

<p>concerns. “Risk” concerns should be incorporated into the plan for actual problems/concerns.</p> <p><i>NANDA diagnosis do not have to be utilized. Alternative examples to identify the problems/conditions: knowledge deficit, fluid/electrolyte imbalance, etc</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impaired Skin Integrity related to leakage of ileostomy pouch. - Imbalanced nutrition related to dietary restrictions and concerns about leakage. - Impaired verbal communication related to language barrier. 	<p>relating to the problem/concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peristomal skin with erythema: location of skin impairment is mild circumferential. - Skin care: dust skin with stomahesive powder as needed. - 13/16” Coloplast SenSura MIO Deep Convex drainable, cera ring, small piece gauze placed over incision due to some bleeding after staples were removed. Mefix tape placed. - Stressed the importance of adequate hydration to maintain normal stool consistency and prevent dehydration. - Avoid specific food triggers/include easily digestible foods. Small, frequent meals. - Refer to registered dietitian. - Utilize translation services/patient-family involvement. - Take time and be patient 	<p>the intervention/directive should be followed. References are not required, unless utilized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deep convexity can provide deeper well that holds effluent away from the stoma and prevents leakage under the appliance. Stoma slightly concave, deep convexity will achieve proper seal. - Deep convexity can help distribute pressure more evenly around the stoma. - Remind patient to drink enough fluids throughout the day to stay hydrated. This helps prevent dehydration, especially since ileostomy can increase fluid loss. - Foods that tend to increase stool output or make it waterier should be consumed in moderation or avoided.
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Identify each WOC product in use/identified	This section helps to communicate your product knowledge and critical thinking skills. Products should be available
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(Save the document by clinical date & preceptor last name before submitting to your dropbox each clinical day)

Journals should be submitted to your dropbox by no later than **48 hours** following the clinical experience day.

<p>in POC. State at least one disadvantage of the product. Identify an alternative to the product. Alternatives should be from a different category or classification. In other words, what could be used if the product was not available?</p>	<p>in the US.</p> <p>Coloplast SenSura MIO Deep Convex drainable pouch. The deep convex pouch does not offer as wide a range of sizes compared to other pouching systems. Alternative: ConvaTec Esteem Synergy Convex for individuals with flat or retracted stomas, more moldable convex skin barrier that adapts to body contours and irregularities.</p> <p>Cera Ring, the cost can be relatively expensive compared to standard skin barrier options. Alternative: Convatec Moldable Ring, can be shaped and applied around stoma to create customized seal.</p> <p>Stomahesive Powder. Fine particles of the powder can sometimes be difficult to completely remove from the skin during pouch changes, causing result in residue buildup over time. Alternative: silicone-based skin barriers.</p>
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Develop one learning goal for each clinical day, document that on this form then share your goals with your preceptor.

<p>What was your goal for the day? Were you able to meet your learning goal for today? Why or why not?</p>	<p>Yes, I met my goal this day.</p> <p>My goal was to gain hands-on experience in outpatient ostomy care.</p>
<p>What are your learning goals for tomorrow?</p> <p>(Share learning goal with preceptor)</p>	<p>To develop a solid understanding of the different types of ostomies, their locations, and how they function.</p>

<p>Identify/describe thoughts related to the mini case scenario, anything you might have done differently, etc</p>	
<p>Reflection: Describe other patient encounters, types of patients seen.</p>	<p>Was able to assist with stoma mark for the first time. Assist patients in selecting appropriate pouching systems based on their stoma type. Provide education to patients and their caregivers regarding stoma care techniques, skin protection, application of pouch, diet and hydration considerations.</p>

Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____

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