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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In 1992 the Australian Council of Stoma Associations began the publication of a journal by ostomates for ostomates. ACSA is very proud of what Ostomy Australia has become and consider that its mix of personal stories, education and supplier advertising makes it a valuable resource for new and old ostomates, along with their families and friends.

Much of this is due to the effort, skill and thoroughness of the journal's editor. It is worthwhile to note that over the past 27 years there have been only five editors. Beginning with inaugural editor Mrs Barbara Callcott (for those of you old enough, you may remember Barbara from the Colgate 'Mrs March' ads in the ‘70s and ‘80s), subsequent editors Judy Lopez, Noel Dillion, Kim Lyle and Peter Fuller have each put their own personal stamp on the publication and developed it into the world-class industry journal we have today. This issue marks the final journal by our current editor, Peter Fuller. At the time of preparing this message our new editor has not been selected but I am sure that whoever takes over from Peter will continue his excellent work. He has set a high standard.

On your behalf I would like to thank Peter for his work in editing the journal over the past three years. His journalism skills and experience in publishing have given us much reading enjoyment. He can now start enjoying the retirement he thought he was getting when he left his communications day job.

Much of what we have today is through the work of those who went before us. This journal was established through the drive and foresight of ACSA in the early 1990s. Similarly, the establishment of the Stoma Appliance Scheme (SAS) by the Australian Government in 1975 was in large part due to the drive and foresight of the early stoma associations. For this ostomates in this country must give thanks. Many countries do not provide any support to ostomates, and those that do often require the ostomate to purchase products and then seek tax credits or refunds through health funds.

Being a government-funded program, the Department of Health has established the Stoma Appliance Scheme Operational Guidelines for Stoma Associations. These guidelines detail the practices and procedures that a stoma association and its members must follow for the provision of stoma-related products listed on the Stoma Appliance Scheme Schedule. Stoma associations must be conversant with these guidelines and, like them, ostomates should make themselves aware of the guidelines, which can be found on the Department of Health’s website, www.health.gov.au/stoma.

There is some misconception that the supply of stoma-related products is free of charge to registrants of the Stoma Appliance Scheme. In fact the guidelines state that to receive subsidised products through the scheme, registrants must pay an annual Stoma Appliance Scheme access fee. This is a national uniform annual amount, determined by the Department of Health in consultation with ACSA, and payable to the stoma association where the member usually obtains their stoma-related products. The fee is compulsory, but associations must make provision for it to be paid by instalments in the case of genuine financial hardship. The Stoma Appliance Scheme access fee is currently set at $60, and $50 for Commonwealth concession card holders. It is payable once per financial year.

The guidelines also permit stoma associations to charge an additional membership fee, separate to the Stoma Appliance Scheme access fee, at the stoma association's discretion. This additional fee is for services the association provides but which are not covered by the scheme, such as support group activities and stoma therapist services. When an association charges an additional membership fee, it has to clearly show that the additional membership fee is separate from and in addition to the Stoma Appliance Scheme access fee, and that the additional membership fee is determined by the stoma association concerned. A member who is not able to pay the additional membership fee because of financial hardship may apply to the association in writing to have the fee waived.

Like any government-funded program, the Stoma Appliance Scheme's operation is scrutinised by the appropriate department to ensure that the program is operating effectively. It is in the interest of both ostomates and stoma associations that the scheme’s operational guidelines are followed.

David Munro
PRESIDENT

The establishment of the Stoma Appliance Scheme by the Australian Government was in large part due to the drive and foresight of the early stoma associations.

At the start of the year, North Queensland Ostomy Association was gearing up to move to new premises in the west of the city. Then the rains came, as NQOA Secretary Gwendla Williams relates.

‘Be careful what you wish for, it may just come true!’

Hello from a flood-ravaged Townsville. Residents of the city and surrounding areas, including the far west, had been desperate for rain. Our city is sometimes referred to as ‘Brownsville’ (unkind but true). It seemed the drought was becoming a major concern. Work had commenced on laying a pipeline to bring water to the city from the Burdekin Dam, southwest of Townsville.

Prayers and wishes were answered in late January—in no uncertain terms. On 28 January a slow-moving monsoon trough had formed to the north of Townsville and flooding rains were a risk for areas between Tully to the north and Proserpine to the south.

Townsville residents were eagerly waiting for the rain that was predicted to move down the coast to relieve our situation and get some water into the Ross River dam, the city’s water supply. It had dropped to less than 15 per cent capacity. A concern, because our population is predicted to reach 192,732 by 30 June 2019.

The rain arrived in due course and it was a welcome sight. The monsoon trough moved ever so slowly and then positioned itself over the Ross Dam—and there it stayed. Two solid weeks of intense rain, with Townsville receiving two metres of rain in one week in the catchment area, a record since the 1800s, when rainfall records commenced.

It was a worrying time for authorities. The decision to open the dam floodgates wasn’t made lightly by authorities. The decision to open the dam floodgates wasn’t made lightly by authorities. The decision to open the dam floodgates wasn’t made lightly by authorities. The decision to open the dam floodgates wasn’t made lightly by authorities. The decision to open the dam floodgates wasn’t made lightly by authorities. The decision to open the dam floodgates wasn’t made lightly by authorities. The decision to open the dam floodgates wasn’t made lightly by authorities. The decision to open the dam floodgates wasn’t made lightly by authorities.

The rain hasn’t stopped waiting for the rain that was predicted to move down the coast to relieve our situation and get some water into the Ross River dam, the city’s water supply. It had dropped to less than 15 per cent capacity. A concern, because our population is predicted to reach 192,732 by 30 June 2019.

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The rain has been, for many residents, cars, caravans and other property to floodwaters. Their worldly possessions unceremoniously dumped on footpaths; in many cases everything they own was piled in the streets for the council and army trucks to collect; makeshift dumps were opened across the city. Schools and businesses were not spared. For many there was complete devastation. It wasn’t just one suburb or street, it was widespread. Streets in several suburbs had mountains of residents’ possessions piled high and it is hard to comprehend the extent and the emotional toll it has taken on the city.

Many people are still in shock from the devastation, laid out for all to see. Not only have the floodwaters been through homes, cars and belongings, but even the land was contaminated with mud, silt, sewage and other pollutants. The threat to health was great, with residents being warned to be cautious as they cleaned up, as infections such as melioidosis were of great concern. One woman died as a result of this infection and nine others were in hospital one week after the clean-up started. Three deaths that occurred in the region have been attributed to the floods and drowning.

NORTH QUEENSLAND WEATHERS THE STORM

‘Be careful what you wish for...’

Members of the Australian Army’s 3 Brigade load sandbags into a truck during the flood emergency.

Ostomy Australia April 2019
- 5 -
The Queensland Government officially recognised Townsville as a disaster area by 1 February. It was heart-warming to see the number of volunteers working beside the SES, the army and council workers, helping in whatever way they could to get residents back into their homes. With the good comes the bad, and looting of homes was added trauma for those already in a fragile state. Price-gouging was also reported. But the generosity of the people and the business community across Australia during disasters such as we have just experienced, is both heart-warming and humbling. May we never lose this compassion for our fellows.

The North Queensland Ostomy Association Inc was not impacted to any great extent, but it was evident on the Thursday, 31 January, that the weather was deteriorating. Local flooding in the streets made it difficult to pass through some suburbs. Residents were being asked to stay off the streets unless absolutely necessary to allow the SES, police and army quick access to all areas. Australia Post drivers were sent home and the association was unable to dispatch the last 25 parcels for our home and the association was unable to receive our stock from Melbourne could make it through. Thankfully all was well, with the stock arriving at the office on 7 February, only a day or two late.

Looking to the future, North Queensland Ostomy Association Inc will be moving to a new address by the end of April. This may be ambitious, given the recent flood event and the amount of work needing to be done to the homes and businesses across the city, including securing telecommunications, but regardless of other priorities, our lease expires on 30 April. Our new home will need some modifications and we hope there won’t be any interruptions to these plans. Unfortunately, we will not be able to keep everyone happy, especially those who have enjoyed the association being in the vicinity of the city centre and nearby suburb of Pimlico for 40 years.

Our move is to 13 Castlemaine Street, Kirwan, postcode 4817, much to the delight of members on that side of Townsville. We already have a new post office address, PO Box 173, Thuringowa Central 4817. We have been given conflicting reports from Telstra about our phone and fax lines, so at the time of writing our current phone and fax numbers could be subject to change. Redirections will be in place for three months, beginning on 1 April for the post box, phone and fax services. The new Castlemaine Street premises were not affected by the recent floods.

The sun was a welcome sight, but it was followed by heatwave conditions—not so welcome, with heat exhaustion another burden for the exhausted, emotionally drained residents, volunteers and the authorities to endure. As Townsville recovers, our thoughts are with the residents and towns to the west and south west and Gulf regions that had been in drought for nigh-on five years. Virtually overnight, flooding rains almost totally wiped out their livelihood. Queenslanders are resilient and I have no doubt everyone will be working together to see better days ahead. As I said at the beginning of this article, ‘be careful what you wish for’. We wish for better days ahead.

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Can you produce Ostomy Australia?

Ostomy Australia is looking for an editor. With the current editor retiring in April, the national journal for Australia’s ostomates is seeking someone to lead the publication into the future. This is an opportunity to contribute to the enjoyment, knowledge and wellbeing of ostomates around Australia.

There are three parts to the job—accepting and editing contributions from members and regular contributors, liaising with advertisers, and covering the administrative tasks involved in producing Ostomy-Australia three times a year, as well as managing its national distribution.

This arrangement could change. ACSA knows the current set-up is complex and would consider appointing extra hands—perhaps an editor who would be responsible for producing the journal and maintaining its quality, and someone with administrative skills to oversee advertising and look after financial and other matters. The division of duties would be determined by negotiation.

Ostomy Australia was first published in 1992 has developed high editorial, design and production standards. Work is concentrated around three production periods (March-April, July-August and October-November).

The editor is a volunteer but receives an honorarium of $1500 per issue and has relevant expenses reimbursed. The position, as structured, would suit someone with experience in journalism, publishing or public relations. It might also be suitable for someone with a background in administration, teaching, project management or IT.

The editor’s role is to ensure that Ostomy Australia is produced on time. The person will also maintain the journal’s quality and relevance, assess and accept contributions, edit them for clarity, sense, and grammar, plan the journal to allocate appropriate space to editorial material and advertisements, and work with the graphic designer to prepare journal for printing.

The advertising role involves liaising with advertisers and receiving advertisements.

Administrative duties include preparing estimates of annual income and expenditure, reporting to the ACSA executive and national conference, and organising reprints of the booklet A Beginning not an End.

Is this a job for you? The answer is ‘yes’ if you have a sound knowledge of written English, good self-management skills, and the ability to work constructively with advertisers, designers and printers, and associations. A knowledge of print-production processes would be useful.

If you want to make a contribution to Australian ostomy, please contact the ACSA Secretary at acsasec@australianstoma.com.au or journal@australianstoma.com.au.

DISABILITY TOILETS AVAILABLE TO ALL

Dear Editor,

I read with interest the letter by Maggie Parker (August 2018) about toilet facilities for ostomates and, like her, enjoyed the letter by Val Padley (April 2018) about facilities in Japan. What a great concept it would be for our nation, much better than some ‘old world’ facilities we are faced with using at times, with even new establishments now having ambulant facilities only. Thankfully there are places that provide serviceable units.

With regards to being challenged on using a disabled toilet, I can relate to this, as it has happened to me more than once, the last time whilst in a public restaurant. I became a little more defensive and reached for the card in my wallet which states that I’m permitted to use such toilets. Then I asked the lady who was objecting if she had permission or a card to approve her using this facility—she had no card, of course. This defused this issue by putting the challenge back on her.

My understanding is that the wheelchair logo is the international symbol for disability/disabled (d/d), not disability only. There appears to me to be a shortfall in the understanding of the difference specifically within the public arena. When asking if disability facilities are available, the response is often ‘gah-gah’, demonstrating the lack of awareness or perhaps education of these matters.

As an example, I once visited a caravan park in a major river Murray tourist place that had a new $1.2m toilet block with a d/d shower which had no dry area bench top or seat, no clothes hooks, and a mirror you needed to be seven feet tall to use. Just in case you used a toilet as part of your hygiene routine, it was some meters down the other end of the building, even though it was said to be an approved facility.

However, I made a point of making contact with a council near my home asked for comments on its plans to renovate a toilet block at a lakeside leisure park. I spoke with their community welfare person, who took the time to discuss their plans and the objectives they had to meet, which included the requirements of disability building development acts and regulations. Their focus was to develop a unit suited to people with disabilities and the elderly. The end result I have found to be a very user-friendly facility, suited to many aspects of people with disabilities.

On the subject of awareness, when travelling interstate some time ago we viewed a TV advert sponsored by Crohn’s and Colitis Australia. Its feature was awareness for people who, while looking normal, might have health issues and specific needs. We have not seen it since then, but it made for good viewing.

Ostomy Australia
April 2019

Continued page 10

Healthy skin for healthy confidence

Simon, colostomy since 2010

Dansac Accessories – Helping to support skin health

Sometimes the skin around your stoma needs a little extra help or protection. Dansac offers a variety of accessories designed to help make everyday life comfortable and deliver the confidence and reassurance you deserve.

Dansac TRE seal

Formulated to provide a secure, flexible seal to protect the skin from stoma fluid, while maintaining the pH balance of naturally healthy skin.

Contact us today to order your FREE SAMPLE.

Call 1800 880 851 or visit dansac.com.au

Dansac X-tra Strips

A skin friendly natural solution for those seeking an extra sense of security for the outside edge of the skin barrier.

Dansac Accessories

The Dansac logo, Dansac, X-tra, and TRE are trademarks of Dansac A/S. ©2019 Dansac A/S. Prior to use, be sure to read the Instructions for Use for information regarding Intended Use, Contraindications, Warnings, Precautions, and Instructions. DAN008.
Dear Editor,

A comment on the use of disabled toilets by ostomates (Maggie Parker, August 2018): at the ACSA conference in 2008 or 2009 Mrs Joy Walker from Colostomy Association Victoria proposed that ostomates carry a card stating that the ostomate may need to use a disabled toilet to manage their stoma. One member of her association had been challenged by the security at Crown Casino as she exited the disabled toilet.

Both Victorian colostomy and ileostomy associations produced cards with this information on the face, along with the disabled sign and the ACSA logo. The reverse gave the contact details of the association for the return of the card, if lost and later found. These cards were produced in-house on bought card stock.

The Ileostomy Association of Victoria later had a more professional card produced by Mrs Janice Anderson. We issued this to each new ostomate, and these were still in use up to the amalgamation of the ileostomy and colostomy associations in June 2018.

Colostomy Association Victoria dropped the card after the demise of Mrs Walker. I am unsure how many associations produced these cards but I believe that ileostomates who are using foldup closures really need to use a disabled toilet, as I consider this type of closure is far from hygienic and would not pass an OH&S audit.

Terry Carver, VIC

EDITOR’S NOTE

There is nothing to preclude ostomates from using a disability or disabled toilet, even though the principal purpose of the wheelchair symbol, which is used internationally, is to indicate that a toilet has been set up so that people in wheelchairs can use it.

Ostomy Australia asked ACSA’s Administration Officer, Kylie McGorry, to explain ostomates’ entitlements, and she noted, first, that ‘in Australia there are no restrictions on any person using a disability accessible toilet’. She continued: ‘Obviously there is a moral responsibility not to use it if there are other vacant facilities available and the person doesn’t have a special need, so that the facility is left free for those who do. What is a special need, through? Is it just someone in a wheelchair or on a walker? Or could it be a pregnant woman with poor bladder control, an ostomate, someone with inflammatory bowel disease or incontinence, a parent with a toilet-training child or a lone shopper who just doesn’t want to leave their trolley outside of the door for others to take from?’

‘It is for this reason that, unlike some countries that do have restrictions on the use of disabled toilets (that is, for the disabled only), official disability toilet cards are not available in Australia—that is, because there is nothing in the Disability Discrimination Act to mandate accessible toilet facilities being exclusively for use by people with disabilities. All associations have access to the template for the unofficial disability toilet card that Terry Carver describes. It is kept within the “associations” menu on the ACSA website (login required).

‘Ostomates are also eligible to obtain a MLAK key from a locksmith—this is a master key for disability accessible toilet facilities which are locked after hours. Ostomates just need to get a letter from their doctor or association: http://australianstoma.com.au/resources/mlak/’

Dear Editor,

In 2003 I was diagnosed with bladder cancer and referred to a specialist who treated me for a short time. He informed me in 2004 that he was retiring, and pulled the pin later that year. I found another urologist who quickly discovered the cancer was becoming very aggressive, and after consulting several of his peers decided an operation. A stoma was the only solution.

Bloody hell! I was a healthy farmer, never been sick in my life (69 years old). This was heavy stuff.

But because of the knowledge and expertise of that man, I am alive.

In October 2005, that operation was performed at Albury Hospital and because of the care and professionalism of the hospital staff, I am alive.

I had a stoma nurse who tended and advised me, and because of her input, I am alive.

My wife stayed with me during my stint in hospital and has cared and supported me all the way. Because of her love and support, I am alive.

I am a member of Ostomy Association of Melbourne, and because of the prompt efficient and caring service I receive from the staff and volunteers in this organisation, I am alive.

I write this in response to a letter sent to OAM members by the President regarding abuse and bullying of OAM staff. I would say to any person intending to have a go at OAM personnel, stop and think—because of them, you are alive.

I had my stoma now for 13 years. I was given a maximum of two years without it.

Ralph Crain, NSW

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Footnote: My wife, having had ulcerative colitis for many years, now has Crohn’s disease. I had a colostomy following cancer treatment. We like to travel and do day trips, and we also use our small caravan, health permitting. Hence toilet facilities are always part of our outing plans. The disability toilet use card was issued by OstomySA when joining.

Russell Williams, SA
Dear Editor,

After the vicissitudes of my colostomy had dissipated and my life returned to a normal status I decided to recommence my habit of donating blood. As I live in a more remote part of NSW I had to wait until the Red Cross arrived in a nearby township with their mobile blood bank.

After revealing that I had a colostomy and after a considerable amount of discussion with the Red Cross staff, I was put through to a ‘doctor’ (via the phone). The ‘doctor’ stated that as I had a colostomy I may have diarrhoea and this could mean my blood may be infected which rendered it unsuitable for donation. I struggled trying to explain basic human physiology to the ‘doctor’ but the upshot was that after several hours of my time had been squandered I left, unable to provide a blood donation.

Have I got it all wrong, or does someone need to spend some time with the Red Cross explaining the basics?

Iven Chrebtw, NSW

EDITOR'S NOTE

Without commenting on Iven’s particular situation, it is the case that ostomates are unable to donate blood to the Australia Red Cross Blood Service ‘due to increased risks of infection’. The service advises that ostomates may be able to donate blood plasma, but says a number of factors may affect their suitability to do so. The service notes that each individual’s situation is unique, and encourages people interested in donating plasma to contact the service’s medical team via 13 14 95 for advice.

Dear Editor,

I attended a ‘stoma day’ at Worrigee Ex-Servicemen’s Club (near Nowra) in June 2018. I just wanted to say thank you to NSW Stoma for arranging this very informative day. I hope there will be many more to come.

Initially I wasn’t going to attend, but the local stoma nurses were enthusiastic about the event and told me they were very good. So I did go and am so pleased I did. While I have read about and been told about parastomal hernias, I feel I have a better understanding now and am more aware of the importance of wearing support garments. (Thank you again to Stoma NSW which allows five garments per year for the price of your membership). The different suppliers were well represented, too. Requests for support garments with a hole around the stoma have been made to the different suppliers by some customers. I was left with the impression that this was being contemplated by some companies but was discouraged by the stoma nurses, as this would defeat the purpose of using these garments.

Julie Hopkins, NSW

Dear Editor,

This is purely the result of an observation I have made from reading the journal for nearly 15 years since receiving my urostomy. There are very few, in most cases no, contributions made by urostomates. Is this perhaps because there are fewer of us, or maybe because we have fewer medical issues? I have no idea, but it would be lovely to read about other people like me. I have been very lucky with my stoma. I haven’t had any problems and have stuck with the same product for most of those 14 years.

I had bladder cancer, which was made evident by blood in the toilet. I had no other symptoms, certainly no pain, and was a very well person. I was referred to a urologist and had a biopsy performed. Several small tumours were detected so I underwent six weeks of insertions of what I believed to be smallpox vaccine—this may be totally wrong. I was a bit too shocked to take everything in. However, I was absolutely sure that all would be well. When I was examined my urologist told me the tumours were still there, so I burst out with ‘Oh sh...t’, to which he replied ‘No, wrong hole!’ He then told me that I had stage three cancer and that he recommended that I have my bladder removed. The very day that I received that news I was to go on holiday with my friend. We still went and on the way I rang my boss (I worked in a school and it was the Christmas holidays) to break the news that I would be absent for all of term one. I had the operation on 9 February and also had to have a total hysterectomy. My urologist was confident that all the cancer was contained in the bladder, so that was good news.

Once I left hospital I spent six weeks with my daughter and family to recuperate. Lee, my daughter, was wonderful. When it came to changing my baseplate she sat on the edge of the bath to change it. I had no confidence in the process. On the other hand, when trying to get a urine sample, it takes forever! I had quite a few leakages to start with but my stomal therapist recommended that I use a convex baseplate, as my stoma was quite flush. I haven’t looked back since. When it came to changing my baseplate she sat on the edge of the bath to change it. I had no confidence in the process. On the other hand, when trying to get a urine sample, it takes forever! I had quite a few leakages to start with but my stomal therapist recommended that I use a convex baseplate, as my stoma was quite flush. I haven’t looked back since.

I now see my urologist only every two years. He tells me I was very lucky. If I hadn’t had the operation when I did, there was every likelihood that the cancer would have invaded the muscle and spread throughout my body.

That’s my story, and when I read the next issue of Ostomy Australia I hope to hear from one of my fellow urostomates out there.

Vivien Causon, VIC
From Kylie’s desk

ACSA Administration Officer

Keeping tabs on member entitlements

One of the more common queries that associations receive concerns the maximum number of a particular item that a member can obtain through the Stoma Appliance Scheme within a given period.

At times this can be a difficult question to answer because of the diverse range of products available through the scheme, the number of products listed on the Stoma Appliance Scheme Schedule (currently around 3,600) and the shared purpose of many of those products. Also relevant is whether the member holds a current and valid Application for Additional Stoma Supplies (PB050) and if the member is eligible for, and has taken advantage of, the two-month ordering cycle allowed under the Stoma Appliance Scheme Operational Guidelines for Stoma Associations.

When determining a maximum allowance, associations must consider the requirements of the guidelines, which state:

6.5.1 Maximum quantity: It is the responsibility of each stoma association to ensure no more than the maximum quantity of any of the stoma related products is provided to members on a monthly or annual basis unless there has been a certificate of authorisation issued for an increase in quantities forwarded to the Department requesting additional supplies. This certificate must be signed by the members’ health practitioner or STN.

6.5.2 Ordering supplies within one sub-group listed on the schedule: When supplies are requested from within one sub-group listed on the schedule, and the products are intended for the same purpose, the supplied amount is restricted to the maximum limit for that type of product.

6.5.3 Ordering supplies from more than one group listed on the schedule: When supplies are requested from two or more different sub-groups listed on the schedule, but for which the products serve the same purpose, the maximum amount supplied from each group must be reduced accordingly (e.g. if the products are supplied equally from two sub-groups then the maximum quantity for each sub-group should be reduced by 50%).

What this means in a practical sense is that the maximum quantity of a scheme-funded product that an association can issue within a requested period may be affected by other products that serve the same purpose that a member requests within that same period. Consequently, it is not unusual for an association to find it necessary to adjust a member’s order to ensure that the product issued does not breach the guidelines. This can result in some very unhappy members at times when they find that they have not received the full order requested!

As a general guide, the following maximum allowances have been set by the Commonwealth Government for commonly used products—monthly unless otherwise indicated:

- One piece stoma cap: 60
- One piece flat closed pouch: 90
- One piece convex closed pouch: 60
- One piece flat drainable pouch with integrated closure: 30
- One piece convex drainable pouch with integrated closure: 30
- One piece flat urostomy pouch: either 40 or 60*
- One piece convex urostomy pouch: 30
- Two piece flat standard baseplate and closed pouch: 30 baseplate + 90 pouch
- Two piece extended wear baseplate and drain pouch: 20 baseplate + 90 pouch
- Two piece flat standard baseplate and urostomy pouch: 30 baseplate + 60 pouch
- Two piece flat extended wear baseplate and urostomy pouch: 20 baseplate + 60 pouch
- Two piece convex baseplate and urostomy pouch: 20 baseplate + 60 pouch
- Night drainage bags: 5
- Adhesive remover wipes: either 60 per month or 720 per calendar year*
- Adhesive remover spray: 2
- Barrier wipes: either 60 per month or 720 per calendar year*
- Seals: 30
- Flange extenders: 60
- Powder: 2
- Pouc deodorant: 1 or 2 bottles*
- Paste: 3
- Lubricating deodorant – bottle: 1
- Lubricating deodorant – sachets: 100 per calendar year
- Pouch belts: 4 per calendar year
- Hernia support belt: 3 per calendar year
- Hernia support boxers/briefs: usually 6 per calendar year*
*depending on product

A risk of oversupply might arise when—for example—a member is using multiple types of pouching systems (such as closed and drainable pouches or one-piece and two-piece appliances), a range of hernia support garments (eg. hernia support belts and hernia support briefs/boxers), or different types of barrier and adhesive remover products (such as spray and wipes). In these situations, the association must take care to ensure an oversupply does not occur. It may need to amend an order, often without having the time to consult the member.

For more information about applicable quantities for specific products and for information about other scheme-listed products not listed above, members can consult their stomal therapy nurse or stoma association.

Kylie McGrory

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The pros and cons of a low-residue diet

By Margaret Allan

One diet that I have become very familiar with over the years is a low-residue diet, which is also referred to as a low-fibre diet. This is a diet that is frequently recommended by doctors and dietitians to temporarily address painful and debilitating symptoms as a result of intestinal disease such as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), diverticulitis or bowel cancer. It is also often prescribed in the initial stages following stomal surgery.

What is a low-residue diet?

A low-residue diet is one that creates very little residue, meaning that once digestion is complete there is very little undigested food to be excreted from the intestinal tract. ‘Residue’ is mainly comprised of fibre that has not been digested in the colon, and which then forms a bowel motion. A low-residue diet contains much less fibre than is recommended in general dietary guidelines.

The average person is encouraged to consume 25–30 g of fibre per day, depending on age and gender. Foods that are higher in fibre include wholegrain products such as breads and cereals made from barley, oats, bran and rye, brown rice, fresh fruits and vegetables with skin, legumes, nuts, seeds and dried fruit.

However, a low-residue/low-fibre diet contains less than 10 g of fibre per day and focusses on foods that contain very little fibre. These include foods that have been refined, cooked or canned, such as refined cereals and breads. They include white bread, rice and pasta, as well as stewed fruits and well-cooked vegetables without skins or seeds.

The benefits of a low-residue diet

There are several benefits to a low-residue diet that can make it look attractive, especially to ostomates. The first is that, due to the fact that it contains very little fibre and therefore creates very little residue, there is very little stomal output. This can be beneficial for those with an ileostomy in particular, but may also make life easier for those with a colostomy. The reduced volume of output creates a life with more ease and freedom.

A low-residue diet also slows the transit of food through the intestinal tract, which increases the time that food is available for digestion. This has the potential to enhance the absorption of nutrients from food. This will have a positive impact on general health. A low-residue diet is a useful strategy for reducing the incidence of diarrhoea as well.

In addition, the foods that make up a low-residue diet, such as white bread, white rice, noodles and pasta, are much easier to digest than their wholegrain counterparts. This type of diet is therefore less demanding on the intestinal tract. Digestive capacity can be reduced in those convalescing from surgery or illness and also the elderly, and so a low-residue diet can be easier to assimilate and leave more energy available for other functions or activities.

A low-residue diet can be a worthwhile step to temporarily settle intestinal symptoms such as diarrhoea or pain, a flare-up of IBD or diverticulosis, or after intestinal surgery, including stoma formation or reversal. There is definitely a time and place for consuming low-residue foods; however this does not necessarily make it a viable long term strategy for optimal health.

The drawbacks

A low-residue diet contains foods that are refined and without skin, peel or seeds as well as foods that have been well cooked. It is a diet that contains very little fresh, whole food such as fruits, vegetables, wholegrains and legumes which supply important antioxidants, phytochemicals, vitamins, minerals and other nutrients. And this is where the problems start to arise.

Grains that have been refined have had the parts removed that contain important vitamins and minerals, such as B vitamins and trace minerals. Foods that have been cooked contain fewer nutrients than those that are fresh and raw. Thus, for example, there is less Vitamin C and folic acid, which are important for good health. A low-residue diet can therefore lead to nutrient deficiencies over time which may then have a negative effect on your health status.
Exorcising the cancer demon

By Fiona Hedges

Gosh! Where to start? After I received the November 2018 issue of Ostomy Australia, I left it on the dining room table to read later. My husband read it from front to back. He got to page 37 and brought it out to me and said I must submit my story for others to read.

I happily remarried in 2008 and at that time was still working full-time and commuting daily to work 65 kilometres from my home in a small rural town in NSW. In 2011 I retired from that 34-year-long career and took up part-time employment in my town.

In April 2015 I experienced pain while trying to poo, which alternated between runny to extreme thickness. I attended my medical practice and the doctor suggested getting a haemorrhoid treatment and Metamucil from the chemist, which I did. I then noticed some blood residue on the toilet paper, but thought nothing of it.

But in October 2015 I suffered a couple of large blood dumps and went back to my medical practice and saw another doctor, who immediately referred me to a specialist physician an hour away. My colonoscopy detected polyps in the base of my rectum, and on the eve of my 60th birthday I was told I had bowel cancer. My husband and I were devastated. I could not recall ever receiving a bowel cancer testing kit. A battery of tests ensued, followed by an appointment with a colorectal surgeon in Sydney. I underwent extensive radiation for five days, driving from my home to the cancer centre and returning to work afterwards. I had no side effects whatsoever. When things had started turnings pear-shaped I was a healthy 50kg, 173cm tall woman, but I dropped to 47kgs and am slowly clawing my way back up.

I had to have my surgery within seven to 10 days after radiotherapy ceased, so off to Sydney on a Friday in December 2015 and six hours of surgery with a wonderful zipper at the end. Hated that morphine, but not once did I feel nauseous. Hated the physiotherapy—tried to cough and said ‘what you get is what I can give’, but I persisted with walking up and down the hallway with the pole attached to all the tubes and things. Only clear fluids for nourishment, of course.

On the Monday the stoma therapist came to check and change my new appendage. She forgot something in her bag and I said I would help. So I held the pad over the open stoma while she went to get what she wanted. Everything went well and she gave me instructions about changing the bag in the future. She said she had never seen anyone deal with the situation as quickly as I did.

My nurse came a couple of days later to do another change, and when we were in the bathroom, she said she was going to do it all for me. I said I wanted to do it, that I had to deal with it, as this was going to be part of the rest of life: if I was doing it wrong, tell me. I was still on clear fluids on Christmas Day and had dutifully ordered my husband a turkey and ham lunch, which he gleefully ate in front of me. My surgeon came daily, even on Christmas Day.

I was discharged a few days later and came home thankfully. Ironically, the day I got home I got a letter from the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program to say, ‘Hope is on its way.’ I politely said I had just come home from surgery and they could delete me from the register.

Once home, I had daily visits for a while from our wonderful community nurses to tend the wound. They eventually removed the staples from the zipper.

In early February 2016, I started ‘at home’ low-dose chemotherapy tablets and returned to my work not long afterwards.

A downside was the fact that I could not resume my normal sexual relationship with my husband. When I felt up to it, I experienced severe pain.

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A downside was the fact that I could not resume my normal sexual relationship with my husband. When I felt up to it, I experienced severe pain.
Fibre in food is also a significant source of nutrition for the good bacteria that live in the intestinal tract. These bacteria digest the fibre once it reaches the intestinal tract and then use the nutrients gained for their own health and survival. They perform important functions that support health and wellbeing of humans in general both inside and outside the intestinal tract, and are therefore key factors in attaining or maintaining optimal health. Unfortunately, the bacterial population changes in volume and diversity in response to a low-residue diet, and this can adversely affect health.

When to adopt a low-residue diet

A low-residue diet can reduce stress and alleviate problems for some people, and there is merit in adopting this type of diet in certain circumstances. If you are recovering from stomal surgery or are experiencing a flare-up of intestinal issues, then a low-residue diet can assist with general healing and resolution of symptoms.

For people with an ileostomy or colostomy, there are obvious benefits in terms of reducing both volume of output and possible complications from higher fibre foods. However, this type of diet should only be adopted for a short period of time to alleviate immediate symptoms or complications. Once a condition is settled and stabilised, people should resume a diet that contains as much fibre and nutrition as can be tolerated, as this will reduce the risk of deficiencies in nutrient status or bacterial populations.

For people with a urostomy, however, a low-residue diet provides no nutritional or lifestyle benefit and may even be counterproductive to good health. Nutrient deficiencies may develop and the bacterial population in the colon in particular could be adversely affected. Those with a urostomy will benefit more from adhering to a higher-fibre, fresh, wholefood diet.

If, for some reason, a low-residue diet needs to be followed longer term, then I recommend supplementation to replace the nutrients that are not readily supplied by this type of diet. If you have been maintaining a low-residue diet for an extended period of time and feel that your nutritional intake may be lacking as a consequence, or you would like assistance regarding supplementation to fill specific nutritional gaps, a nutritionist can help. You can contact me regarding consultation options.

Wishing you good health and happy days,

Margaret Allan

Margaret Allan is a nutritionist who advises both ostomates and the general public on diet and health-related matters. She is the director of the consultancy Nutrition For Ostomates. To contact her for a consultation or read more nutrition articles supporting the health of ostomates, go to www.nutritionforostomates.com.au.
Adventures and setbacks
— but life goes on

By Craig Wallace

H it just thought I’d tell my story to let people know that life doesn’t have to be boring with a stoma—or two.

I was born in 1965 in a small country town hospital, a healthy little boy except for a major birth defect, epispadias/exstrophy. Basically the lower abdomen wall had not closed and a small bladder was on my outside. I must say I was the first baby with this condition that poor local doctor had ever seen!

There were many operations over 10 years to repair the condition but nothing worked, and I had to wear nappies (cloth ones) and those shocking plastic pilcher pants over the top. I had an ileal conduit performed when I was ten. Thank God! My life started to get some normality. I was hoping the constant teasing and bullying would stop.

On boy, was I wrong! It got a little better, but only as I went to high school and left some of the bullies behind in another school. I looked up with new mates who knew about me but didn’t judge me and actually protected me from others. But school wasn’t for me—bad grades, teasing, and no such thing as counselling in those days: just ‘toughen up, buddy’. I dropped out of school at 15 and went to work. Even better, the bullies were gone now.

I played A grade soccer from the age of eight to 20, was actually a rep goalkeeper, then went on to surf, race dirt bikes, rock climbing, waterskiing and snowboarding. I had girlfriends throughout my teens. I bought a Kombi van and travelled and worked around Australia with a new girlfriend in the late ‘80s.

Then, when I was 25, I decided I wanted to experience the world. I got a job in an American summer camp as the waterskiing instructor. I had such a good time that I bought a cheap wagon, and travelled the States for four years, returning to camp every summer. It was so amazing I spent my second year teaching ski-school, as an instructor. I found that I was starting to lose control of my bowel movements, a condition to do with my birth defect. It was very embarrassing and awkward, even for me. After several operations to regain some quality of life, there was no improvement. I’d nearly given up on everything and came to the conclusion that a colostomy was the way to go. It took a while to find a surgeon who was willing to do the operation. I finally found my surgeon when I was admitted to hospital for a bowel obstruction late last year. I had surgery a week later and now have my second stoma. I know for sure it was the way to go—no more running to toilets, going bush all the time, freaking out if there wasn’t a public toilet within reach.

I’m looking forward to healing and recovering and on to the next chapter of my life—a year travelling around Oz, leaving in February 2019 in our new van and truck. If you are interested please follow us on ‘Cruzin Round’ on Facebook and Instagram. All I can say is—live life to the fullest, as we’re on Earth for such a short time.

I started full-time work constructing overhead pay-TV cables. But after three years—you guessed it—I was getting bored. I studied tour guiding and got a job as a freelance guide, traveling all over Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. I loved it. I was entertaining large groups of elderly American tourists.

A special event occurred at this time. I met a lovely girl who went on to be my wife. We were both getting older and talk of children popped up. I knew I couldn’t have kids naturally, so for many years we went down the IVF path. It was one of the most agonizing times you could imagine. On our very last attempt, as we ran out of money and tears, we struck gold! Pregnant finally! And with some embryos in the freezer.

As we are originally from the country, we decided we didn’t want to raise a family in the big smoke, so we moved to beautiful Jervis Bay—bought land and built a house for less than a deposit back in Bondi. Then our miracle arrived, a gorgeous baby girl. Life was great. We spent three months touring Cape York when Bella was three years old, and on our return miracle number two happened—a frozen embryo turned into another bouncing little girl.

Jump forward nine years and I found that I was starting to lose control of my bowel movements, a condition to do with my birth defect. It was very embarrassing and awkward, even for me. After several operations to regain some quality of life, there was no improvement. I’d nearly given up on everything and came to the conclusion that a colostomy was the way to go. It took a while to find a surgeon who was willing to do the operation. I finally found my surgeon when I was admitted to hospital for a bowel obstruction late last year. I had surgery a week later and now have my second stoma. I know for sure it was the way to go—no more running to toilets, going bush all the time, freaking out if there wasn’t a public toilet within reach.

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I became what I like to call an ‘unexpected ostomate’ on 18 October, 2018. I had never heard of an ileostomy before and had never suffered any bowel or intestinal issues. I was 38 weeks and 5 days pregnant when my husband and I presented to hospital in Werribee to have a planned caesarean section. I had no health reasons for needing a c-section but rather my fear of natural birth blindly convinced me that this was a safe alternative. I had an epidural on the morning of 15 October and our beautiful son, Lincoln Peter Ingram, was born. There had been no complications—or so we thought.

Many women develop ‘lazy bowel’ after a c-section. The anaesthesia can slow down the muscles and it can take three or four days for the bowel to start working again. Unfortunately, my bowel stopped working altogether. I developed a rare complication called Ogilvie Syndrome, which occurs in less than 0.05 per cent of the population. Ogilvie Syndrome is the acute dilation of the colon in the absence of any mechanical obstruction in severely ill patients. In other words, the body acts as though there is a blockage and over the course of up to a week, in very ill patients, the bowel can perforate.

In the two days that followed the birth of our son, I experienced a pain that I cannot describe. The very thought of it still reduces me to tears. My bowel perforated in less than three days (a record my surgeon tells me!) and no one knew what was wrong with me. I developed sepsis and an emergency operation that saved my life was performed at 12am on the morning of 18 October. My breathing and blood pressure were very unstable due to the infection so I spent three days in ICU before being transferred to a ward.

I don’t remember the exact moment I realised I had an ileostomy. The early days in recovery were such a blur. My first recollection of seeing ‘Steve the Stoma’ was my amazing stoma nurse visiting my room and saying ‘It’s bag change day today! Now, you don’t have to do anything, just have a little look’. When the bag was removed, I cried so hard and squeezed my eyes tightly shut. I remember thinking, ‘Why is this ‘thing’ on my body?’

I had to learn to walk again, both due to suffering severe pelvic instability as a result of the pregnancy and also due to my middle being having been opened up for the surgery. I was a first-time mother who couldn’t breastfeed (because I was too unwell) and couldn’t look after my own baby for the first two-and-a-half months unaided. At first the trauma was acute but over the weeks and months that followed it has dulled, now manifesting itself in different ways. I have more good days than bad, but even at the best of times it can be difficult to put on a brave face.

To recover from the mental trauma, I started an Instagram page (overnight_ostomate) in January 2019 and reached out to the ostomy community. It was here that I was exposed to the strength and courage of a group that only a few months earlier I didn’t even know existed. I learned very quickly that there were other people struggling far worse with their new identities than I was, so I did what many people cannot bring themselves to do and shared a photo of my stoma for everyone to see.

I have never posted revealing photos of my body but ending the stigma that surrounds ostomies is a cause that is bigger than simply my own self-consciousness. Two days after I posted these photos, 10-year-old Seven Bridges committed suicide in America for being bullied at school over his ostomy. And so to #BagsOutForSeven begun with people all over the globe posting photos of their bodies with their ostomy bags to help to start a conversation about ending the stigma. There is so much work to be done in supporting ostomates in Australia and educating the community about how incredibly enabling ostomies are.

The encouragement and support I have been shown by connecting with other ostomates via social media has given me a renewed strength in myself. You are all warriors! I am in awe of the resilience and strength of my fellow ostomates. I am so proud to be a part of this community, even if it is for a short time, and will give back whatever and however I can. My ostomy has already taught me so much about myself and also about a collective of individuals whom I would have otherwise looked at as having a disability. I understand now that we do not have a disability—it is in fact quite the opposite. We have been enabled. We have been given a second chance, the ability to live our lives to the fullest again. And for this, I am thankful every day.

I have decided that my journey cannot be for nothing and so I am currently working with the hospital where I had my baby to create awareness about the complications that c-sections can have on the bowel, post-surgery. It is important that couples understand that it is still a major operation and not simply a 100 per cent safe alternative way to give birth, as I once believed. There has already been change in the way the staff assess bowel sounds in their patients and they now do not provide solids to patients until the bowel has been deemed ‘active’. I am looking forward to becoming an active member of this community: sharing my story in the journal and on my Instagram page is just the beginning #EndTheStigma.

When my bowel finally started working again, the post-operative blood infection that I had was an indicator of the complications that I had suffered. I am thankful every day.

You don’t have to tolerate itchy peristomal skin as part of living with a stoma.

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CeraPlus skin barrier is available on one and two-piece pouching systems—request a sample today.

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● This comparison is Hollister on average vs other brands. Data to be published.
● Ogilvie Syndrome is the acute dilation of the colon in the absence of any mechanical obstruction in severely ill patients. It is important that couples understand that it is more likely to occur after a c-section.

For more information about the complications of c-sections, visit www.hollister.com.

Prior to use, be sure to read the package insert for information regarding its intended use, contraindications, warnings, precautions, and instructions for use.

This offer is limited and subject to change without notice. In Australia: Hollister Australia, 40/111 Honda Road, North Lakes, QLD. 4509. In New Zealand: Hollister Auckland, 5280/2345 Henderson Highway, Auckland, New Zealand.
Patient or prisoner?

Jodie Nelson is an Accredited Life Coach, mindset specialist, motivational speaker and executive leadership coach who specialises in chronic disease management and effective communication strategies for patients, medical professionals and supporters.

Towards the end of last year I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to deliver a keynote speech at The Focus on Pain Group conference held at The Princess Alexandra Hospital in Brisbane.

I was asked to give an honest account of life as a regular hospital guest—or, a carelessly thrown-around term, a ‘frequent flier’. After careful consideration and many discussions with other ostomates and nursing staff, I decided to deliver a speech that delved into the core of what makes us either a patient or a prisoner when we step through the doors of a hospital.

These words can literally define the roles and identities we take on throughout our hospital journey. Could we really be a victimizer? Very rarely a victor. Most people will fight, as they know they need to receive the medical attention the hospital provides in order to get well. This is where it gets really interesting.

The fight and flight response tells your adrenals to kick in and that magic hormone, cortisol, releases into your system. Now combine that with some adrenalin and guess what? You are now ready to explode at any given moment.

It’s often at this point that medical intervention will start, so it may take a little longer for medication to take effect. While this is occurring you may move between being a patient, a prisoner, a victim and a victimizer. How toxic and exhausting!

I urge you to think about this for a minute: how often are people stuck in this vicious cycle?

You have no control over what happens next.

You have no certainty, nor do you feel safe.

You often will take that anxiety, turn it into aggression, point it at the nearest person to you, and fire. Generally this will be the nursing staff, not the doctor who failed to communicate in the first instance. Before you know it, you have become the victimizer.

Once you reach this level your brain goes into protection mode, which is referred to as the fight or flight response.

Most people will fight, as they know they need to receive the medical attention the hospital provides in order to get well. This is where it gets really interesting.

The fight and flight response tells your adrenals to kick in and that magic hormone, cortisol, releases into your system. Now combine that with some adrenalin and guess what? You are now a walking Mount Vesuvius and you are ready to explode at any given moment.

It’s often at this point that medical intervention will start, so it may take a little longer for medication to take effect. While this is occurring you may move between being a patient, a prisoner, a victim and a victimizer. How toxic and exhausting!

I urge you to think about this for a minute: how often are people stuck in this vicious cycle?

Do they take ownership or responsibility for their own actions?

The answers to these questions are—60 per cent of people are too caught up in their own dramas or creating other dramas to know there is another way of dealing with their journey. Everyone else is to blame, not them.

Thirty per cent of the population recognise there is a problem but don’t know how to express it resourcefully; nor are they able to completely resolve the problem, but the good thing is they are trying.

The scary part is, only 10 per cent of the population are happy to be exactly where they are.

They are able to explain their problems and resolve issues as they arise. These people have very few dramas and are grateful to be alive. These people recognise the part they play in their own journey.

Be honest and ask yourself—are you part of the 10 per cent?

If you are, congratulations, I applaud you. If you are not, why not?

You can change this straight away, if you really want to. To start off, all you need to do is change one thing at a time. What could that be?

Which single change would benefit you best on your personal road to recovery or treatment?

Act on your decision straight away. Make no excuses and see how different your journey will look going forward.

If you fail at first, try again and you will eventually succeed.

Remember always to fail going forward, not backwards, and enjoy every moment you have on Earth.

mind over matter

Brava Protective Seals are available in a variety of sizes for individual customisation and ease of use.


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Lately last year Northern Tasmania Ostomy Support Group was invited to participate in a friendly barbeque lunch at the Ivy Lawn Farm property of Don and Barbara Pitt near Greens Beach in Northern Tasmania.

Ivy Lawn Farm is situated at a most picturesque location on the western side of the entrance to the Tamar River estuary.

On a beautiful warm spring day at about 11am we arrived to be met by Barbara and Don. They introduced us to several early starters from the North West Coast Ostomy Group who had made the trip from the North West Coast Ostomy Group to participate in a friendly day with us Northerners. Barbara and Don had a lovely array of tempting treats and nibbles, biscuits and scones, cordials, tea and coffee. What a spread!

After the feast, those feeling able were invited to see Don’s saw-milling operation. Huge logs of macrocarpa cypress pine were being broken down into planks and boards. The operation can be handled by one man, though two obviously can do it more easily. Much of this timber was planted many years ago and is still producing an income today.

The property is being farmed by a series of leases made by the Government, potato farming, and raising cattle and sheep. Stands of timber have been planted around 30 souls. Old acquaintances were being re-made, friends welcomed and stories were being told or re-told.

At this stage Barbara called us all to attention and we were entertained into the house at the Ivy Lawn Farm property, with a detailed account of the history of the Ivy Lawn Farm property from going back before the 1820s, from shipwrecks and people living in tents and hessian huts, to financial ruin in the Great Depression. The property has been used for orcharding, potato farming, and raising cattle and sheep. Stands of timber have been planted around 30 souls. Old acquaintances were being re-made, friends welcomed and stories were being told or re-told.

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MACKAY
Meets at 2.00 pm on the fourth Friday of every odd-numbered month (Jan - Mar - May - Jul - Sep - Nov).
Venue: Meeting Room, Mackay Mater Hospital.
Contact: Graham Stabler for further information on 0498 196 059 or email: grahamstabler@bigpond.com

SOUTH BURNETT
Meet second Tue. each month at 10am.
Venue: Nanango Community Health Centre, Brisbane St. Nanango. QLD
Contact: Anne Davoren
Phone: (07) 4171 6750

SUNSHINE COAST
Sunshine Coast Stoma Support Group meets at Maroochy RSL Events Centre, Memorial Avenue (off First Avenue), Maroochydore, second Monday of every month, commencing 10am.
Enquiries: Laurie Grimwade: (07) 5445 9008 sid.and.laurie@gmail.com Janelle Robinson: 0409 762 457 candrjohnson@bigpond.com Kathy Himstedt: (07) 5445 9270 greg.kath1@bigpond.com

TOOWOOMBA
Insideout Toowoomba Stoma Support. These stoma mates would love to hear from you: ring for a chat or send an email.
Margaret Brabrook (07) 4028 776 258
Enquiries: Val: (08) 8381 1646 greg.kath1@bigpond.com

WIDE BAY
Meets from 1.00pm to 3.00pm on the third Thursday each month at Wide Bay Ostomates, 88a Crofton Street, Bundaberg West.
For information please contact Heather James: 0406 472 486 or leave a message on (07) 4152 4715

TASMANIA

‘SEMI COLONS’
Meets in Hobart on the third Friday of every month from 2pm to 4pm.
Enquiries: Renata, Cancer Council Tasmania, (03) 6169 1900.

NORTH & NORTH-WEST
North: Meets at Cancer Support Centre, Howick St., Launceston, on first Monday of March, June, Sept and Dec.
North-West: Meets Ulverstone Senior Citizens’ Club, King Edward Street, Ulverstone, 10am-noon, on the second Wednesday of March, June, Sept and Dec. New and present members welcome.
Contact: Adrian Kok on 0498 196 059

SOUTHERN TASMANIA
Meet at Glenorchy RSL Club, Main Road, Glenorchy, 10am-noon on first Wednesday of March, June, Sept. Dec. New and existing members welcome.
Further information: Adrian Kok: 0498 196 059

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

CENTRAL
Meet: Third Tuesday of Jan, March, May, July, Sept, Nov.
When: 2pm.
Where: Ileostomy Assoc Centre, 73 Roebuck St, Mile End.
Information: (08) 8234 2678

FLEURIEU
Meet: 10.00 am until 12 noon at the Flinders Rural School, Bay Road, Victor Harbour.
Please contact Sue McKay STN for further information on 0412 692 418

SOUTHERN
Meet: First Wednesday of Feb, April, June, Aug, Oct, Dec.
When: 2pm.
Where: Elizabeth House, 112 Elizabeth Rd, Christie Downs.
Information: Val: (08) 8381 1646

NORTHERN TERRITORY

DARWIN
Meet: 5.00-6.00pm on the first Tuesday of every month.
Where: Cancer Council NT, 2/25 Vanderlin Drive, Wanguri NT 0810
Contact: Marg Lavery: (08) 8944 1800

YOUNG OSTOMATES UNITED (YOU)
Tel: Helen (03) 9796 6623
Web: www.youinc.org.au
Email: helshae@hotmail.com
Facebook: Young Ostomates United

BOWEL GROUP FOR KIDS INC
Tel: (02) 4659 6067 or 0431 857 188
Email: enquiries@bgk.org.au
Website: www.bgk.org.au

PARENTERAL NUTRITION DOWN UNDER
Secretary on (02) 9987 1978
Email: connection.au@convatec.com
Website: www.convatec.com.au

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PO Box 256, South Melbourne, Victoria 3205
Email: info@mitrofanoffaustralia.org.au
Website: www.MitrofanoffAustralia.org.au

Stoma Appliance Scheme Product Suppliers

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Email: priority@dansac.com.au
Website: www.dansac.com.au

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Website: www.coloplast.com.au

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Email: connection.au@convatec.com
Website: www.convatec.com.au

Sutherland Medical
PO Box 1194, Huntingdale, Victoria 3166
Phone: 1300 664 027
Fax: 1300 664 028
Website: www.sutherlandmedical.com.au

Future Environmental Services
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Phone: +61 3 5985 2828
Email: health@futenv.com.au
Website: www.futenv.com.au

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Phone: 136 136
Website: www.3m.com.au

Statina Healthcare Australia
3/30 Leighton Place, Hornsby, NSW 2077
Toll Free Number: 1300 365 404
Email: sales@statina.com.au
Website: www.statina.com.au