

April 10, 1956

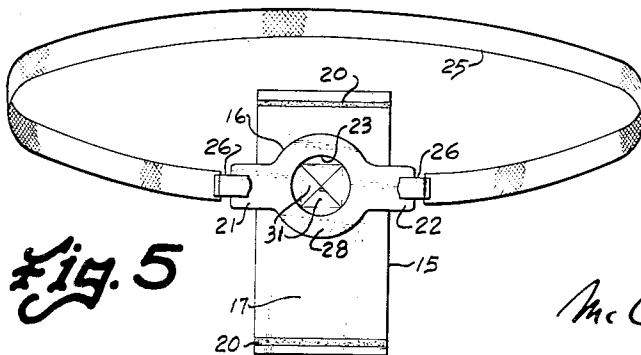
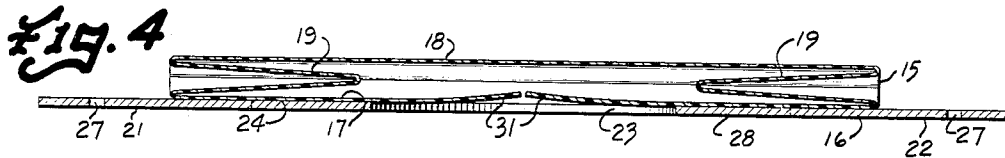
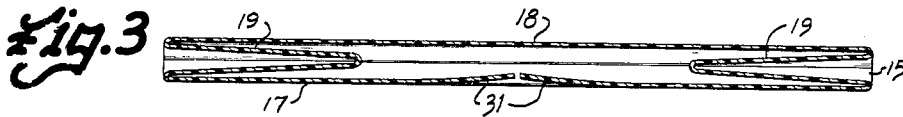
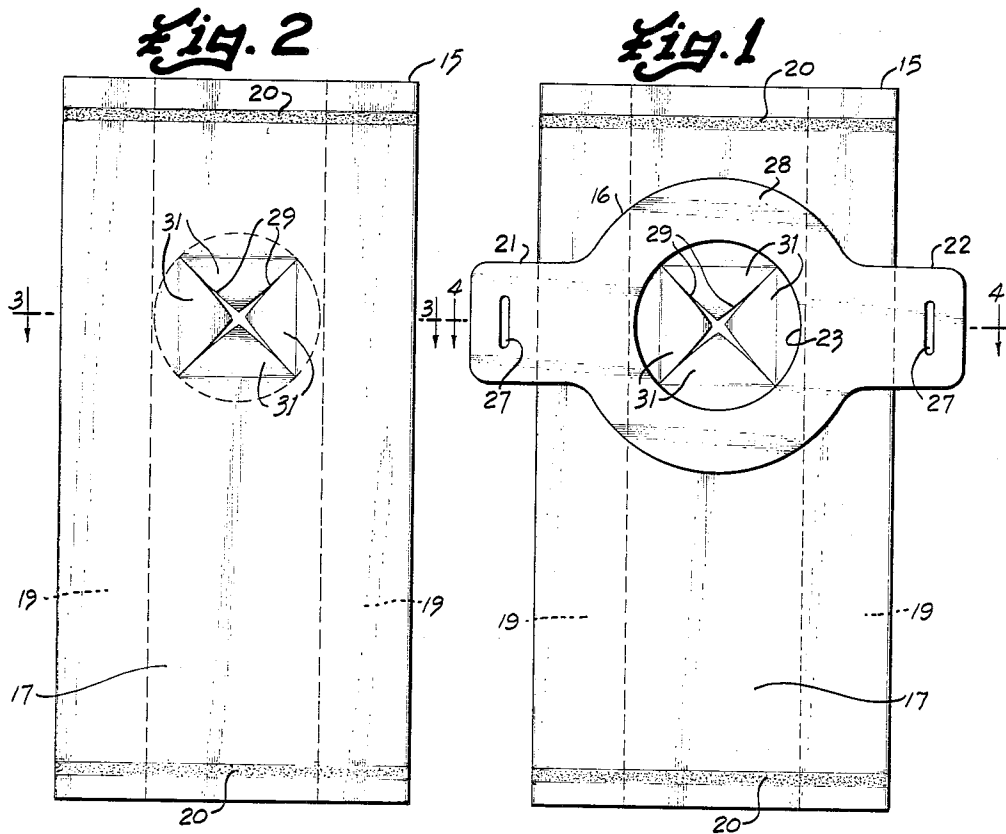
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2,741,247

EXPENDABLE COLOSTOMY OR DRAINAGE POUCH

Filed Oct. 14, 1952

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

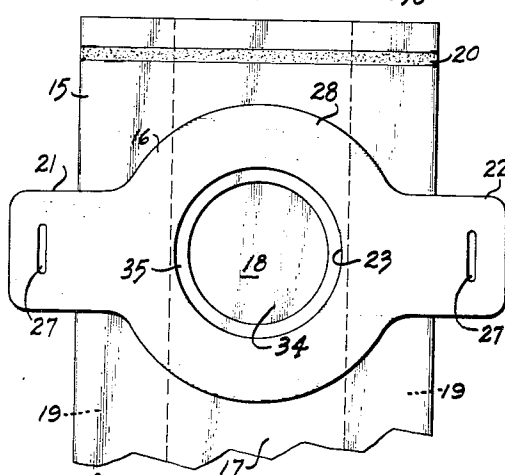
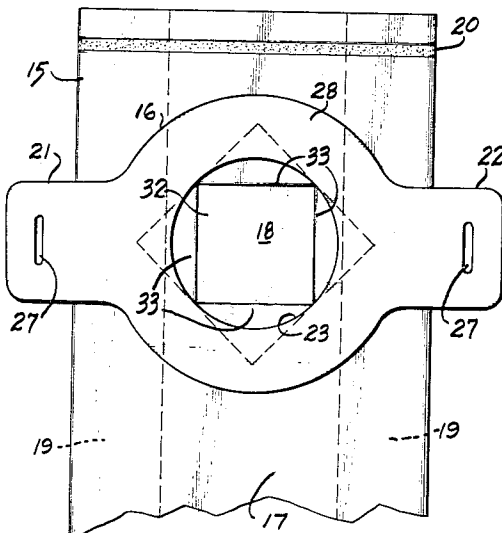
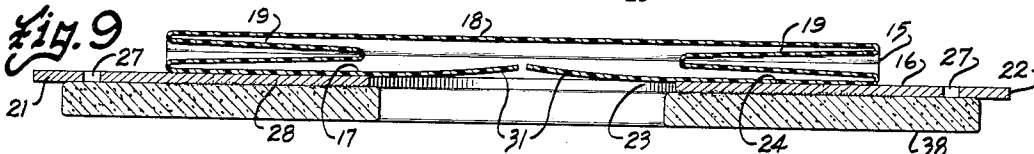
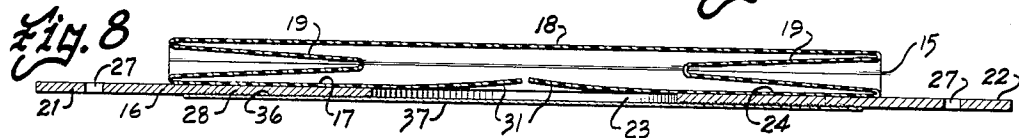
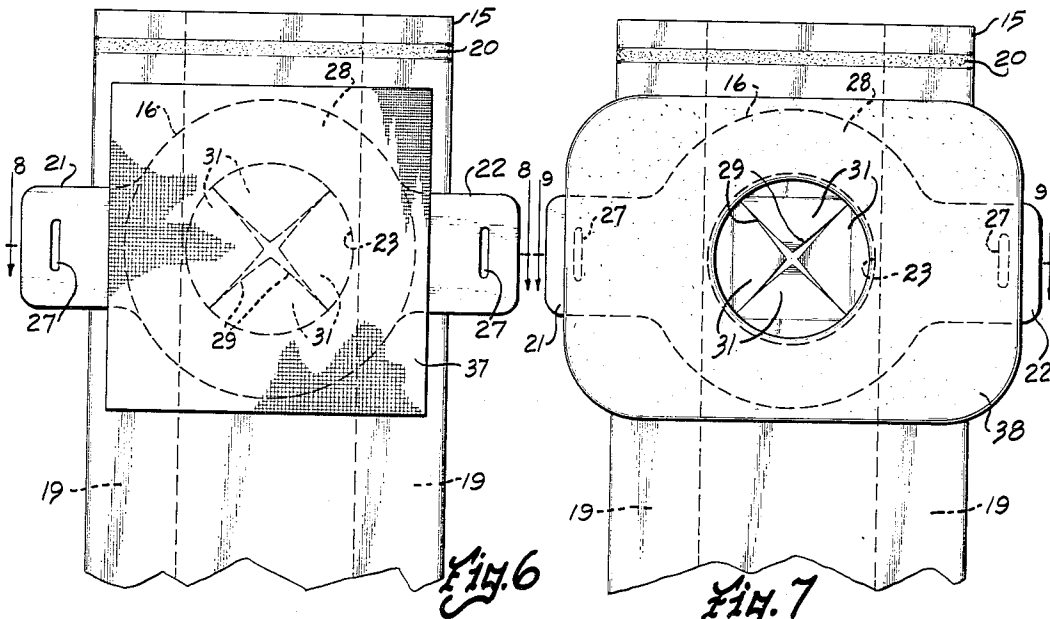


Fig. 11

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2,741,247

EXPENDABLE COLOSTOMY OR DRAINAGE POUCH

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6 Claims. (Cl. 128—283)

This invention is for an expendable colostomy or drainage pouch.

This invention is concerned with improvements in post-operative pouches of the kind especially adapted for use by colostomy patients and for other drainage uses. In colostomy cases it is common practice for the patient to use or wear a removable protector or what is more commonly known as a colostomy pouch. The use of such a protector or pouch is described in my Patent 2,314,724. The problems incident to this subject are difficult particularly because of the conditions under which they are used.

In the present invention I have aimed as an object to improve and simplify post-operative techniques dealing with this subject in such a manner as to permit the surgeon and the nurse to cope more satisfactorily with the problems.

I have also aimed as an object of this invention to provide a post-operative pouch of such improved construction that the condition of the patient will be benefited and the conditions attendant to the use of this pouch will be more satisfactory than with pouches of the prior art.

Another object of my invention is to provide a post-operative pouch of the character described which is especially and economically adapted for a single service whereby the pouch may be expendable after the single use. In this connection I have particularly aimed to provide such improvements as to enable the manufacture of a pouch of this kind at such a low cost as to make them expendable to the average user and even more satisfactory in technique than heretofore.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a face view of a post-operative pouch consisting essentially of a pouch part and a retainer part embodying my invention, looking at the side which is placed against the body;

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the pouch part before the retainer part is attached thereto;

Figs. 3 and 4 are enlarged sections taken substantially on the section lines 3—3 and 4—4 of Figs. 2 and 1, respectively;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the pouch attached to a belt, as it is worn by the user;

Fig. 6 is a modification embodying an adhesive applied to the pouch retainer for contact with the skin around the stoma, together with a pull-off cover for the adhesive;

Fig. 7 is a modification embodying an absorbent pad applied to the pouch retainer;

Figs. 8 and 9 are enlarged sections taken substantially on the section lines 8—8 and 9—9 of Figs. 6 and 7, respectively; and

Figs. 10 and 11 are modifications of the cushioning means around the stoma.

Referring more particularly to Figs. 1 to 4, it will be observed that the disposable structure comprises a pouch part and a retainer part designated generally by the reference numerals 15 and 16, respectively. The pouch

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part is preferably made of thin sheet waterproof material such as any of the plastics, polyethylene, vinyl, vinylidene chloride, or the like. This material makes a sanitary bag structure and it has a softness especially desirable for contact against the skin and also for a cushion effect presently to be described. The sheet material may be suitably formed to a bag shape having an inner side 17, outer side 18, and gusset sides 19. This bag is heat sealed across each end at 20, thus making a closed bag or pouch. The bag may be formed by folding and sealing, or it may be extruded to the cross-sectional shape shown in Fig. 3, in the original manufacture thereof. In the latter instance the strip bag material will be cut off at the desired length and heat sealed at the ends. A stoma opening is provided in the side 17 adjacent to the upper end of the pouch. This opening is preferably made in such a way that the soft pouch material provides a cushion rim for the stoma, as will be presently described in connection with the retainer.

The retainer part 16 is preferably of sheet material such as paper or any material having suitable properties for this function. The retainer part extends crosswise of the pouch part against side 17 thereof and has ends 21 and 22 extending beyond the pouch part. The retainer part overlies the stoma opening in the pouch and has an opening 23 registering with that in the pouch. The retainer part is suitably attached to the pouch as by a means of adhesive applied at the meeting surfaces 24, thus permanently uniting these parts into a single unit. However, the retainer part may be attached to the pouch by heat sealing by making the retainer part of suitable sheet material. The ends 21 and 22 are for connection to a suitable belt 25, Fig. 5. This belt may be simply a strip of elastic fabric provided at each end with a conventional snap fastener 26 the teeth of which are adapted to engage in the slots 27 at the ends of the retainer. The retainer part may be formed as by stamping or cutting to any suitable shape having the characteristics noted. I prefer to shape the opening 23 round as shown, but it may be oblong or any other shape suitable for the particular post-operative condition. In this instance the retainer is further shaped to provide an annular body portion 28 concentric with the opening 23. The adhesive 24 above-mentioned is applied to the inner surface of this annular body portion for uniting it to the pouch part. The pouch is slitted at 29 to provide portions 31 disposed within the stoma area defined by the opening 23. These slitted portions make an opening which permits the stoma to be passed into the pouch. As the stoma is passed into the pouch through the retainer opening the slit portions 31 are spread around the inner edge of the retainer opening forming a soft and resilient cushion which engages and supports the stoma and prevents engagement thereof with the relatively sharp or hard inner edge of the retainer opening 23, thus preventing injury to the stoma. This cushion effect may also be obtained by modified forms such as shown in Figs. 10 and 11. In Fig. 10 this cushion effect is provided by making an opening 32 of any suitable or desired shape in the wall 17 of the pouch part, leaving cushion edge portions 33 extending inwardly from the edge of the stoma opening 23 in the retainer part. In Fig. 11 an annular opening 34 is cut in the pouch wall leaving a cushion edge portion 35 of uniform width.

In Fig. 6 we have shown a modified form of the invention in which we have applied to the body side of the retainer part an antiseptic adhesive 36 of a kind suitable for adhering to the skin of the user for holding the pouch in the desired position with relation to the stoma. The adhesive is applied in an annular area around the stoma opening in the retainer part, preferably covering the entire surface of the annular portion of the retainer

part. A pull-off cover 37 of suitable fabric or the like is applied over the adhesive to protect it when shipping and handling prior to usage. This cover may be pulled off when the pouch is to be used, leaving the adhesive. This form of the invention is desired particularly in the case of a patient confined to the bed. With this form the pouch may be pressed over the stoma and onto the abdomen and retained in position by the adhesive. This prevents leakage from the pouch onto the person and also prevents soiling the clothing and bedding.

In Fig. 7 we have shown another modification of the invention in which we have applied to the body side of the retainer part a pad 38 of suitable absorbent material. This pad may be affixed to the retainer part by a suitable adhesive or by other suitable means. The pad provides a dressing to absorb wound fluids on the underside and also a feces absorbent when an adhesive cannot contact the skin surrounding the stoma because of the presence of inflamed tissue.

I claim:

1. A post-operative pouch for colostomy and other drainage usages comprising a unitary article of manufacture consisting of a pouch part and a retainer part, said pouch part being formed of thin waterproof sheet material to provide a sanitary bag entirely sealed except on one side which is provided with a stoma opening, the material around said opening being shaped to provide a relatively soft cushion edge for the stoma, and a retainer part consisting of flat sheet material arranged to extend entirely across the pouch part and having opposite ends shaped to provide a belt fastening or the like, the retainer part being positioned flat against the side of the pouch overlying the stoma opening and having an opening registering with the pouch stoma opening, the retainer part providing a continuous flat body of sheet material circumscribing said pouch stoma opening, the retainer part being secured to the pouch throughout the area in which the retainer part is positioned against the pouch, said opening in the retainer part being of sufficient size so as not to interfere with the cushion function of the pouch portion around the stoma opening, whereby the entire described unitary structure is economical for being expendable after single use.

2. A pouch as set forth in claim 1 in which the pouch part is composed of a soft moistureproof material and the body of said material extends inwardly from the edge of the stoma opening in the retainer part and said inwardly extending body provides a protective cushion for the stoma.

3. A pouch as set forth in claim 1 having an adhesive

applied to the retainer part around the stoma opening therein, and a pull-off cover over the adhesive.

4. A pouch as set forth in claim 1 having an absorbent pad affixed to the side of the retainer part opposite from the pouch part and having a stoma opening registering with the stoma openings in the retainer part and the pouch part.

5. An expendable colostomy or drainage pouch comprising a pouch part of thin sheet of water-proof material, said sheet material being formed to an elongated bag shape having an inner side, an outer side, and gusset sides at its long edges and being sealed closed at its narrow ends, one side of said pouch having formed therein a stoma opening adjacent to one of the narrow ends, said pouch being completely closed except for said stoma opening, a retainer part of flat sheet material positioned flat against said one side of the pouch part and being formed to provide a stoma opening registering with that in the pouch part, the retainer part being attached flat against said side of the pouch part and serving to support the pouch part in position on the user with the stoma extending through said stoma openings into the pouch.

6. A post-operative pouch for colostomy and other drainage usages comprising a unitary article of manufacture consisting of a pouch part and a retainer part, said pouch part being formed of thin waterproof sheet material to provide a sanitary bag entirely sealed except on one side which is provided with a stoma opening, and a retainer part consisting of flat sheet material arranged to extend entirely across the pouch part and having opposite ends shaped to provide a belt fastening or the like, the retainer part being positioned flat against the side of the pouch overlying the stoma opening and having an opening registering with the pouch stoma opening, the retainer part providing a continuous flat body of sheet material circumscribing said pouch stoma opening, the retainer part being secured to the pouch throughout the area in which the retainer part is positioned against the pouch, whereby the entire described unitary structure is economical for being expendable after single use.

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