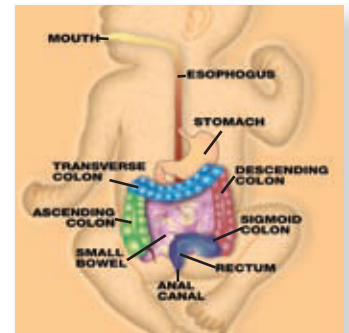
A stoma is the actual part of the small or large bowel or urinary tract that is brought through an incision on the abdominal wall and can be seen on the skin. A stoma may be temporary to allow the affected area to heal and/or grow or permanent, depending upon your child's specific condition. Your child's surgeon, pediatric nurse, or stoma care specialist will explain the reason for the surgery and tell you where the stoma is located in your child's GI or urinary system.

After surgery, your child will not be able to control when stool, gas, or urine comes out of the stoma. Therefore, your child will wear a stoma pouch over the stoma to collect stool or urine. After your child leaves the hospital, a visiting nurse may come to your home for continued teaching about stoma care.

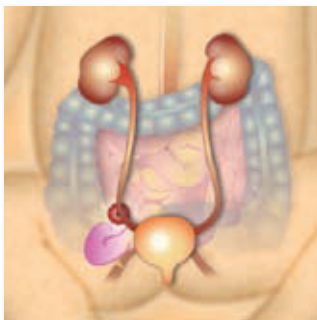


Gastrointestinal (GI) digestive system

To better understand your child's medical condition, it is important to understand how the GI digestive system works. Foods are broken down and digested in the GI system. The foods we eat are swallowed and move down a long tube (called the esophagus) into the stomach. Digestive juices in the stomach help break down this food before it travels to the small intestine. Once in the small intestine, nutrients your child needs—such as vitamins and minerals—are absorbed into your child's body. Then the food travels in the form of liquid waste into the large intestine, or colon. There, water is absorbed and the stool becomes thicker as it travels through the colon. The large intestine stores the waste until it passes as stool out of the body through the rectum and anus. When a child has a stoma, stool passes through the stoma instead of through the anus.



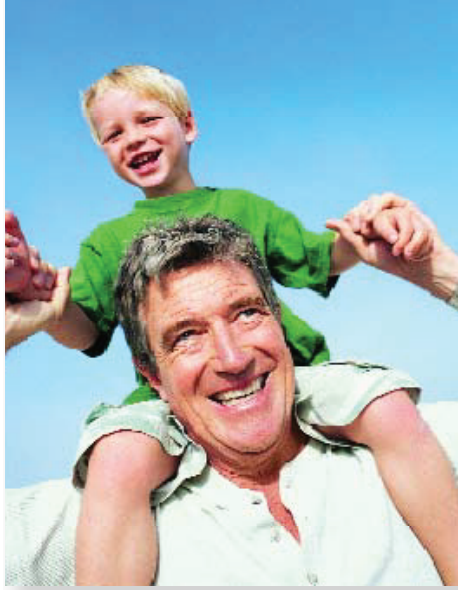
Stool from an ileostomy is often a green or yellow liquid the first few weeks after surgery. If your child is bottle or breast fed, it may stay somewhat loose. If your child is older, as he begins to eat solid foods, the stool will get thicker (similar to the consistency of toothpaste or pudding). Stool from a colostomy is usually soft and formed.



Genitourinary tract

The urinary tract is made up of two kidneys, two ureters, the bladder, and a urethra. The kidneys are primarily responsible for the removal of waste substances from the blood and for fluid and electrolyte regulation. The urine that is produced by the kidneys travels down the ureters where it is stored in the bladder and released from the body through the urethra. Depending upon the location and nature of the medical condition, a urinary tract diversion may be created at almost any level of the urinary system. The color of urine can vary depending upon a wide variety of reasons. Food and medication can cause the color to be abnormal. Urine from a urostomy is often amber-yellow colored, but may be colorless if very diluted, dark yellow if very concentrated, or a pink or reddish color if blood is present after surgery. These are a few possibilities. Always talk to your physician or stoma care specialist if you have questions about the color of your child's urine.

Common Types of Stomas



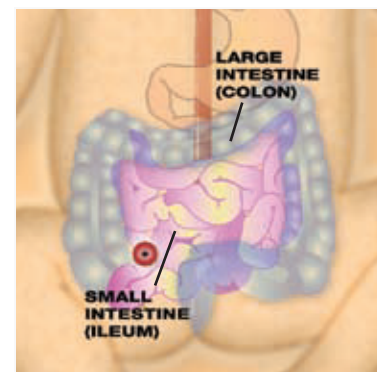
The surgically-created stoma is usually named for the structures involved in the diversion. Depending upon your child's specific medical condition, there may be one or more stomas brought out onto the abdominal surface at the end of surgery. One is where stool passes from. The other is where mucus empties from and is called a mucous fistula. It may be used during another surgical procedure to connect the bowel when the stoma is closed. A mucous fistula may not require a pouch and is often covered with gauze. If the surgeon creates it close to the stoma, one pouch may be used to cover both stomas.

Your child's surgeon will explain the type of surgery performed.

Ileostomy:

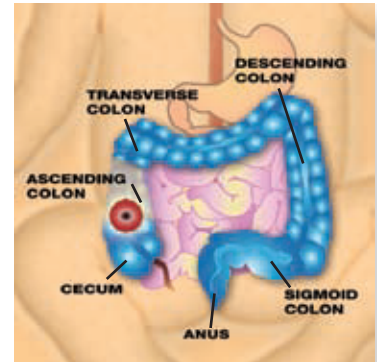
During surgery, an opening is made in the small intestine (ileum), which is also called the small bowel. An end or loop of the small intestine is brought out onto the abdomen (the belly) and the surgeon secures it in place. The stool will now pass through the stoma out of your child's body. The stool coming out from the stoma might range from a liquid to a thick, pasty consistency. Depending upon where in the small bowel the stoma was created (beginning, middle, end) will determine how much water is absorbed from the stool and how thin or thick it will be. The further stool travels down in the small intestine, the more water is absorbed and the thicker it will become.

The stool from an ileostomy contains enzymes that can irritate the skin around the stoma. Depending on your child's specific condition, you may be instructed to apply a stoma pouch over the opening to collect stool. It is important to have a properly fitting stoma pouch to protect the skin surrounding the stoma.



Colostomy:

During surgery, an opening is made somewhere in the large intestine, which is also called the colon or large bowel. The affected area will depend upon your child's specific medical condition. A part of the colon is brought out onto the abdomen and the surgeon secures it in place. The stool will now pass from the stoma out of your child's body. The output may be semisolid to formed. A colostomy does not prevent constipation. Bacteria normally found in the colon is important to many functions. This bacteria is partly responsible for the odor and gas that often is associated with colostomies.



Urostomy:

During surgery, a urinary diversion can be created at almost any level in the urinary system. An opening is made through the skin in the abdomen that allows the passage of urine that is made by the kidneys down the ureters and out through the stoma. Depending upon your child's specific medical condition, you may be instructed to apply a stoma pouch over the opening to collect urine.

Occasionally, in infants and toddlers, a vesicostomy may be created as a temporary means to divert the urine directly from the bladder. This is when an incision is made below the umbilicus ("belly button") and into the top of the bladder. The opening of the bladder is then brought up and sutured to the abdominal skin opening as a small stoma. Urine is often allowed to empty into the nappy area.

Medical professionals agree that a good fluid intake is very important to prevent urinary tract infections. Your child's doctor and/or nurse will give you fluid intake guidelines based upon your child's specific medical condition. Medical professionals agree that routine follow-ups including urine specimens ("samples") and radiologic x-ray examinations are essential.



After being shown a few times how to change a stoma pouch, many parents may feel that it is not much harder than changing a nappy.

Common questions about your child's stoma



What does a stoma look like?

The stoma should be red, moist, and feel soft to the touch. It may be round or oval shaped. It may be flat or raised up on the abdominal (belly) surface. It is created from tissue that is much like the lining inside your cheek. The stoma has a good blood supply and it is not uncommon for it to bleed slightly when cleaned during pouch changes. It may also temporarily lose its color when a child is crying or straining down. It should return to its normal color within a few moments. If you notice a change in the color of the stoma to a dark brown, maroon, or black discoloration, contact your surgeon or other healthcare provider immediately.

If you ever notice blood in your child's stool, or if there is blood flowing from the stoma, you should call your child's doctor as soon as possible. You should know that certain foods may change the color of stool. For example, red gelatin and beetroot may give stool a bright red appearance resembling blood.

Will I hurt my child if I touch the stoma?

The stoma has no nerve endings, so your child should not feel pain when passing stool or urine or when you touch the stoma. It is a similar feeling to pressing your tongue against your cheek. Once healed, your child can crawl on his or her tummy unless nurses and doctors advise against it. Right after surgery, however, your child's abdomen may be tender, but this should lessen each day as it heals.



Will the stoma change after surgery?

The stoma may change size and shape the first few months after surgery. A stoma can be skin level, retracted (below skin level), or prolapsed ("telescoped out") from the abdominal surface. Your nurse, stoma care specialist can give you specific instructions about using products such as paste or Seals to improve pouch "wear time" if stool empties from a stoma at skin level. In children with a prolapsed stoma, you may be instructed to monitor the color of the stoma routinely. A change in color can indicate trauma to the stoma from being pinched or "cut" by a pouch or snug nappys, safety belts, or clothing.

As your child grows, the size of the stoma grows slowly. You may need to change the size or opening of your child's stoma appliance. Your stoma care specialist may be able to assist you with this.

After your child's abdomen heals, touching the stoma should not cause pain.



Common questions about stoma care



When should I empty the pouch?

Typically, the pouch is emptied whenever it is 1/3 full. This will prevent it from becoming heavy and pulling away from the skin, which can cause leakage. If the pouch is fuller than this, it will not harm the stoma but may begin to lift the skin barrier/wafer away from the skin. It is often more difficult to empty the pouch when it is too full. Wiping the end of the pouch clean helps avoid odors and staining clothes. Always make certain the tail closure is not pressing into the skin to avoid creating irritation.

Many parents find it is easiest to empty the pouch into a nappy every 3 to 4 hours, or as needed. For older children who are beginning to be toilet trained, they should be taught to sit on the toilet with their bottoms back as far as they can sit and empty the pouch directly into the toilet. Placing toilet paper in the toilet before the stool or urine is emptied helps to prevent splashing.

How long can the pouch be worn?

Every child is different, so you should ask your pediatric nurse, stoma care specialist, or other healthcare provider about your child's unique needs. Pouch wear-time often depends upon the child's size, activity level, and thickness of stool. Establishing a predictable routine for pouch changes will help ease the transition to home care. An infant may need a pouch change every day. An older child may only need a pouch change every 3 to 4 days.

Any time that you notice stool or urine leaking under the skin barrier/wafer, the pouch should be changed to avoid skin irritation. If you need to change it more than once a day, call your child's nurse, stoma care specialist or other healthcare provider for suggestions.

Large liquid output may affect how well the skin barrier/wafer "sticks" to the skin. Parents often learn when there are periods of slow stoma activity, such as before feedings or meals, and plan routine pouch changes during those times.

Can I bathe or shower my child without the pouch on?

Bathing will not hurt the stoma. Many parents choose to bathe their children with the pouch on since there is no way to know when stool will pass from the stoma. They then will change the pouch after the bath. When bathing your child choose a mild, non-oily soap that will not interfere with how well the skin barrier/wafer will stick to your child's skin. Make certain that the skin is rinsed with water and dry before applying the new pouch.

What causes skin irritation?

A common cause for irritation is when stool/urine sits under the skin barrier/wafer and touches the skin. Sometimes irritation may be caused by the way the stoma system has been applied. This may be due to a variety of reasons, such as: the opening in the skin barrier/wafer may be too big, the pouching system may not be the right size, or you may need to use additional products such as Stomahesive® Paste or Seals . If you have any questions or concerns, or if your child's skin irritation continues, talk to your pediatric nurse, stoma care specialist, or healthcare provider.

When can my child change the pouch?

Every child is different and it will depend upon the developmental level of your child. You can start by having your child help you with simple tasks, such as gathering supplies, helping to remove the pouch, and helping to clean the skin. This may help build your child's self-confidence.



Common questions about stoma care



How should I dress my child?

All of Convatec's stoma systems are designed to lie flat on the body so they cannot be seen under most clothing. Little Ones and other Convatec stoma pouches can be worn inside or outside nappys or underwear. Many parents of infants and toddlers find it helpful to use one-piece undershirts, outfits, and overalls to help keep curious hands from pulling off stoma pouches. Be sure that belts and waistbands do not press firmly against the stoma, especially if it is located at or near your child's waistline.



Can my child get dehydrated?

Yes. It can happen anytime your child loses too much urine or stool and is unable to replace the fluid. For example, when a child has the “flu” with diarrhea and/or vomiting, they are at risk of getting dehydrated. Ask your healthcare provider about signs of dehydration. Call your doctor or other healthcare provider if your child has diarrhea or early signs of dehydration, which can include:

- Your child refuses fluids
- Your child has not urinated (or has only a slightly wet nappy) in 4–6 hours Note: medical providers consider this to be particularly important in infants and young children
- Your child is less active or unusually sleepy
- Your child’s urine is dark yellow
- Your child’s mouth is dry
- Your child has sunken eyes

Will my child need to eat a special diet?

This depends upon your child’s medical condition. Unless your doctor recommends a special formula or gives you specific dietary guidelines, your child will most likely be able to eat a variety of foods with few restrictions. At first, your child may feel more comfortable eating small, frequent meals and snacks. Your doctor may also recommend introducing foods your child was not able to eat before surgery—or new foods—slowly and one at a time. Generally, it is important for your child to eat a balanced diet, chew foods very well, and drink plenty of fluids (as instructed by your nurse or doctor) to prevent dehydration.

Common questions about diet and nutrition

Can certain foods affect my child's stool output?

Yes. Some dairy foods (milk, cheeses, yogurt), starchy foods (pasta, rice, potatoes), breads, bananas, creamy peanut butter, and marshmallows can thicken stools. Other foods can thin stools, such as fresh fruits and fruit juices, green beans, fried foods, chocolate, and very seasoned foods. Foods like red gelatin and beetroot can cause stool to change color.

What is a food blockage?

A food blockage may develop, especially if a child has an ileostomy, because it is narrower than the large bowel. Hard-to-digest food can build up and block the flow of stool through the bowel. That is why it is important for a child with a stoma to chew foods very well and drink plenty of fluids.

Some foods that can cause a blockage include corn and popcorn, celery, dried and citrus fruits, seeds and nuts, fruit and vegetable skins, peas, and meats in casings like hot dogs. Ask your healthcare provider about signs and symptoms of food blockage, as this can be a serious condition. Signs and symptoms of food blockage can include:

- Belly pain or cramping
- Swelling of the belly or stoma
- More than usual amount of watery stool output (often foul-smelling)
- Little or no stool output in 4 hours
- Your child is unable to eat or drink
- Your child is nauseous or vomiting
- Your child is irritable or not acting as usual



What causes gas?

Swallowing air, such as when a child cries, sucks on a pacifier, or drinks with a straw, may cause gas. Certain foods like beans, carbonated beverages, and cabbage-family vegetables can also cause gas. If the pouch gets too full of gas, it may lift away from the skin and leak. If gas fills up the pouch, empty it from the bottom. Stoma pouches with a filter system can help to release gas and minimize odor.

What if my child gets diarrhoea?

You will most likely learn your child's usual pattern of stool output before your child leaves the hospital. This will help you know when to be concerned about diarrhea. If you suspect diarrhea, call your child's doctor. Your doctor may ask you questions to help diagnose diarrhea such as: Are you emptying the pouch more or less than usual? Is the stool more watery?



Helpful tips for pouch changes

- BE ORGANIZED: Gather all supplies beforehand
- Empty the previous pouch into a nappy or container before removing. Older children can sit on the toilet to empty their pouch
- Wash the skin around your child's stoma with warm water
- Prior to changing your child's pouch, make sure that the skin around the stoma is free of any solvent or greasy substances. Pat thoroughly dry
- Look at the stoma and assess the color
- Look at the skin around the stoma frequently. The skin should look like skin on other areas of the body
- Monitor the skin for any prickly rashes that may be a candidal yeast rash. If you notice a rash, or have any questions, call your doctor or stoma care specialist

Helpful hints for mom and dad

- Always keep your doctor and stoma care specialists' contact information readily available
- Always keep the order number for your child's stoma appliance as well as your stoma appliance delivery company.
- Always keep extra supplies and a change of clothes in your car and nappy bag





A Secure Fit for a Baby's Unique Body Contours

Finding a secure fit for a baby's little tummy can seem like a big challenge. That's why Convatec created Convatec Little Ones® stoma system.

Developed under the guidance of leading pediatric stoma experts who understand that babies are not just "little adults," Convatec Little Ones® stoma system was designed to comfortably and securely fit the unique contours of even the slightest bellies. A skin-friendly adhesive and thinner profile help ensure a secure fit. Drainable pouches with the InvisiClose® closure system are available in most sizes and allow for easy drainage. Soft-welded pouch edges and smaller pouch sizes provide extra comfort for a baby.



Little Ones® Adhesive Coupling Technology™

Available in Extra Small (babies under 4.5kg/10lbs) and Standard sizes (for children over 4.5kg/10lbs)

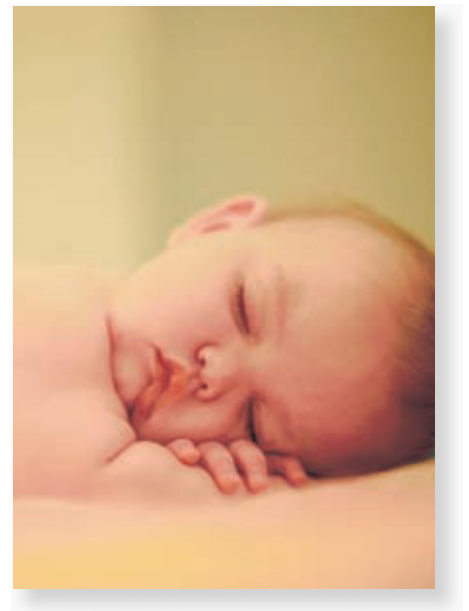
- Adhesive Coupling Technology™ lets you remove the pouch without removing the skin barrier. This makes pouch changing easier, is gentler on a baby's tender skin, and allows you to view the stoma without removing the skin barrier
- Extra small, circular barrier with no starter hole aids in securing a more comfortable, customized fit
- The thin, flexible Stomahesive® Skin Barrier moves with the baby's belly, minimizing discomfort
- An advanced filter system allows for the release of excess gas, reducing ballooning
- The soft, colorful flocking and rounded corners of the pouch are designed to be comfortable on a baby's sensitive skin
- The InvisiClose® outlet facilitates easy drainage, yet provides two levels of closure security you can trust
- Available in drainable and closed-end pouch styles



Little Ones® Extra Small One-Piece System

Available in Extra Small to fit babies smaller than 4.5kg/10lbs

- Trusted Stomahesive® technology ensures a safe, comfortable fit
- This system offers an integrated cutting guide and no starter hole to allow for customization
- The InvisiClose® Outlet facilitates easy drainage, yet provides two levels of closure security you can trust
- Pouches are transparent on one side so you can view output during the post-operative period, yet are soft against a baby's skin



Little Ones® Standard One-Piece Stoma System

For children over 4.5kg/10lbs

- This system is thin, lightweight, and easy to apply
- The modified Stomahesive® Skin Barrier is gentle on a child's sensitive skin
- Features small dimensions for a comfortable, "little" fit
- Pouches are soft, quiet, help reduce odor, and are discreet under clothing
- Available in drainable and urostomy pouch styles



Little Ones® Standard Two-Piece Stoma System

Suggested for children over 4.5kg/10lbs

- Exclusive Stomahesive® Skin Barrier is gentle on a child's sensitive skin
- Features small dimensions for a comfortable, "little" fit
- The flange system minimizes unintended disconnection
- An audible "click" of the skin barrier to the pouch confirms an accurate seal
- Pouches are soft, quiet, help reduce odor, and are discreet under clothing
- Available in drainable, closed-end, and urostomy pouch styles



Abdomen area of the body between the chest and the hips in the front part of the body that contains the digestive organs

Adhesive Coupling Technology™ a two-piece stoma pouching system that sticks together with a tape-like adhesive rather than a plastic ring

Anus the opening at the end of the large intestine. Stool leaves the body through this opening

Appliance the pouch or bag worn over the stoma (often called a stoma pouching system)

Bladder a hollow organ that stores urine until it passes out of the body

Bowel also commonly called the intestines. The duodenum, jejunum, and ileum are part of the small bowel. The colon and rectum are part of the large bowel

Closed-end pouch a pouch that has no opening at the bottom and is removed and thrown away after each use

Colon the large bowel or intestine responsible for forming, storing, and expelling stool

Colostomy a surgically-created opening between the large intestine (colon) and the abdominal surface

Congenital a condition or anomaly that is present or exists at birth

Dehydration a condition that occurs when the body loses too much fluid. Can also be caused by not drinking enough fluids or by other conditions such as vomiting and diarrhea that cause fluid loss

Diarrhoea loose, watery stool

Diversion when an alternative route is given or created, such as a urinary diversion

Drainable pouch has an opening at the bottom which allows stool or urine to be drained and re-closed with a clip or self-gripping fastener hook tape

Esophagus long tube that allows food to move from the mouth to the stomach

Feces/stool bodily waste ("poop") that passes through the anus or colostomy or ileostomy

Filter stoma pouching systems with a built-in filter to help release gas and/or odor and avoid the pouch filling with air

Fistula an abnormal tube-like passageway between one hollow organ in the body and another hollow organ, or the skin

Ileostomy a surgically-created opening between the small intestine (ileum) and the abdominal surface

Ileum the last area of the small intestine

Kidneys organs in the urinary tract that remove wastes from the blood and create urine

Glossary of Terms

Large intestine part of the intestinal tract where waste is stored and formed into stool. Also commonly called the colon

Mucous fistula a surgically-created opening in the abdomen where the nonfunctioning part of the bowel is brought out onto the surface. The moist inner lining of the bowel or urinary tract produces mucus

Mucus a thick, slimy substance that coats and protects the inner lining of bowel and bladder tissue

One-piece stoma pouching system the skin barrier/wafer and pouch are made as one. May be ideal for children with big, rounded bellies. With some stoma pouching systems (such as Convatec Little Ones™ One-Piece) the pouch may be emptied from the bottom without having to remove it

Ostomy a surgically-created opening (called a stoma) in the GI system to allow the passage of stool or in the urinary system to pass urine

Peristomal skin the skin surrounding a stoma

Pouch with spout drainage tap or spout at the bottom of the pouch to empty urine or liquid stool

Rectum lower part of the large intestine that ends at the anus and allows stool to pass from the body

Skin barrier/wafer round or square-shaped with a sticky side that is applied to the skin around the stoma (called peristomal skin). Helps protect the skin from stool or urine, which can be very irritating

Skin protective barrier a wipe or spray that forms a protective film on skin to help prevent skin breakdown

Small intestine part of the intestinal tract where food is further broken down and nutrients are absorbed

Stoma a surgically-created opening on the abdomen surface. Also commonly called a stoma. Stool or urine leaves the body through this opening instead of the anus or urethra

Stomahesive® Paste barrier paste exclusive to Convatec that is used to fill in uneven skin surfaces

Stomahesive® Protective Powder powder exclusive to Convatec that is used to absorb moisture from irritated skin

Stool solid waste from the body that gets passed in a bowel movement. Also commonly called “poop” or “faeces”

Two-piece stoma pouching system skin barrier/wafer and pouch are separate and attached together with a round, plastic ring (called a flange). Pouch can be easily removed without also having to remove the skin barrier/ wafer

Ureter tube that goes from the kidney to the bladder

Urethra the tube that goes from the bladder to allow the passage of urine outside the body

Urine fluid that is made by the kidneys (often called “pee” or “wee”)

Urostomy urine passes down the ureters into a surgically-created stoma

Vesicostomy a temporary means to divert the urine directly from the bladder

