



Skin composition of stoma face plate affixed part

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Abstract:

Purpose: (1) Since there are few reports on the composition of the skin where the stoma faceplate is to be applied, measurement was attempted.

Methods: (1) The subjects were ostomates living in Japan, and the conditions for selecting the subjects were those who were not currently treating the skin around the stoma, could come to the measurement site, and could change the brace by themselves. The measurement items were trans epidermal water loss, stratum corneum water content, oil content, pH, and skin viscoelasticity, and the portion corresponding to 0, 3, 6, and 9 o'clock on the part where the face plate was attached was measured. The control part was the unaffected skin at a position symmetrical to the stoma.

Results: The actual number of people who could be counted was 43 (23 males and 20 females, average age 69.6 ± 12.9 years, 24 colostomys, 7 ileostomys, 12 urostomys). When changing the brace, the older the elderly, the longer the number of days between replacements was significantly longer. No significant difference was observed in skin viscoelasticity and pH in the comparison between the face plate affixed part and the unaffected control part, but the keratin water content was significantly smaller in the two parts at 0 o'clock and 9 o'clock. At three places from 3 to 9 o'clock, the amount of water transpiration was significantly higher at the part where the face plate was attached, and the skin barrier function was reduced.



The oil content was significantly higher at the part where the face plate was attached.

In a comparison by orthosis, the one-piece type significantly reduced the skin barrier function. By gender, men's pH was in the normal range, while women were more alkaline. The above results suggest that the peeling of the face plate, the attachment of excrement, and the skin cleansing method are involved.

Conclusion: (1) Although there was no difference in the pH, oil content, and viscoelasticity of the skin on the stoma face plate affixed part, there was a significant difference in the amount of water transpiration and keratin water content.

Biography:

Yoshiko HASEBE has been working at Nayoro City University School of Health Science. She is a professor of Adult Nursing, and has her expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the nursing practice. She has published many textbooks and DVDs about nursing arts in Japan.