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(54) **Title:** BODY SIDE MEMBER OF AN OSTOMY APPLIANCE

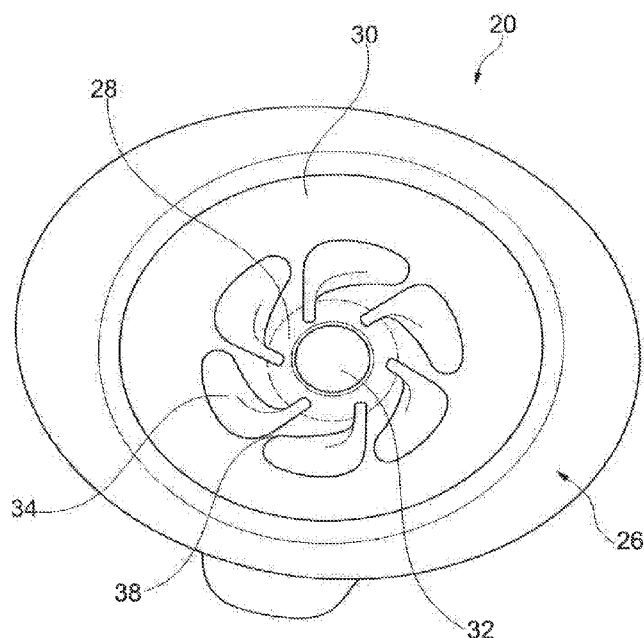


Fig. 7

(57) **Abstract:** A body side member of an ostomy appliance having backing film forming a distal surface, the distal surface including one or more individual pockets containing a moldable material that can exit the pockets.



BODY SIDE MEMBER OF AN OSTOMY APPLIANCE

Summary

The present disclosure provides aspects of a body side member of an ostomy
5 appliance according to the appended claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding
of embodiments and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification.
10 The drawings illustrate embodiments and together with the description serve to
explain principles of embodiments. Other embodiments and many of the intended
advantages of embodiments will be readily appreciated as they become better
understood by reference to the following detailed description. The elements of the
drawings are not necessarily to scale relative to each other. Like reference numerals
15 designate corresponding similar parts.

Figure 1 is a schematic, perspective view of one embodiment of a body side
member of an ostomy appliance.

Figure 2 is a schematic sectional view of one embodiment showing a body
side member comprising moldable material.

20 Figure 3 is a schematic sectional view of one embodiment illustrating a
portion of a body side member.

Figure 4 is a perspective sectional view of one embodiment illustrating a
situation similar to the situation in Fig. 3.

25 Figures 5 and 6 are schematic, cross-sectional views illustrating
embodiments of a body side member including coupling interface halves.

Figure 7 is a schematic top view showing a distal surface of one embodiment
of a body side member.

Figure 8 is an enlarged schematic top view of a single, exemplary pocket
according to one embodiment of a body side member.

Figure 9 is a schematic, perspective cross-sectional view of one embodiment of a body side member of an ostomy appliance.

Figure 10 is a cross-sectional view of one embodiment of a body side member of an ostomy appliance.

5 Figure 11 is a schematic, perspective view of one embodiment of a body side member of an ostomy appliance.

Figure 12 is a schematic, cross-sectional view of one embodiment of an ostomy appliance.

10

Detailed Description

In the following Detailed Description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. In this
15 regard, directional terminology, such as “top,” “bottom,” “front,” “back,” “leading,” “trailing,” etc., is used with reference to the orientation of the Figure(s) being described. Because components of embodiments can be positioned in a number of different orientations, the directional terminology is used for purposes of illustration and is in no way limiting. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be
20 utilized and structural or logical changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. The following detailed description, therefore, is not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims.

It is to be understood that the features of the various exemplary
25 embodiments described herein may be combined with each other, unless specifically noted otherwise.

Throughout this disclosure, the words “stoma” and “ostomy” are used to denote a surgically created opening bypassing the intestines or urinary tract system of a person. The words are used interchangeably, and no differentiated meaning is

intended. The same applies for any words or phrases derived from these, e.g. “stomal”, “ostomies” etc.

In the following, whenever referring to proximal side of a device or part of a device, the referral is to the skin-facing side, when the ostomy appliance is worn by
5 a user. Likewise, whenever referring to the distal side of a device or part of a device, the referral is to the side facing away from the skin, when the ostomy appliance is worn by a user. In other words, the proximal side is the side closest to the user, when the appliance is fitted on a user and the distal side is the opposite side – the side furthest away from the user in use.

10 The axial direction is defined as the direction of the stoma, when the appliance is worn by a user. Thus the axial direction is generally perpendicular to the abdominal surface of the user.

The radial direction is defined as transverse to the axial direction that is transversely to the direction of the stoma. In some sentences, the words “inner” and
15 “outer” may be used. These qualifiers should generally be perceived with reference to the radial direction, such that a reference to an “outer” element means that the element is farther away from a centre portion of the ostomy appliance than an element referenced as “inner”.

Figure 1 is a schematic, perspective view of one embodiment of a body side
20 member 20 of an ostomy (or stoma) appliance. The body side member 20 includes a backing film 22 having a proximal surface 24 (“underside” in Fig. 1) and a distal surface 26 (“overside” in Fig. 1). The backing film 22 is defined by a first zone 28 and a second zone 30 surrounding the first zone 28. The proximal surface 24 of the backing film 22 comprises an adhesive 31 (Fig. 3). In embodiments, the adhesive 31
25 comprises a plurality of different adhesive materials. In one embodiment, the different adhesive materials of the adhesive 31 are provided in a side-by-side manner. In one embodiment, the different adhesive materials of the adhesive 31 are provided in a layered structure. In one embodiment, the different adhesive materials

of the adhesive 31 are provided primarily side-by-side, but with some overlapping portions of the different adhesive materials.

In embodiments, the body side member 20 includes a stoma-receiving opening 32 extending through the backing film 22 and the adhesive 31. In
5 embodiments, stoma-receiving opening 32 is surrounded by the first zone 28. In
embodiments, the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22 is configured to have a plurality of pockets 34 containing a moldable material 36. A plurality should be interpreted as two or more individual pockets. In embodiments, the moldable material 36 is adapted to be dispensable from each individual pocket 34 when the
10 body side member 20 is in use on a skin surface S around a stoma O of a user (see Fig. 3). Stated differently, in one embodiment of the body side member 20, the dispensing of moldable material 36 from one of the pockets 34 can be done independently of the dispensing of moldable material 36 from any one or more of the other pockets.

15 Figure 2 is a schematic sectional view of one embodiment showing an a pocket 34 containing moldable material 36. By applying finger pressure to an outer or exterior (distal) surface of the pocket 34, indicated by arrow R, the moldable material 36 is dispensable from the pocket 34.

Figure 3 is a schematic sectional view of one embodiment illustrating a
20 portion of the body side member 20 in place on the skin surface S around a stoma O of a user. The backing film 22 is adhered to a peristomal area of the skin surface S by the adhesive 31. A finger F of a user is shown to provide pressure to the pocket 34 to dispense in an active manner the moldable material 36 from the pocket 34 to engage with the stoma's surface. Figure 3 illustrates one embodiment wherein the
25 pocket 34 has a reduced axial protrusion from the distal surface 26 after some dispensing of moldable material 36. In embodiments, the moldable material 36 provides an adhesive mass that can adapt closely to the surface shape of the stoma O, thereby providing for an improved sealing effect against stomal output coming into contact with the adhesive 31.

Figure 4 is a perspective sectional view of one embodiment illustrating a situation similar to the situation in Fig. 3, but not showing the stoma O to better illustrate the moldable material 36 being dispensed into the stoma-receiving opening 32 to seal against the stoma O.

5 In one embodiment, each pocket 34 is connected to and in communication with a channel 38 extending from the pocket 34 towards the stoma-receiving opening 32 of the backing film 22. Exemplary embodiments of a channel 38 are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4. In one embodiment, the channel 38 extends in a generally radial direction of the body side member 20 from the pocket 34 towards a
10 central longitudinal axis extending through the stoma-receiving opening 32. Embodiments of the body side member 20 including a channel 38 between a pocket 34 and the stoma-receiving opening 32 provide for the moldable material 36 to be stored at a distance from the stoma-receiving opening 32. This in turn allows the user to customize, such as by cutting with a scissors, the stoma-receiving opening
15 32 to his/her particular stoma size before application of the moldable material 36 without having to perform the cutting in the moldable material 36, which in some implementations can be relatively soft and sticky and thus difficult to cut properly. When the body side member 20 has been applied to the skin surface S around the stoma O, the moldable material 36 can subsequently be dispensed from the pocket
20 34 out into the stoma-receiving opening 32 and adapt to the small folds and creases of the stoma surface, thereby creating an improved seal.

 In one embodiment, the pocket 34 is in direct communication with the stoma-receiving opening 32 of the backing film 22. This provides for finger pressure applied to each individual envelope 34 to cause dispensing of moldable
25 material 36 into the area surrounding the stoma O, and that no intermediate portions or reservoirs and/or pathways for the adhesive material 36 to travel in from the pocket 34 to the stoma-receiving opening 32 are present. Stated otherwise, in embodiments there is no channel or canal present between the pocket and the stoma-receiving opening.

In embodiments, and illustrated in the schematic, cross-sectional views of figures 5 and 6, the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22 includes a first half 40a, 40b of a coupling interface for coupling the body side member 20 to a stomal output collecting bag (Fig. 12). In one embodiment, the coupling half 40a is a flange adapted to provide a surface 42 for attaching another coupling half in the form of an adhesive flange provided on a stomal output collecting bag. In one embodiment, the coupling half 40b is an annular ring comprising an upstanding flange protruding from the distal surface 26 perpendicular thereto for attaching another coupling half in the form of a coupling ring provided on a stomal output collecting bag. In one embodiment, a first coupling half 40a, 40b is attached to the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22. In embodiments, the first coupling half 40a, 40b is attached to the distal surface 26 by an adhesive or by welding, but other ways of attaching are acceptable. As illustrated by way of example in Fig. 6, in embodiments a first coupling half 40b is attached to the distal surface 26 at a location radially closer to the stoma-receiving opening 32 than where the pocket 34 is located. In embodiments, the channel 38 extends from the pocket 34 under (below) the location of attachment of a first coupling half 40a, 40b.

Figure 7 is a schematic top view showing the distal surface 26 of one embodiment of the body side member 20 and Figure 8 is an enlarged schematic top view of a single (individual), exemplary pocket 34 according to one embodiment. In one embodiment, the channel 38 includes a first open end portion 44 in communication with the pocket 34 and a second closed end 46 portion located in the first zone 28 of the backing film 22. In embodiments, the pocket 34 is located in the second zone 30 with the channel 38 extending from the pocket 34 in the second zone 30 into the first zone 28. In one embodiment, each individual pocket 34 is located in the second zone 30 of the backing film 22.

In one embodiment, the body side member 20 includes four individual pockets 34. In one embodiment, the body side member 20 includes six individual pockets 34.

In one exemplary implementation and application of the body side member 20 according to the present disclosure, a user initially customizes, such as by cutting, a stoma-receiving opening 32 to an approximate size or circumference of the user's individual stoma O. By cutting the stoma-receiving opening 32, which
5 will be located in the first zone 28 of the backing film, the user simultaneously cuts off or open the closed end portions 46 of the channels 38 leading from the individual pockets 34. This creates communication for the moldable material 36 located in the pocket and the stoma-receiving opening 32. The user then removes any protective liner(s) provided on the adhesive 31 of the proximal surface 24 of the
10 backing film 22 and applies the body side member 20 to the skin surface S around the stoma O. The user then applies finger pressure to each individual pocket 34 to dispense the moldable material 36 from the pocket 34 via the channel 38 out into the stoma-receiving opening 32. Here, the moldable material 36 engages with the stomal surface. In embodiments, the moldable material 36 is configured to undergo
15 a swelling action by absorption of moisture from the stomal output and/or from the mucous membrane of the stoma. In embodiments, the swelling of the moldable material 36 helps to create an improved seal between the stoma O and the body side member 20, thereby reducing the probability of leakage caused by stomal output attacking the adhesive 31. The user repeats the procedure of applying finger
20 pressure for each pocket 34 such that the sealing effect is achieved around the circumference of the stomal surface.

Figures 9-11 disclose embodiments of a body side member 20 including a backing film 22 having a proximal surface 24 and a distal surface 26. The backing film 22 has a first zone 28 and a second zone 30 surrounding the first zone, and at
25 least a portion of the proximal surface 24 of the backing film 22 comprises an adhesive 31. Suitable materials for the adhesive 31 on the proximal surface of the backing film include adhesives of the types disclosed in the publications WO2007/082538 and WO2009/006901.

In embodiments, at least a centre portion 33 of the first zone 28 is prepared for provision of a stoma-receiving opening 32 (Figs. 9 and 11). The stoma-receiving opening 32 extends through the backing film 22 and the adhesive 31. In

embodiments, the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22 includes one or more
5 pockets 34 containing a moldable material 36. In embodiments, the moldable material 36 is configured to exit one or more pockets 34 via a pocket opening 35 in use of the body side member 20 on a skin surface S around a stoma O of a user.

Thereby, a body side member 20 is provided that allows for externalization of the moldable material 36 from a pocket 34. Some persons with an ostomy have
10 mild to severe skin surface irregularities in the peristomal area, which makes it difficult to fit a “standard” ostomy appliance to the skin to properly match their individual irregularities. Many will try to compensate for the irregularities by applying one or more accessory products, such as adhesive paste rings or strip pastes to “fill” such irregularities in addition to their primary ostomy appliance. Not
15 only is this an impracticality and often also an economical nuisance to the user. Experience moreover shows that such compensation attempts rarely have any significant effect on the frequency of leakage incidents. In contrast to this, embodiments according to the present disclosure are advantageous in that they provide a body side member 20 of an ostomy appliance that does not require the use
20 of accessory products. Other advantages include that the pockets 34 of the disclosed body side member 20 are not limited to containing a specific kind of moldable material 36. This in turn means that the body side member 20 alternatively or additionally offers solving of other frequently occurring problems with stoma appliances adhered to the skin. Such other problems that the body side member 20
25 may help to alleviate include, but are not limited to, prevention of disintegration and/or reduction in the loss of adhesive effect between the skin adhesive (comparable to adhesive 31) and the user’s skin.

Stomal output exuding from the stoma “mouth” and from the exterior surface of the stoma often contains fluids that are aggressive to the user’s skin and to the skin adhesive material.

In some implementations, the body side member 20 according to the present disclosure helps to provide a sealing effect that reduces the frequency of disintegration of the adhesive matrix of the adhesive 31. This is at least partly because of the provision of moldable material 36 that can be externalized from the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22, which may then be brought into contact with the stoma surface to prevent aggressive stomal outputs from entering underneath the adhesive 31.

Other helpful effects are envisioned by the body side member 20 according to the disclosure, some of which effects are believed to be at least partly controllable by the applied number of pockets 34 and by the composition of the moldable material 36. In embodiments, the pocket(s) comprise(s) more than one kind of moldable material 36. In embodiments, different pockets 34 contain different moldable materials 36. Thereby, it is believed that more than one helpful effect can be achieved by the body side member 20. Even further, as an example, in embodiments wherein more than one kind of moldable material 36 is provided in pockets 34 of the body side member 20, the helpful effect(s) presented by one moldable material may be amplified by the presence of another kind of moldable material to provide even better results in terms of reduction or elimination of leakage incidents.

In embodiments, the pocket opening 35 of at least one pocket 34 faces towards the centre portion 33 of the body side member 20. This provides for the pocket opening 35 to face radially inward towards the stoma O when the body side member 20 is in use on the skin surface S of a user. Thereby, any moldable material 36 exiting a pocket 34 is directed immediately in the direction of any stomal output or moisture emanating from the stoma or the stoma surface. Thus, in embodiments, each pocket opening is configured such that it directs moldable material, already

swelled or undergoing swelling in response to moisture absorption, in a radial direction towards an axis being perpendicular to the proximal and distal surfaces of the backing film and extending through the centre portion. Thereby, in use, the pocket opening 35 effectively guides the moldable material 36 towards the stoma
5 for alleviation of one or more of the problems discussed in this disclosure.

In embodiments, each pocket opening 35 is located at a portion of the pocket 34 that is radially closest to the centre portion 33 of the body side member 20 and axially closest to the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22

In embodiments, a pocket 34 includes a plurality (two or more) of pockets
10 openings 35 (not shown). This allows for body side members 20 according to the disclosure having a relatively simple structure while simultaneously allowing for moldable material 36 to be externalized from different and/or multiple pocket openings 35, thereby providing for a versatile distribution of the moldable material 36, particularly over the first zone 28 of the body side member 20.

15 In embodiments, the moldable material 36 is configured to be dispensed from one or more pockets 34. By ‘dispensed’ is to be understood that in some implementations, in order for the moldable material 36 to exit a pocket 34, the pocket 34 has to be manipulated by a user’s fingers. In other words, ‘dispensed’ should be interpreted to mean that the externalization of moldable material 36
20 constitutes an action or step that requires active participation or contribution by the user. In embodiments, an exterior surface of a pocket 34 includes a texture 37 for facilitating easier tactile recognition of where to manipulate the pocket 34. The texture 37 is further useful to prevent the user’s fingers from slipping off the exterior surface of the pocket 34 during such manipulation.

25 In use of the body side member 20, and depending on the nature of the moldable material 36, in some embodiments moisture absorption and the resulting swelling of the moldable material 36 initiates the exiting of the moldable material towards the stoma O without any manipulation of the pocket 34 required by the user. In other words, the externalization of the moldable material 36 from a pocket

34 starts “automatically” as soon the moldable material 36 begins to take up moisture. It has been found that the rate of the externalization of the moldable material 36 can be surprisingly high, thereby causing a fast release of the moldable material 36. This is helpful in getting the moldable material 36 towards the stoma as quickly as possible, thereby providing faster and thus better security against leakage incidents. This is further advantageous at least in that does not require any active participation of the user in externalizing the moldable material 36 from a pocket 34.

In embodiments, the one or more pockets 34 is/are attached to the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22. Thereby, each pocket 34 forms an element that is separate from the backing film 22 and is attached as such to the backing film 22. In some implementations, such separate structure of a pocket 34 facilitates the manufacture of the body side member 20 in that the moldable material 36 and the pocket 34 can be produced and prepared in a process independent of producing the other elements of the body side member 20 and/or the stoma appliance. This is advantageous because relevant process parameters for handling the moldable material 36 (e.g. temperature and pressure) and the adhesive 31 can be significantly different from each other. In embodiments, the one or more pockets 34 are formed in the backing film 22. In these implementations, a pocket 34 is formed in the backing layer 22 itself. In other words, a pocket 34 does not form an element that is separate from the backing layer 22. A pocket 34 can thus advantageously have an envelope structure in the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22. Thereby, the body side member 20 with the pockets 34 can be produced with fewer individual materials involved in the manufacturing process.

In embodiments, a wall 39 (Figs. 5, 11) of the pocket 34 comprises a flexible sheet material. In embodiments, the flexible sheet material of the pocket 34 is identical to the material from which the backing film 22 is made. In other embodiments, the flexible sheet material is a material that is different from the material of the backing film 22. In embodiments (Fig. 5), the wall 39 of the pocket 34 comprises a differentiated thickness when viewed over a total extent of the

pocket 34. In one embodiment, a thickness of the wall 39 decreases from a greater thickness at an outer periphery portion of the pocket 34 to be thinner radially closer to the centre portion 33 of the body side member 20. One exemplary implementation of this is shown at reference 41 in Fig. 5. The differentiated
5 thickness of the wall 39 of the pocket 34 is believed to be useful in providing a smooth externalization of the moldable material 36 from the pocket 34, and also for correctly guiding the moldable material 36 radially towards the stoma O in use.

In embodiments, a wall 39 (Figs. 9-11) of the pocket 34 is formed by a resilient material. In some implementations, such forming of the wall 39 in a
10 resilient material facilitates the externalization of the moldable material 36 from the pocket, particularly in that the resiliency of the material causes the wall 39 to return to its original/initial shape after the exterior surface of the pocket 34 has been manipulated (“squeezed”) by a user’s fingers. Suitable resilient materials for the wall 39 include, but are not limited to, thermoplastic elastomers (TPE’s) and/or
15 mixtures thereof. In embodiments, a wall 39 of the pocket 34 is made in an injection molding process. Alternatively or additionally, the wall 39 is made in a two-component casting process, advantageously in combination with the provision of a first half of a coupling interface (described above).

In embodiments, one or more pockets 34 is/are attached to a first half 40a,
20 40b of a coupling interface for connection of the body side member to a stomal output collecting bag, one exemplary implementation being shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

In embodiments, one or more pockets 34 is/are provided distal to the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22 and proximal to a first half 40a, 40b of a coupling interface for connection of the body side member 20 to a stomal output collecting
25 bag. In embodiments, the first half 40a, 40b of the coupling interface is attached to a distal-most portion of one or more pockets 34 (Figs. 5 and 6).

In the embodiments illustrated in Figs. 9-12, the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22 has one single pocket 34s. One single pocket should be interpreted

to mean one and only one pocket 34s. Among other advantages, this provides for a body side member 20 to be produced involving less complicated production steps.

In embodiments, the single pocket 34s is configured to extend annularly around the centre portion 33 of the body side member 20. Among other advantages, these embodiments are particularly suitable for a relatively simple production process.

In embodiments, the single pocket 34s is attached to a first half 40a, 40b of a coupling interface for connection of the body side member 20 to a stomal output collecting bag. Exemplary implementations of such embodiments are most clearly illustrated in Figs. 9-11. In embodiments, the first half 40a, 40b of the coupling interface can advantageously be produced by a two-component casting process providing a combined “pocket/coupling”-element, wherein the material of the pocket 34 is different than the material of the first half 40a, 40b of the coupling interface. As an example, the material of the pocket 34 is resilient, while the material of the coupling half 40a, 40b is stiff and less flexible in comparison.

In the following, particular reference is made to Figs. 9-11. In embodiments, the first coupling half 40b is configured as an annular ring including an upstanding flange 48 extending axially away from the distal surface 26 of backing film 22 and/or axially away from the single pocket 34s. In one embodiment, the first half 40b of the coupling interface is attached to a distal-most portion of the single pocket 34s. In one embodiment, the single pocket 34s has an outer perimeter that defines a first, outer diameter D1 being greater than a second, maximum outer diameter D2 of the annular ring forming the first half 40b of the coupling interface.

In other embodiments, the first half 40a, 40b of the coupling interface is configured as a flexible, planar annular flange (not shown), optionally comprising an adhesive. The first half 40a, 40b is adapted to couple with a second half provided around an inlet opening of a stomal output collecting bag by means of adhesion. Coupling interfaces of this kind are available on the markets.

In the embodiments of Figs. 9-11, as best illustrated in the cross-sectional view of Fig. 9, the pocket opening 35 is located immediately above the distal surface 26 of the first zone 28 of the backing film 22. In embodiments, the single pocket 34s includes a reservoir 50 containing a major portion of the moldable material 36. In embodiments, the pocket 34s including the reservoir 50 is defined by a wall 39 of the pocket 34s extending generally in an "S"-shape configuration including a proximal flange 52, a connecting flange 54 and a distal flange 56. In embodiments (not shown), the reservoir 50 is connected to the pocket opening 35 via a canal. In embodiments, the moldable material 36 is configured to be in fluid communication between the reservoir 50 and the pocket opening 35 via the canal. Thereby, the size of the reservoir 50 and/or the externalization characteristics (such as, but not limited to, speed of exiting moldable material 36, finger pressure needed, ejection direction etc.) can be configured according to needs.

In embodiments, a skirt 58 extends towards the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22 from a radially innermost portion of the distal flange 56 (seen in relation to a central axis extending through the centre portion 33).

In embodiments, the pocket opening 35 is defined by a gap between a proximal-most portion 59 of the skirt 58 and the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22. In embodiments, some sections of the proximal-most portion 59 of the skirt 58 extend proximally into contact, or alternatively into attachment, with the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22 while at other sections the gap is present. This provides one option for a body side member 20 having one single pocket 34s comprising a plurality of pocket openings or gates 35. In embodiments, the gates need not be of the same magnitudes/sizes such as to provide an option for differentiating the exposure to the moldable material 36 of different portions of the first zone 28 of the backing film 22. This can be advantageous in that it allows for users to potentially apply more moldable material 36 in one area around the stoma than in another area around the stoma.

In embodiments, a protrusion 60 extends distally from the distal flange 56. In embodiments, the protrusion 60 provides at least a radial abutment of the pocket 34s against which the annular ring of the first half 40b of the coupling interface abuts.

5 In embodiments of Figs. 9-11, only a minor surface portion of the moldable material 36 is exposed at each pocket opening 35. In the figures, this is illustrated by the relatively small amount of moldable material 36 not being confined by the wall/flanges 39, 54, 56, 58 of the single pocket 34s present at the gap of the pocket opening 35. This is advantageous in that it allows for controlling where and how
10 quickly moisture and exudates from the stomal output can “attack” the moldable material 36. In other words, the structure of the pocket 34s in the embodiments of Figs. 9-11 protects the moldable material 36 from being exposed from more than one side.

 Embodiments illustrated in Figs. 9-11 are further advantageous in that the
15 moldable material 36 will not be immediately visible to the user, thereby providing a visually simpler impression of the ostomy appliance. Moreover, because the moldable material 36 is generally protected in the pocket 34s, the distal surface 26 of the first zone 28 of the backing film 22 can be cleaned (wiping off stomal output and already eroded/used moldable material 36) during an exchange of the stomal
20 output collecting bag (in the case of a two-piece appliance, see below) without inadvertently also removing still viable moldable material 36.

 Another advantage of the body side members 20 disclosed herein, is that a user adapting stoma receiving opening 32 of the ostomy appliance before application to the skin, such as by cutting with a pair of scissors, does not have to be
25 concerned with cutting away or removing viable moldable material 36. Applying the pockets 34 in a body side member 20 according to the disclosure ensures that the moldable material from manufacture is provided sufficiently remote from the centre portion 33 prepared for the individual user customization.

In one aspect, the disclosure relates to an ostomy appliance 10 including a body side member 20 as described above and a stomal output collecting bag 15 configured to attached to the distal surface 26 of the backing film 22 of the body side member 20.

5 In one embodiment, the ostomy appliance 10 is a so-called one-piece ostomy appliance, i.e. without a coupling interface between the body side member 20 and the stomal output collecting bag (not shown). In another embodiment, as most clearly illustrated in Fig. 12, the ostomy appliance 10 is a two-piece appliance including a coupling interface 40b, 62b for connecting a stomal output collecting
10 bag 15 to the body side member 20.

In embodiments, the moldable material 36 includes an adhesive. Suitable materials for the moldable material 36 of the at least one pocket 34 include adhesives, such as, but not limited to, adhesive pastes. Suitable materials for a paste-type adhesive comprises adhesives of the types disclosed in WO2010/069334. Other
15 types of adhesive pastes are also acceptable.

In embodiments, the moldable material 36 includes a moisture absorbing component. In embodiments, the moisture absorbing component has a high absorption capability or potential and in other embodiments, the moisture absorbing component has a small absorption capability. Suitable materials for the moisture
20 absorbing component include, but are not limited to, superabsorbent polymers commonly made from poly-acrylic acid salts.

In some embodiments, the moldable material is an adhesive provided as a composition comprising a polymer and a switch initiator, wherein the composition can be switched from a first liquid state to a second adhesive state by activation of
25 the switch initiator; the composition having in the first liquid state a complex viscosity $|\eta^*|$ below 0.4 MPa s; and having in the second adhesive state a second repeated peel force above 1 N/25mm.

The present inventors have found that a composition having in the first liquid state a complex viscosity $|\eta^*|$ below 0.4 MPa s is advantageous in that it is

capable of quickly flowing into the structure of a substrate, such as skin, and therefore is able to quickly wet the substrate and form a good basis for sufficient adhesion. Wetting means that the composition comes into direct contact with the surface of the substrate, including, where relevant, flowing into the micro and macro
5 structures of the substrate.

In particular, within the field of pressure sensitive adhesives to be used for ostomy devices, our experiments have shown that a complex viscosity of 0.4 MPa s is the upper threshold for when a composition will flow sufficiently fast into the roughness of the skin and hereby obtain a desired adhesive contact in order to be
10 able to seal around the stoma of a user within the period of time actually used by the average ostomy device user to attach the device on the skin.

In embodiments, the activation of the switch initiator is caused by exposure of the switch initiator to moisture. The moisture may be from the natural humidity of the air or it may be specifically provided, e.g., by applying water to the adhesive
15 composition. The moisture used to activate the switch initiator may also, wholly or partly, come from the skin of the user.

Compositions that contain a moisture switchable switch initiator are sometimes referred to as “moisture curing” compositions. This merely means that the switch takes place by exposure to moisture. Moisture curing and moisture
20 switchable are used interchangeably herein.

In some embodiments, the composition comprises a water absorbent material in an amount of 1-60% (w/w) of the composition.

In some embodiments, the water absorbent material is selected from hydrocolloid, water soluble salt, mono, di- and oligosaccharides, sugar alcohols, polypeptides, organic acids, inorganic acids, amino acids, amines, urea, super
25 absorbent particles such as polyacrylic acid, glycols such as polyethylene glycol and mixtures thereof.

In embodiments, the composition comprises a silicone polymer.

Moisture curing materials are polymeric materials that change from a liquid to a solid state when exposed to moisture. When these materials solidify, they are capable of sustaining deforming forces.

Moisture curing materials may comprise several components including a
5 reactive polymer, a catalyst, a viscosity modifier, a crosslinker, and a water scavenger. The function of the reactive polymer together with a catalyst and a crosslinker is to form a polymer network upon exposure to moisture. This event makes moisture curing materials change from a liquid to a solid state. This may be referred to as “switching” or “curing”.

10 The function of a viscosity modifier is to tune the viscosity to fulfil the requirements of each application. The function of the water scavenger is to prevent unintended curing in the container.

Moisture curing materials may be in one part or in two parts. In case of one-part moisture curing materials, all components may be mixed and stored in a single
15 container until use. Curing starts only once the moisture curing material is open and exposed to moisture. On the other hand, in case of two-component systems, reactive components are isolated from each other in different containers during storage, and come into contact only at the time of use. The reactive components are mixed shortly before use. Curing starts as soon as the reactive components are mixed.

20 The change of properties from liquid to an adhesive state in moisture curing materials is usually based on condensation cure chemistry.

There is a variety of base polymers with different backbone chemistries, which can lead to condensation cure. Silicone polymers may be used in condensation cure compositions. In order to react via condensation cure, silicones
25 may be terminated with hydroxyl groups in both ends. In the presence of a multifunctional silane, which acts both as cross-linker and water scavenger, catalyst and moisture, hydroxyl terminated silicones will cure. The reactivity of silanol groups vary with the number of electron-withdrawing groups substituents on the silicon atom.

The substituents on the multifunctional cross-linker is a relevant parameter, which may affect the cure speed. A trifunctional, tetrafunctional, and even higher functional oligomeric and polymeric cross-linkers can be employed. In
5 used. Examples of trifunctional cross-linkers based on alkoxy groups include methyl trimethoxy silane and methyl triethoxy silane. In addition to alkoxy, acetoxo, oxime, amine, amide, and enoxy cure systems are available.

The curing systems may be adapted to different applications depending on by-products of the curing process. For example, for ostomy care, by-products should
10 be non-toxic and should not have a bad smell.

A suitable condensation cure catalyst is chosen depending on the chemistry of the multifunctional silane. Titanates are employed with alkoxy, amide, or oxime systems, whereas tin catalysts may be added to acetoxo, oxime, and amine cure formulations. In embodiments, the titanate catalyst used is selected from tetraalkoxy
15 titanates and chelated titanates. Tetraalkoxy titanates are the more catalytically active species.

The rate of condensation curing depends on the crosslinking agent (its functionality, concentration, and chemical structure), the type of catalyst, and the relative humidity of the environment.

20 Moisture curing formulations are interesting materials for applications in ostomy care, either as an accessory or as a full device. Some relevant features to consider for moisture curing compositions to be used in ostomy care:

- Safe to use on skin: Moisture curing formulations should be non-toxic before and after cure since they will meet skin.
- 25 - Adhesion to skin: Moisture curing formulations should adhere to skin before and after cure. Otherwise, these materials will provide a weak interface between the skin and ostomy care device.

- Handle moisture from body: Ostomy care products should handle moisture, which comes from skin, output, and sweat. Otherwise, water remaining on the skin weakens the adhesion.
- Stable during storage: Moisture curing formulations should be stable during storage in the factory and transportation, but also in the hands of the users before use. Depending on the geographic location, the temperature, and relative humidity of the environment changes. Moisture curing formulations should be stable enough not to cure when exposed to temperatures relevant to storage, transportation, and use situation. In addition, they should be packaged in a way that the moisture cannot diffuse into their container.

Commercially available moisture curing formulations used, e.g., in the construction industry are typically not safe for use on skin. The commercially available “Trio Silken Stoma Gel” from Trio Healthcare is approved for use on skin. However, Trio Silken Stoma Gel has major shortcomings, since it does not adhere to skin and does not absorb body fluids.

Typically, moisture-curing materials for ostomy care applications include a reactive component to cure, a water-absorbing component to absorb moisture from the body, and an adhesive component to enable skin adhesion. A straightforward strategy to obtain skin adhesives based on moisture curing is to mix unreactive polymers with adhesive character with reactive components, which on their own do not adhere to skin before and after cure. Such materials will be adherent to skin before and after cure. Employing such a strategy opens the opportunity of using a variety of reactive materials available in other industries after necessary modifications to fulfil the bio-safety requirements for skin application. As the water-absorbing component, e.g., natural hydrocolloids or synthetic hydrophilic polymers can be used.

In embodiments, the composition comprises a switch initiator, which is sensitive to moisture. A moisture sensitive switch initiator will cause the composition to switch from a first state, such as a first liquid state, to a second state,

such as a second adhesive state, when the moisture sensitive switch initiator is exposed to moisture.

In embodiments, the switch initiator comprises or consists of a moisture sensitive switch initiator. In embodiments, the moisture sensitive switch initiator
5 comprises or consists of a polymer.

In embodiments, the switch initiator comprises or consists of a moisture sensitive silicone polymer, such as Trio Silken (Trio Healthcare).

In general, moisture switchable composition can comprise an unreactive and tacky silicone polymer, such as BIOPSA, and a reactive non-tacky silicon polymer,
10 such as the Trio Silken polymer exemplified herein. In this way, the different functions of crosslinking and tackiness are provided by different polymers, and switching speed and level as well as tack can be adjusted separately. In this manner, switching speed and level can be appropriately modified without compromising tack.

15

Measurement methods

Dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) and determination of complex viscosity $|\eta^*|$.

20 The parameter complex viscosity $|\eta^*|$ was measured as follows by a frequency sweep. The adhesives were pressed into a plate of 1 mm thickness. A round sample of 25 mm in diameter was cut out and placed in a Haake RheoStress 6000 rotational rheometer from Thermo Scientific. The geometry applied was parallel plates 25 mm and the shear stress was fixed at 5556 Pa and a gap size of
25 0.9-1.05 mm was applied to the sample in the beginning of the measurement to obtain a normal force of approximately 5 N. The measurements were carried out at 32°C.

For the complex viscosity $|\eta^*|$ the value measured at a frequency of 0.01 Hz was used. The test was run as a frequency sweep from 100 Hz to 0.01 Hz.

Peel force

A sample of 25x100 mm was cut from the prepared sheet composition and a 25x300 mm piece of auxiliary tape was then added on the top of the sample. After 30 minutes of conditioning at 23 °C and 50% relative humidity, the sample was
5 mounted in a tensile testing machine (INSTRON 5564 from Instron) and a 90-degree peel test was carried out from a Teflon substrate at a speed of 304 mm/min. The results are given in N/25 mm.

If required for the particular measurement, the samples were switched as described herein below for the individual compositions. The light curing materials
10 that were not to be switched were covered with a light occlusive tape.

Samples were either attached to a substrate and peeled without having been switched at all (“non-switched”), attached to the substrate, then switched, and then peeled (“1st peel, switched on substrate”), attached to a substrate, then switched, then peeled, and then re-attached and peeled a second time (“2nd repeated peel,
15 switched on substrate”), or first switched, then attached to the substrate, and then peeled (“peel when switched off substrate”).

For the 2nd repeated peel, switched on substrate, an additional 30 minutes of conditioning at 23 °C and 50% relative humidity was used before performing the second repeated peel.

20 The peel test was carried out in a climate-controlled room at 23 °C and 50% relative humidity. Peel angle was fixed at 90° and the peel speed was 304 mm/min. Dwell time, meaning the time the sample is rested before testing, was 30 minutes.

The Teflon substrate (2.0 mm PFTE, order no. SPTFE0020INA from RIAS, Roskilde, Denmark) mounted in steel plate was attached to the peel sledge.
25 Adhesive strips were punched out from 0.4 mm thick adhesive sheets in the dimensions 25x100 mm. Auxiliary tape (25 mm width) was mounted on the adhesive with 10 mm overlap. The release liner was lifted in one end to make the overlap with the auxiliary tape. The adhesive was applied to the substrate by using an automatic roll with a load of 2 kg. The average of the mean load was reported as

N/25 mm. The failure type, i.e. cohesive or adhesive failure, was observed, recorded, and reported with the peel data.

Moisture switchable compositions and properties

5

Composition 12: Mixed moisture-switchable silicone adhesive with 10% mixed hydrocolloids

Trio Silken (18 g, 36 wt %, Trio Healthcare) was mixed with a mixture of hydrocolloids (5 g, 10 wt %) using Speedmixer at 3000 rpm for 3 minutes. The hydrocolloid mixture consists of carboxymethyl cellulose (20 wt %), guar gum (40 wt %), gelatin (30 wt %) and pectin (10 wt %). An unreactive silicone polymer, BioPSA (27 g, 54 wt %, Dow Corning 7-4560) was added to the mixture, and the mixture was mixed using Speedmixer for additional 3 minutes at 3000 rpm. The resulting mixture was coated on a polyurethane film (30 µm) using an applicator. For the switch experiments, this composition was switched in either an oven at 32 °C, or in a humidity cupboard (Binder KBF) at 32 °C and 50% relative humidity.

Composition 13: Mixed moisture-switchable silicone adhesive with 10% potato starch

20 Trio Silken (18 g, 36 wt %, Trio Healthcare) was mixed with a mixture of potato starch (5 g, 10 wt %) using Speedmixer at 3000 rpm for 3 minutes. An unreactive silicone polymer, BioPSA (27 g, 54 wt %, Dow Corning 7-4560), was added to the mixture, and the mixture was mixed using Speedmixer for additional 3 minutes at 3000 rpm. The resulting mixture was coated on a PU film using an applicator. For the switch experiments, this composition was switched in an oven at 25 32 °C.

Composition 14: Mixed moisture-switchable silicone adhesive with 10%
carboxymethylcellulose

5 Trio Silken (18 g, 36 wt %, Trio Healthcare) was mixed with a mixture of
carboxymethylcellulose (5 g, 10 wt %) using Speedmixer at 3000 rpm for 3
minutes. An unreactive silicone polymer, BioPSA (27 g, 54 wt %, Dow Corning 7-
4560) was added to the mixture, and the mixture was mixed using Speedmixer for
additional 3 minutes at 3000 rpm. The resulting mixture was coated on a PU film
(30 μ m) using an applicator. For the switch experiments, this composition was
switched in an oven at 32 °C.

10

Comp. #	12	13	14
Polymer type	Silicone	Silicone	Silicone
Switch type	Moisture	Moisture	Moisture
Absorber amount (w/w)	10%	10%	10%
First peel¹ N/25mm	3.04	3.39	2.44
Repeated peel² N/25mm	3.02	3.10	2.04
Viscosity³ Pa s, 0.01Hz	351	310	328

1) Measured after switch on substrate. Adhesive failure mode for all.

2) Measured after switch on substrate, detachment, and re-attachment. Adhesive failure mode for all.

3) Viscosity measured before switch.

5

In another aspect of the disclosure, use of the body side member 20 for an ostomy appliance as disclosed herein for reducing the frequency of stomal output leakage incidents is further contemplated. The advantageous effects provided by the embodiments of the body side member 20, aid in alleviating the nuisances of output leakages often encountered by users of ostomy appliances. This is at least partly achieved by the externalization of the moldable material providing a better security against disintegration of the skin adhesive on the proximal surface of the backing film of the body side member. At the very least, use of the body side member according to the present disclosure allows for an increased wear time of an ostomy appliance.

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that a variety of alternate and/or equivalent implementations may be substituted for the specific embodiments shown and described without departing from the scope of the present invention. This application is intended to cover any adaptations or variations of body side members for ostomy appliances as discussed herein. Therefore, it is intended that this invention be limited only by the claims and the equivalents thereof.

CLAIMS:

1. A body side member of an ostomy appliance, comprising:
a backing film having a proximal surface and a distal surface, the backing
5 film comprising a first zone and a second zone surrounding the first zone, at least a
portion of the proximal surface of the backing film comprising an adhesive;
wherein at least a centre portion of the first zone is prepared for provision of
a stoma receiving opening extending through the backing film and the adhesive;
wherein the distal surface of the backing film comprises one or more pockets
10 containing a moldable material configured to exit the one or more pockets via a
pocket opening in use of the body side member on a skin surface around a stoma of
a user.
2. The body side member of claim 1, wherein each pocket comprises a pocket
15 opening which faces towards the centre portion of the body side member.
3. The body side member of claim 1 or 2, wherein each pocket comprises a
plurality of pocket openings.
- 20 4. The body side member of claim 1, wherein the moldable material is
configured to be dispensed from one or more pockets.
5. The body side member of claim 1, wherein the moldable material comprises
an adhesive.
25
6. The body side member of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the moldable
material is configured to absorb moisture under a swelling action.

7. The body side member of claim 6, wherein each pocket opening is configured such that it directs moldable material, swelled in response to moisture absorption, in a radial direction towards an axis being perpendicular to the proximal and distal surfaces of the backing film and extending through the centre portion.

5

8. The body side member of claim 1, wherein the one or more pockets are attached to the distal surface of the backing film.

9. The body side member of claim 1, wherein the one or more pockets is/are
10 formed in the backing film.

10. The body side member of claim 1, wherein a wall of the one or more pockets comprises a flexible sheet material.

11. The body side member of claim 1, wherein a wall of the one or more pockets
15 is formed by a resilient material. (allowing finger manipulation on an exterior of the pocket such that the moldable material in the pocket can be externalized)

12. The body side member of claim 11, wherein the resilient material is selected
20 from the group of thermoplastic elastomers and/or mixtures thereof.

13. The body side member of claim 1, wherein the distal surface of the backing film comprises a plurality of pockets.

14. The body side member of claim 1, wherein one or more pockets is/are
25 attached to a first half of a coupling interface for connection of the body side member to a stomal output collecting bag.

15. The body side member of claim 1, wherein the distal surface of the backing film has one single pocket.

16. The body side member of claim 15, wherein the single pocket is configured
5 to extend annularly around the centre portion.

17. The body side member of claim 16, wherein the single pocket has an outer perimeter that defines a first, outer diameter being greater than a second, maximum outer diameter of the first half of the coupling interface.

10

18. The body side member of claim 1, wherein the one or more pockets is/are provided distal to the distal surface of the backing film and proximal to a first half of a coupling interface for connection of the body side member to stomal output collecting bag.

15

19. The body side member of claim 18, wherein the first half of the coupling interface is attached to a distal-most portion of a pocket.

20. The body side member of claim 18, wherein the first half of the coupling
20 interface is configured as an annular ring comprising an upstanding flange extending axially away from the distal surface of the backing film and/or extending axially away from the pocket.

21. The body side member of claim 18, wherein the first half of the coupling
25 interface is configured as a flexible, planar annular flange, optionally comprising an adhesive.

22. The body side member of claim 1, wherein only a minor surface portion of the moldable material is exposed at each pocket opening.

23. The body side member of claim 1, wherein each pocket opening is located at a portion of the pocket that is radially closest to the centre portion and axially closest to the distal surface of the backing film.

5

24. The body side member of claim 1, wherein the one or more pockets comprises a reservoir containing a major portion of the moldable material.

25. The body side member of claim 24, wherein the reservoir is connected to the
10 pocket opening via a canal.

26. The body side member of claim 25, wherein the moldable material is configured to be in fluid communication between the reservoir and the pocket opening via the canal.

15

27. The body side member of claim 1, wherein a stoma receiving opening extending through the backing film and the adhesive layer in the centre portion, the stoma receiving opening surrounded by the first zone;

wherein the distal surface of the backing film comprises a plurality of
20 individual pockets.

28. The body side member of claim 27, wherein each individual pocket of the plurality of pockets is in direct communication with the stoma receiving opening.

25 29. The body side member of claim 27, wherein each individual pocket is connected to and in communication with a channel extending from the individual pocket towards the stoma receiving opening.

30. The body side member of claim 29, wherein the channel comprises a first open end portion in communication with the pocket and a second closed end portion located in the first zone of the backing film.
- 5 31. The body side member of claim 29 or 30, wherein each individual pocket is located in the second zone of the backing film.
32. The body side member of claim 27, comprising four individual pockets.
- 10 33. The body side member of claim 27, comprising six individual pockets.
34. The body side member of claim 27, wherein each individual pocket is embedded in the backing film.
- 15 35. The body side member of claim 27, wherein the adhesive on the proximal surface of the backing film comprises a plurality of different adhesive materials provided in a side-by-side manner.
36. The body side member of claim 27, wherein the distal surface of the backing
20 film comprises a first half of a coupling interface for coupling the body side member to a stomal output collecting bag.
37. An ostomy appliance, comprising:
a body side member according to any one of the preceding claims; and
25 a stomal output collecting bag;
wherein the stomal output collecting bag is attached to the distal surface of the backing film of the body side member.
38. An ostomy appliance, comprising:

a body side member according to any one of claims 1-36, and
a stomal output collecting bag;

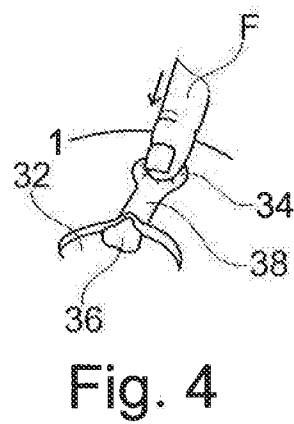
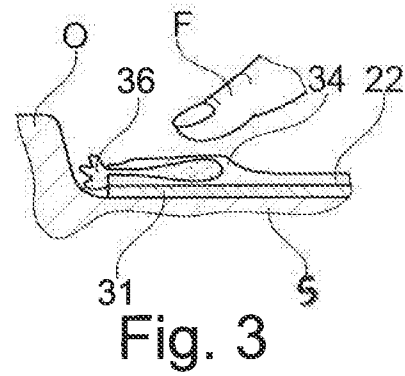
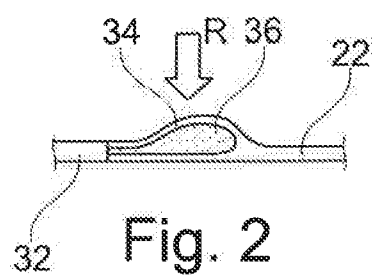
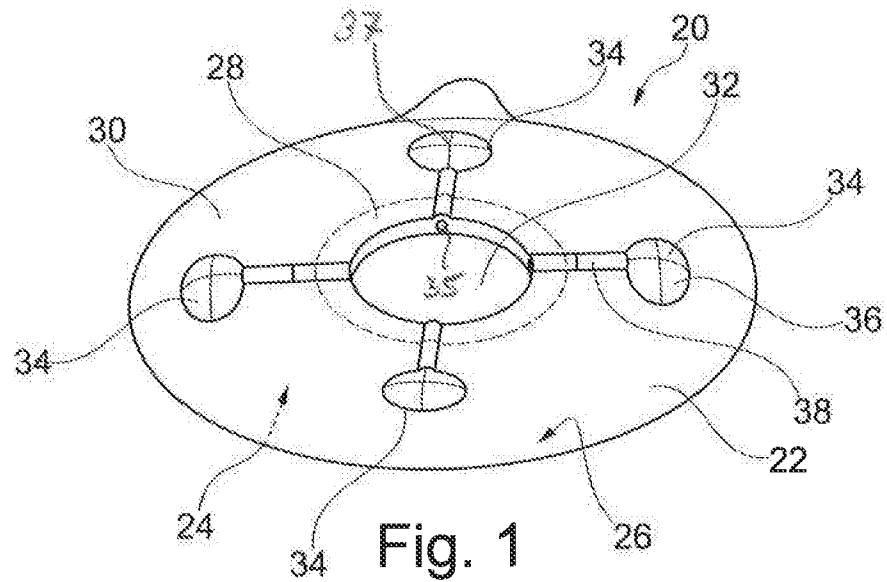
wherein the stomal output collecting bag comprises a second half of a
coupling interface that is configured to couple with a first half of the coupling
5 interface on the body side member to attach the stomal collecting bag to the body
side member.

39. Use of a body side member for an ostomy appliance according to any one of
claims 1-36 for reducing a frequency of stomal output leakage incidents.

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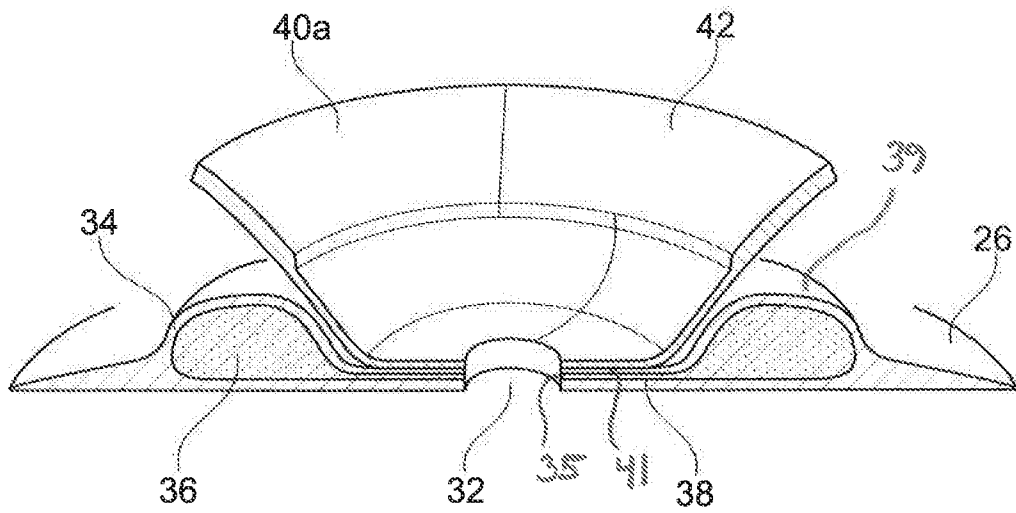


Fig. 5

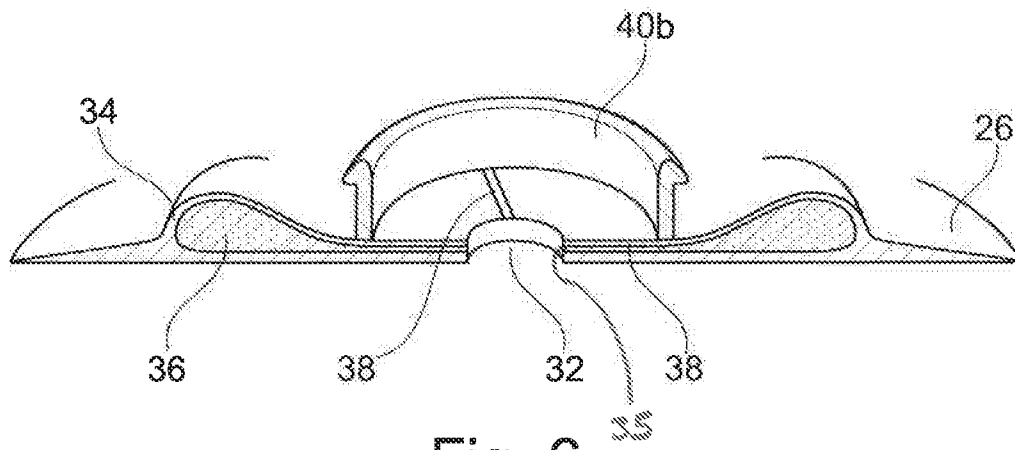


Fig. 6

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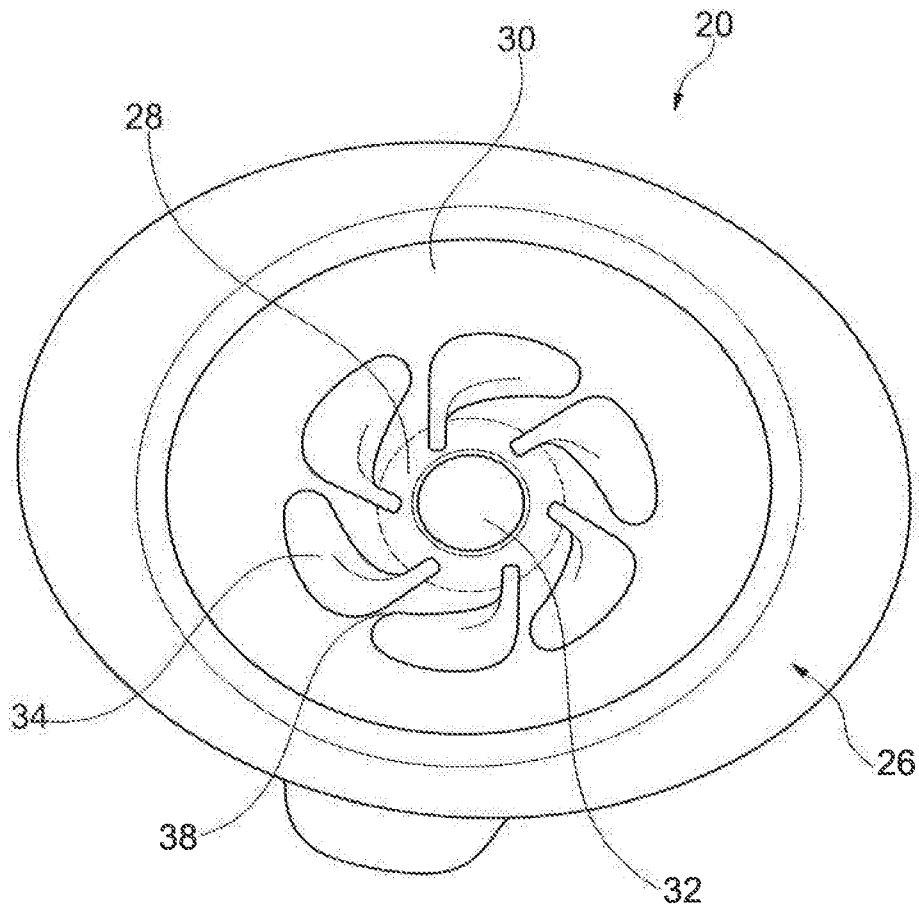


Fig. 7

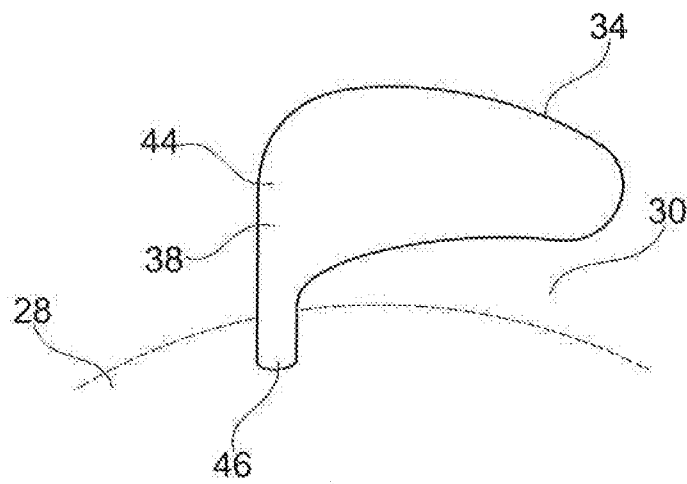
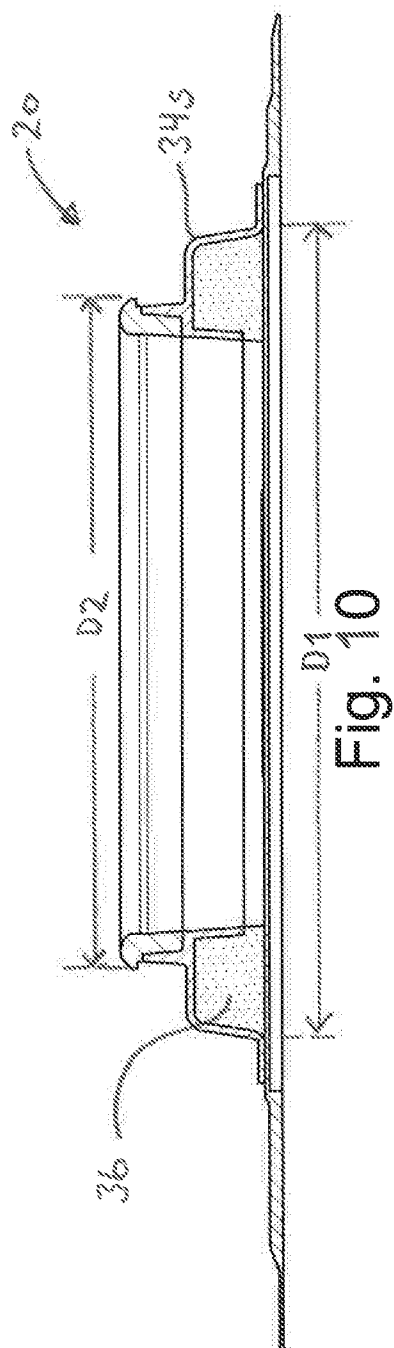
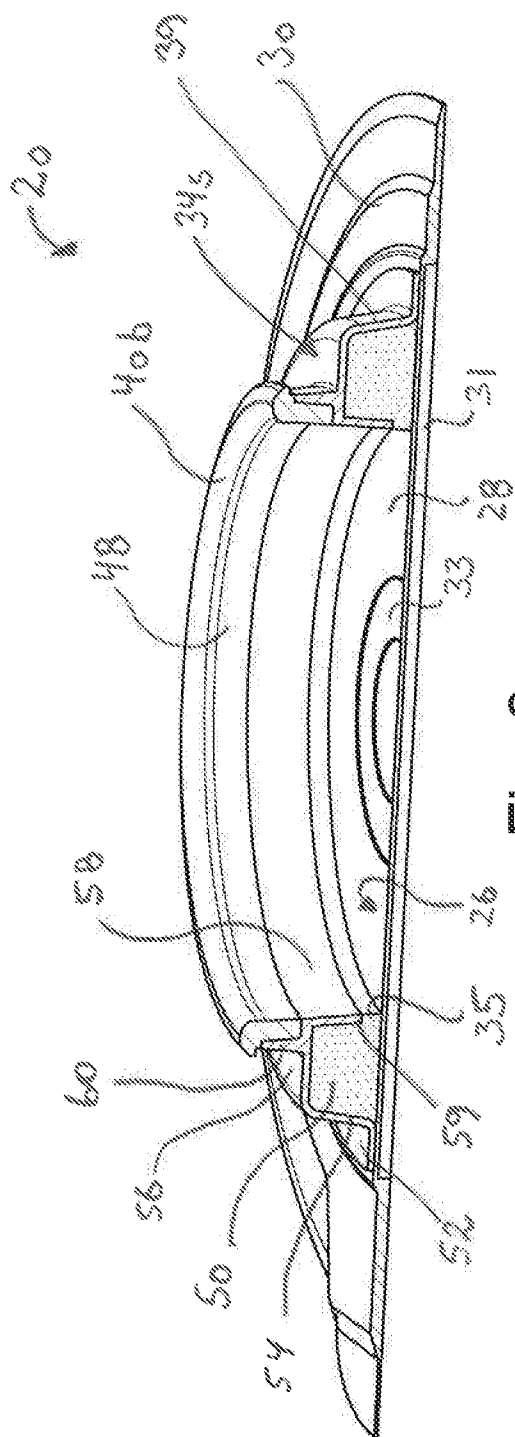
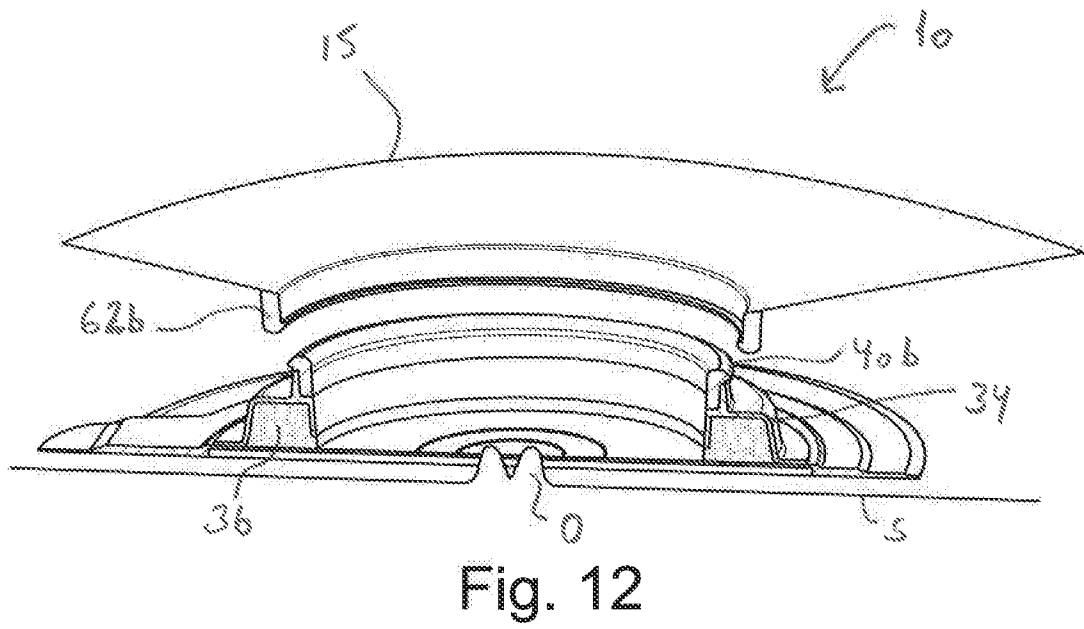
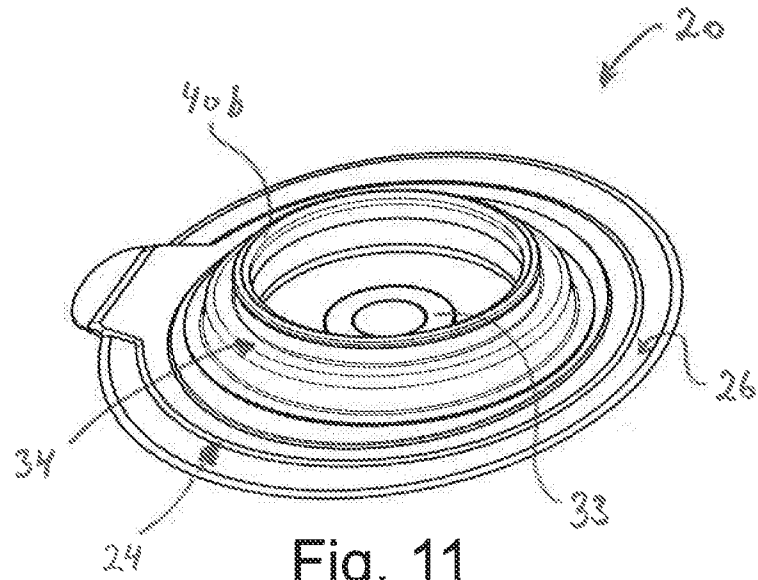


Fig. 8



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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/DK2016/050325

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A61F5/443 A61F5/445
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EP0-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 686 381 A1 (DANSAC AS [DK]) 13 December 1995 (1995-12-13) abstract; figures 2-7 page 4, lines 30-40 page 5, lines 3-13, 33-40 -----	1,2, 4-12, 14-21, 23-26, 37,38
X	US 2011/213322 A1 (CRAMER KATHRYN [US] ET AL) 1 September 2011 (2011-09-01) paragraphs [0054] - [0097]; figures 1,2,12-16,20 ----- -/--	1,2, 4-12, 14-21, 23-26, 37,38



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 November 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

12/12/2016

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Authorized officer

Dennler, Samuel

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/DK2016/050325

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 39
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/DK2016/050325

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6 312 415 B1 (NIELSEN INGER MANN [DK] ET AL) 6 November 2001 (2001-11-06) abstract; figures 2-3 -----	1,2, 4-12,15, 16, 23-26,37

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/DK2016/050325

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			US 6312415 B1 06-11-2001
			WO 9853772 A1 03-12-1998

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box II.1

Claims Nos.: 39

Method claim 37 is related to the use of a body side member for an ostomy appliance. This subject-matter is considered to be covered by the provisions of Rule 39.1(iv) PCT (methods for treatment of the human or animal body by therapy). Consequently, the subject-matter of this claim was not searched; no opinion will be formulated with respect to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability (Article 17(2)(a)(i) PCT).