

Lifestyle series

# Travel with a stoma

Hollister Ostomy. **Details Matter.**





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*Please note that this booklet is a supplement to and not a replacement for the advice from your healthcare professional.*

Before your stoma surgery, your life may have included travelling. You may be hesitant to travel with a stoma. You may be concerned about not finding a clean place to change your pouch, or that you will not have the needed supplies on hand.

This booklet can help you take the steps to enjoy a worry-free trip.

The key is planning. If you plan and organise ahead of time, you can be sure you are prepared for the new situations you will encounter.

As you read and take note of the information and tips included here, you can anticipate the pleasure of taking a plane to a country you've always dreamed of, or just travelling to see a favourite friend in a nearby town.

# Travel and holidays

There is no reason why having a stoma should stop you from travelling anywhere in the world. In this booklet, you will find information that will help you be ready and prepared before you ever leave home.

Many people with a stoma, particularly soon after the operation, can experience stress at the prospect of even the shortest journey. For example, they worry about not having a clean place to change a pouch, running out of or misplacing pouches or even sleeping in a strange bedroom.

The best way to overcome these concerns is to plan ahead. If all possible challenges have been anticipated, you will feel more relaxed and, therefore, not worry as much.

The following are general guidelines for things to consider before starting to travel. Of course, your requirements are specific to your situation and will depend on your unique preferences.

If you are unsure of some of the terms used in this booklet, there is a glossary at the end to briefly explain the most common.

## Preparation for travel

It is only natural to feel apprehensive about travelling for the first time after your operation. You might want to start with short trips away from home to build up your confidence. Once reassured that your pouching system stays secure during normal day-to-day activities, you can start to venture further.

Before starting off on any journey – whether it is a weekend break to a local seaside town or a months holiday in the Far East – it is best to plan ahead.

A few days, or even weeks before departure, prepare a checklist of things to take with you. Keep track of your daily routine of pouch changes to remind yourself exactly what you need and use – pouches, skin barrier, skin protective wipes, disposal bags and so on. Don't forget to take along different sized pouches – perhaps a smaller one for sports activities or a bigger pouch for a longer duration when pouch changes may be delayed.

Count the number of pouch changes you normally need to make, then double that number to make sure you have plenty of supplies and pouches on hand. That way, you are ready for the unexpected – a delay in returning home, lost pouches, or changes in climate and environment that call for more pouch changes than usual.

In the event that you do need additional supplies while travelling, most manufacturers have products available around the world. Before you leave home, check to see where you can purchase new supplies in the areas where you plan to travel. Stoma Associations can give you contacts of suppliers abroad.

### Travel documents

When travelling abroad, you will naturally make sure that you have important papers such as a passport, tickets, visas, etc.

However, other documents may come in handy. A travel certificate available from a Stoma Association will help explain what your pouches, skin barriers, and medications are for, thereby avoiding embarrassing questions at Customs. The certificates are available in a variety of languages, which may be helpful should more supplies be required or medical advice needed while travelling abroad.

You also may be purchasing travel insurance to cover loss of luggage or money as well as cancellations. Carefully check for any exclusion, such as age limits or pre-existing medical conditions. If you are in doubt about whether you are fully covered, check with your insurance agent, broker or travel agent.

Finally, before you leave, find out how to obtain medical aid abroad and have emergency contacts available. Ensure you have your EHIC card for emergency care within the EU. EHIC cards are available from the Post Office or online at [www.ehic.org](http://www.ehic.org).

### **Last minute arrangements**

You may be tempted to reduce the flow from your stoma while travelling by changing your regular eating or drinking routine. However, it is generally not advisable to vary your normal routine or usual eating habits.

On the other hand, some people find that a whole new pouching system before departure gives confidence and maximum security from the possibility of leaks.

*“As a Urostomist, I have found it advisable to change my appliance three or four hours before departure to give time for it to settle down and ensure it is working satisfactory.”*

*Fiona Solman*



## Air and car tips

Here are a few ways to make sure you are comfortable and prepared when you fly or take a trip by car, coach or train.

### Weight limits

If you are travelling by air with a lot of supplies, check with the airline for the luggage weight allowance. Some airlines may offer special allowances for medical supplies.

### Forbidden items

Remember that IATA (International Air Transport Association) regulations forbid dangerous items on board. For example, ether, methylated spirits, or flammable aerosol adhesives and removers are not allowed because of a fire hazard. Scissors may not be allowed either, so pre-cut your barriers before travelling.

Your travel agent, pharmacist or stoma product supplier can usually advise you of items that are on the prohibited list. You can also check with the airline.

### Pre-boarding security checks

Your hand luggage will be inspected at the security baggage check before boarding the aircraft. If you have any drugs with you, have your doctor prepare a card explaining that they are medical supplies. Some countries do not allow certain drugs, such as codeine, to cross their borders. You may be searched before boarding the aircraft, so be prepared to explain about your stoma. Travel cards for this are available from some companies and stoma associations.



## Using aeroplane toilets

During a long flight, there are times when many people want to use the toilet, perhaps after a meal. During mealtime, food trolleys can block the way to toilets. So keep your eyes open for a chance to use the toilet when most people are in their seats.

You may want to request a seat that has easy access to the toilet and is easy to get out of, like an aisle seat.

## Car travel

Travelling by car is much simpler than flying, and there are ways you can plan ahead to ensure your comfort and convenience.

Your car seat belt should sit across your hip bone and pelvis, not your abdomen and stoma.

If you want to give your stoma extra protection from the strap, car accessory shops carry products that make seat belts more comfortable. An extension bracket can be fitted to lower the angle at which the belt crosses the body. For other types of seat belts, a “klunk klip” device eases the pressure on your shoulder, chest and abdomen without interfering with the belt operation.



## Special tips & advice for your type of stoma

Depending on the type of surgery you have had, there may be additional ways to make sure you are comfortable and prepared.

### If you have an ileostomy

Because of the consistency of the ileostomy fluid, it is possible that chance leakage may occur during the night. You might want to take along a plastic mattress cover or sheet to prevent mattress damage.

In hot climates, dehydration can be a potential problem. It is important to drink plenty of fluids to remain well hydrated.

### If you have a colostomy

A change in cabin pressure on a plane or diet can create gas or wind for everyone. But it can be a particular problem for people with a colostomy. Avoid obvious things like gassy, carbonated drinks, eating too quickly, types of food you know that cause gas, or anything that causes you to swallow air. It may be useful to use a drainable pouch when flying if gas is a problem, this way you can empty the gas instead of needing to change your pouch. Alternatively, you could use a two-piece system as this means you will not have to change the entire pouch.

You can also use a pouch with a filter. There is a small vent in the top of the pouch with a filter that absorbs odours, but allows trapped gas to escape.

Irrigation, a technique of administering an enema through the stoma, can be used to empty the bowel at a time which is convenient to you. It should prevent stoma activity between irrigations. This can be very helpful when your schedule means limited access to a bathroom.

Irrigation can only be carried out if your stoma is in the lower part of the colon. This procedure should not be attempted at the last minute! Successful irrigation relies on an established regimen, e.g. daily or every other day. Be sure to get professional directions and advice from your stoma care nurse before you leave home.

## **If you have a urostomy**

If you will be in a hot climate, make sure that dehydration does not become a problem. Be sure to drink plenty of fluids to maintain your usual urine production so you are always flushing out your system.

Carefully keep up your usual skin care around the stoma, especially in warm weather. If you begin to feel ill, do not wait to see a doctor because a urinary infection may be developing.

When you are travelling, take an overnight drainage bag or leg bag with you. This will be especially useful when you have extended periods between pouch emptying. Be sure that if you should fall asleep, you have made arrangements to ensure no accidents occur.



## Travelling with pouches and supplies

Once you have prepared a travel checklist, packing equipment and pouches should be easy.

When you are at home, you probably keep most of your pouches and supplies together. For travel, you might want to consider the “divide and conquer” approach – divide the items you will need, and keep some in your carry-on bag. Put the rest in the luggage that you check with the airline or in the baggage of a travelling companion. That way, if one of the bags is lost, you still have supplies available in the other.

Your short-term needs go in hand luggage so they remain with you at all times and are within easy reach. A separate, small travel kit containing items needed for a change of pouch should be kept in your hand luggage to make visits to the toilet simple and discreet.

With recent changes in airport security, many airlines may not allow scissors on board aircraft, even for stoma products. So if you use a cut-to-fit product, be sure you have enough pre-cut skin barriers to use before reaching your destination. You can pack your scissors in your checked luggage. Some airlines do allow stoma scissors, but it is always better to be prepared either by checking first or having your products cut already.

### Storage of stoma products

Storage of stoma products is also important. They should not get too warm while in transit. When travelling by car, especially in warm and humid climates, do not keep supplies in the boot or glove compartment, which are often the hottest spots in the vehicle. A cool box may be a useful container to transport your pouches in.



“I have found, especially when on a camping holiday, that in order to keep my appliances at a constant temperature, I keep them in a picnic cool box or bag. The adhesive seals remain in perfect condition and all my supplies are kept in one place within easy reach whenever I need them.”

*Angela Cooke, National Secretary of the Urostomy Association*

Most manufacturers provide guidelines for storage of stoma products. This is especially useful when staying in hot climate locations. Bathrooms are often coolest and, as long as they are not too steamy, are probably the best places to keep your products.

## **Disposal**

Disposal of used stoma pouches should not be difficult if you make proper preparations. Before changing your pouch, check that the sink is not in a separate room from the toilet and that a means to dispose of the pouch is at hand.

Make sure your travel kit contains toilet paper to wrap up the used pouch, as well as plastic carrier bags to dispose of them at a convenient place and time. Carry cleansing wipes to clean up any accidental mess. Don't hesitate to go into hotels or restaurants; their facilities are more likely to be clean and have sinks and sanitary bins available.

Some manufacturers supply disposal bags in which used pouches can be wrapped for easy disposal. You also could use nappy disposal bags that come pleasantly scented. Freezer bags, available in convenient sizes with ties to close them, also make disposal of used pouches simple and discreet.

## **Overnight stays at hotels and homes**

Staying overnight – whether at a friend or family member's home, a hotel or motel in your own country, or abroad – can be a cause for concern or worry.

At home, everything needed is at hand and you can expect privacy. But with good planning, you will have everything you need neatly packed in your travel kit.

If you are staying in the home of friends or family who may not be aware of your special needs, you may be surprised at how understanding they can be. Explain briefly about your stoma, and try to use the bathroom not during rush periods, whenever possible.

Before staying in a hotel at home or abroad, try to make sure you have a bathroom en-suite or attached to your room. That way, pouch changes can be made easily in private and at your leisure, at a time convenient to you.

## **Safe storage of stoma products**

If you are staying at a hotel, inn or in a location that makes you think your stoma supplies may not be safe, ask management to lock the bulk of them in a safe place.

## **Food and drink**

While abroad, general advice on food and drink is the same for anyone. Common sense precautions, such as avoiding local drinking water, apply to everyone. If in doubt about the quality of the water supply, buy bottled water for drinking and cleaning teeth. You should also use bottled water if you irrigate your colostomy.

Likewise, eating foods that have been well-cooked or washed in clean water, or come from a reliable source is important for everyone. Be aware of the possibility of becoming dehydrated in hot climates.

Any change of water, climate or food can upset a person's bowels, so be prepared. You may want to pack some antidiarrhoeal medications or rehydration salts just as a precaution. Antidiarrhoeal medications are available without a prescription from your local pharmacist or chemist, and, if taken at the first signs of diarrhoea, will usually nip the problem in the bud.

Diarrhoea, particularly if accompanied by a fever and vomiting, may also lead to a shortage of salt in the body. The difficulty is knowing how much salt needs replacing. Don't take salt on its own, always add it to your food. If it persists for 24 hours, seek medical help.

## Dehydration

In hot climates, as chances of dehydrating increase, people with stomas should drink more fluids – preferably water. A sign of being dehydrated is the production of less urine than usual.

Special rehydrating solutions, such as sports drinks, can be useful for severe cases of dehydration and are readily available. However, commercial sports drinks contain varying amounts of salt and sugar.

If you have antidiarrhoeal medication with you and watch what you eat and drink, you can enjoy the local delights; but be sensible and avoid excess. Also remember: too much alcohol will accelerate dehydration, so don't overdo it.



## Looking good in your clothes

When you are on a holiday or vacation, you want to relax and enjoy yourself. Part of this is to be able to wear what you like.

With a stoma, there are very few restrictions on clothing. Just be careful to avoid especially tight clothing that may restrict the flow of body waste into your pouch.

There is no reason why people with a stoma cannot enjoy the beach or a pool. But swimwear might be the exception to the 'wear what you like' rule. Depending on the position of your stoma, you may not be able to wear a brief bikini or swim trunks.

Some people select a bold-patterned swimsuit that helps distract from any bulges that may be caused by the pouch. Women also find beach wraps and throws useful over their swimsuit.

If you can't find a swimsuit that you like, there are special suppliers that make bathing suits for special needs. Stoma Associations and your stoma care nurse can also help.

## Enjoying fitness activities and sports

Stoma surgery is a major operation that should not be underestimated. The first few weeks or even months may be a struggle as you gradually adjust.

As long as you have no complications and your doctor has no objection, you can enjoy any kind of sporting activity at home or while you are travelling. Even contact sports, such as football, rugby, karate or kung fu, can be enjoyed by people with a stoma. Even sports that involve a lot of bending, such as bowling and aerobics, are possible.

If you would like to talk to someone about a particular sport, contact your Stoma Association. They may be able to put you in touch with someone who is currently enjoying your sport and can give you some practical advice.

**For additional information please visit the Hollister website  
[www.hollister.co.uk](http://www.hollister.co.uk) or [www.C3Life.com](http://www.C3Life.com)**

As long as you have no complications and your doctor has no objection, you can enjoy any kind of sporting activity at home or while you are travelling



# Glossary

## **Codeine**

Medicine that slows and thickens stoma output. In some countries, this medication is illegal in any form without a prescription. Check before you travel.

## **Colon**

Another term for the large intestine or last portion of the gastrointestinal tract.

## **Colostomy**

A stoma (surgical opening) created in the colon, part of the large intestine.

## **Dehydration**

A loss of too much water from the body.

## **Diarrhoea**

Loose water-like faecal output from the stoma that is more so than usual.

## **Flammable**

Can easily start or promote fire.

## **Ileostomy**

An stoma (surgical opening) created in the ileum, part of the small intestine.

## **Infectious**

Can be spread from one person to the next; also “contagious”.

## **Irrigation**

A procedure used to control the bowels. It is not for everyone with a colostomy and requires special equipment and skills.

## **Ostomy/Stoma Association**

An association or club for people with stomas.

## **Pouch**

A specialised pouch used to collect bodily wastes from the stoma.

## **Stoma**

An artificial opening into the body, in this case the digestive tract. From the Greek word meaning mouth or opening. Also known as an “ostomy”.

## **Stoma care nurse**

This is a specially trained nurse with broad expertise for the care of people with stomas.

## **Urostomy**

A urinary stoma. Also known as urinary diversion and often created as a (ileal) conduit.



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