## GLOSSARY OSTOMY MANAGEMENT

1. **Adhesive Remover**  
   A commercial product prepared especially for the skin to remove adhesive and tape.

2. **Anastomosis**  
   The joining together of parts of one or more hollow organs, which may be done surgically or pathologically.

3. **Anus**  
   The outlet of the gastrointestinal tract: the terminal one or one and one-half inches of large bowel below the right side of the abdomen.

4. **Ascending Colon**  
   Portion between cecum and transverse colon, on the right side of the colon.

5. **Bowel**  
   The intestine.

6. **Cancer**  
   Any abnormal mass of tissue (tumor) that has the potential of spreading or invading other tissue.

7. **Cecum**  
   The beginning of the large bowel, next to the appendix.

8. **Colon**  
   The large intestine extending from the cecum to the anus.

9. **Congenital**  
   From birth; born with.

10. **Crohn’s Disease**  
    A non-specific inflammatory disease producing granulomatous lesions in the colon that may involve the terminal ileum; may be acute or chronic; or referred to as a regional ileitis or regional enteritis.

11. **Cystitis**  
    Inflammation of the bladder usually occurring secondary to infections of associated organs; may be acute or chronic.

12. **Descending Colon**  
    Portion between transverse colon and sigmoid colon on the left side of the abdomen.

13. **Diarrhea**  
    Excessive liquid stool through stoma or rectum.

14. **Dilate**  
    To distend a hollow structure.

15. **Distal**  
    Away from the center; the opposite from proximal.

16. **Diverticulitis**  
    An inflammation of diverticulum of the bowel.
GLOSSARY OSTOMY MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

17. **Wound, Ostomy, Continence Nurse**
    A nurse who has completed an accredited educational program in Wound, Ostomy, Continence Nursing.

18. **Enterostomal Therapy or WOCN**
    A specialty area of practice within the framework of nursing which provides services for the rehabilitation of the stomal patient.

19. **Enzymes**
    Organic catalysts found particularly in digestive juices, acting upon food substances, causing them to break down. The catalysts will have the effect of causing skin excoriation when discharged from an ostomy.

20. **Excoriation**
    Abrasion of superficial skin layer by trauma, chemicals, burns, or other causes.

21. **Extrophy**
    Internal organ on the outside of the body.

22. **Fistula**
    An abnormal tubelike passageway from a cavity to a free surface or another cavity.

23. **Imperforate Anus**
    A congenital defect in which the natural opening is closed; usually can be surgically corrected at age two/three years.

24. **Incontinence**
    Inability to control the natural evacuation of urine or feces.

25. **Irrigation**
    A through cleansing of the large intestine with an enema administered through the colostomy opening; may be done to regulate bowel, to stimulate evacuation, or to cleanse prior to surgery.

26. **Lavage**
    Irrigation of the ileostomy for food obstruction done only under the supervision of a physician.

27. **Mesentery**
    Peritoneal covered tissue, containing blood supply to the greater part of the small and large intestines and connecting the intestines to the posterior abdominal wall.

28. **Obstruction**
    The blocking of a structure which prevents it from functioning normally; may be an inflammatory process or abnormal growth of cells.

29. **One-Piece Appliance**
    A collection device which is a single flexible unit. It consists of a face plate which is adhered to the skin, with a pouch attached.

30. **One-end Pouch**
    A collection device which is drainable without having to remove the appliance.

31. **Ostomate**
    A person having a surgically created opening to the skin level requiring a collection device for the effluent.