

The MailBag

The Ostomy Support Newsletter Of Jacksonville, Ocala, Amelia Island, Gainesville, & The Villages



As we age, our homes should continue to be a place where we feel safe, secure, and comfortable. But research shows the exact opposite is sometimes true. A <u>2014 study</u> conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) found 28.7% of adults over the age of 65 reported falling at least once in the last 12 months. Another study by the Hospital for Special Surgery found <u>60% of falls happen in the home</u>. To help prevent falls and other accidents, you can make safety modifications to your environment and eliminate common hazards. See the diagram on the next page for a checklist to use while making your home a safer place.

AIRTRAVEL TIPS FROM UOAA AND THE TSA

https://www.ostomy.org/ostomy-travel-and-tsacommunication-card/

July 8 - July 13 2024 YOUTH RALLY

University of Colorado at Boulder 914 Broadway, Boulder, CO, United States

Youth Rally is a one-of-a-kind camp experience for youth living with conditions of the bowel and/or bladder system. This year's Youth Rally will be held at the University of Colorado Boulder in Boulder, Colorado from July 8 -13, 2024. Registration is now open. CLICK HERE https://youthrally.org/ to learn more and secure your spot today!

Jacksonville Contact Information:

Patti Langenbach (800) 741-0110 (904) 733-8500 mcp@ostomymcp.com

Support group meets the 3rd Sunday of each month 3 p.m.
4836 Victor Street

Next Meeting: June 16th Also join us by Zoom https://us06web.zoom.us/j/ 94640600811

Meeting ID: 946 4060 0811 or call +1 301 715 8592 US

The Villages Ostomy Support

We meet on the 2nd Tuesday evening of each month at 6:00 PM at (except July & August Linda Manson tvostomy@gmail.com 865-335-6330

Next meeting **June 11th** @ 6 pm Saddlebrook Rec Center (near Polo Field) Masks Required

Contact Linda tvostomy@gmail.com

Visit the Peristomal Skin Assessment Guide for Consumers

http://psag-consumer.wocn.org/ #home

UOAA Discussion Board

https://www.uoaa.org/forum/ index.php

Check Out The MailBag Now On FaceBook

https://www.facebook.com/JaxUOAA/?ref=aymt_homepage_panel

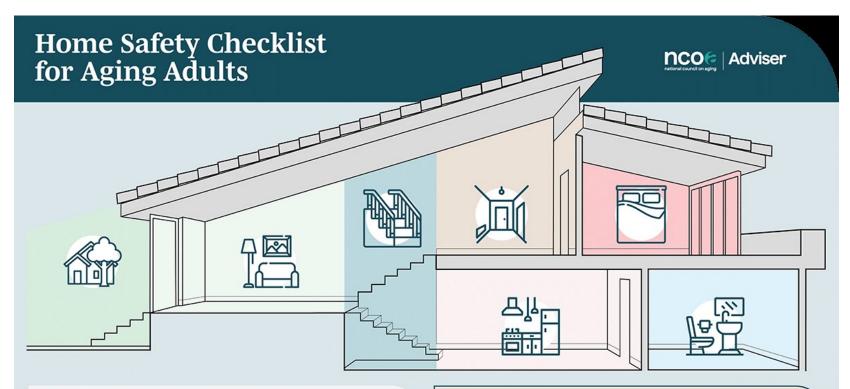
Find all the past issues of the MailBag at http://ostomymcp.com/id6.html

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http://www.ostomymcp.com





Use our room-by-room checklist as you walk through your home and note potential safety hazards and modifications you should make.



Walkways

- Install handrailing throughout halls
- Use bright tape to mark uneven flooring or thresholds



Exterior

- · Use entryway lighting
- · Install railings around all steps



Bedroom

- Keep the room clutter-free for more restful sleep
- Make sure the bed is easy to get into and out of



Living Area

- · Fix area rugs to the floor
- Set up a charging station for devices next to the seating area



Kitchen

- Use cut-resistant gloves and nonslip cutting boards
- Ensure appliances are in working order



Stairways

- · Add nonslip tread covers on steps
- Illuminate halls and stairways with motion detection lights



Bathroom

- Mount grab bars near the toilet and bathing area
- Add a nonslip mat on the tub or shower floor



The MailBag



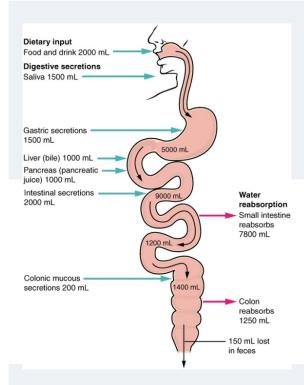
Why is water important?

Water makes up over 60% of our body weight and is involved in every biochemical reaction in our bodies, making it essential for human life. Water is critical for digestion and absorption of food and minerals. The intestinal juices that break down your food and allow your body to absorb the nutrients into the bloodstream is primarily composed of the water we drink. Our blood is mostly water, and allows us to move oxygen and glucose to our muscles.

Water also helps us regulate our body temperature through sweat, eliminate toxins from our body through urination, lubricate the joints between our bones as the main component of synovial fluid, and help prevent blockages from happening with an ostomy.

What Are the Common Signs of Dehydration?

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Fatigue
- Feeling thirsty or having dry mouth
- Nausea or abdominal cramping
- Dark colored urine
- Dry and/or flushed skin
- Constipation and/or blockages
- Muscle cramps
- Increased heart rate



What Are Some Causes of Dehydration?

- *Vomiting / Diarrhea / High Output
- *Inadequate fluid and electrolyte intake
- *Sweating without fluid replacement
- *Diuretic drugs or food
- Gastrointestinal fluid losses

Your Body: Where and How Hydration Occurs

Where Water Absorption Happens: Your Intestinal Tract

Water absorption happens primarily in the small intestine, which is made up of 3 parts: duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. It is estimated that 80% of the fluids we ingest are absorbed in the proximal small intestine, or the duodenum, which is the first part of your small intestine. The remaining 20% of water absorption comes from the food we eat, which happens primarily in the large intestine. For those ostomy patients who have their colon or large intestine removed, they no longer have that 20% absorption of water. This can oftentimes result in dehydration.



The MailBag

The role of electrolytes in the body Support nervous system Keep you hydrate Supports muscle contractions Participates in PH balance The electrolyte trio

How Water Absorption Happens: Electrolytes

In order for you to absorb water from your intestines into the rest of your body, it is important to maintain a good balance of electrolytes and minerals. Electrolytes are tiny particles that carry electrical charges necessary for pulling water from the gut into the bloodstream and the rest of the body.

There are 8 primary electrolytes your body needs to absorb water properly. These include:

The positively charged electrolytes are: sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium.

The negative electrolytes are: chloride, bicarbonate, phosphate, and sulfate.

Sites of water and mineral absorption

Tips for Staying Hydrated With an Ostomy



Sodium Magnesium Potassium

Depending on what type of ostomy you have, your body's ability to absorb water and nutrients effectively may vary.

Consider how much of your large intestine is intact still (colostomy), or if you have no colon (Ileostomy). Between 20-30% of your body's absorption of water comes from the food you eat when it passes through the large intestine. With this in mind you can calculate how much additional water and electrolytes your body may need to become properly hydrated. It should also be noted that some of the absorption of sodium, potassium, and vitamin K is done in the large intestine, so it may be necessary to add those electrolyte supplements to your fluids to compensate for a missing colon.

Avoid High-Output Triggers



Certain foods and drinks can have a diuretic effect, and can cause you to lose fluids before they are able to be absorbed.

If you struggle with dehydration and often have high volumes of liquid output, consider eliminating some of these from your diet:

- •sweets
- artificial sweeteners
- •lactose rich foods and drink
- alcohol
- caffeine
- carbonated drinks
- •legumes, beans, or lentils
- high-fiber vegetables
- *nuts and seeds
- •whole wheat or corn products such as bran or popcorn

The MailBaa

Sip water frequently throughout the day. The average amount of water you should drink includes: 2.2 liters for women and 3 liters for men, although these numbers may vary based on a number of factors including activity level, weight, temperature and humidity, and diet.





You should always consult your physician before starting a new electrolyte supplement routine. It may be worthwhile to have bloodwork done to identify which specific areas your hydration is lacking. Not everyone will need to supplement with extra electrolytes to achieve hydration.

For those who do need supplementation, here are a list of some different options to consider:

- Oral Rehydration Solutions: Ask your doctor if an Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) is right for you. Some ORS supplements include: H2ORS, SOS, DripDrop, Liquid I.V. (and more)
- Low Calorie Electrolyte Replacement: Other possible electrolyte replacement options include: GU Energy Tabs, NUUN,
 Pedialyte,
- **High Carbohydrate Electrolytes:** Some electrolyte or sports drinks are high in sugar (carbohydrates). These drinks should be reserved for mid-exercise, as they are specifically formulated for endurance athletics. Drinking high sugar fluids outside of intense exercise can have a diuretic effect, causing dehydration to become more likely, as well as added weight gain from increased calorie consumption. Some examples of these sports drinks include: Gatorade, Powerade, Vitamin Water, etc.
- Other Options: Not all of your fluids need to have added electrolytes in them. Oftentimes, people simply don't drink enough plain water. Here are a few good options to go along with water that work well for rehydration: low sugar coconut water, watered down juice, tea, lactose-free milk, almond or oat milk.



https://myadvancedwound.com/

UOAA'S 8TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Announcement: The 2025 UOAA National Conference will be August 14-16 2025 in Orlando, Florida at the Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress Resort. Check back later for more information on a special hotel rate and program information.

Thank you to all the attendees, sponsors, speakers, exhibitors and volunteers at our 8th National Conference held August 10-12, 2023 in Houston, Texas! UOAA National Conferences are held every two years so details about the next gathering in 2025 will be shared when available. Check out the recap video below for a peak at the conference experience.

https://www.ostomy.org/wp-content/uploads/ 2023/07/8th-National-UOAA-Conference_Program-Schedule_07182023.pdf

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To: