

Year	Title	Journal	Objective	Findings	URL	Source	Keywords	Search Term
1984	Stigma in patients with rectal cancer: a community study.	Journal of Epidemiol Community Health	To assess perceived stigma in a community survey of the quality of life in 420 rectal cancer patients, of whom 265 had a permanent colostomy. The study also investigated the value of considering stigma as a psychosocial dimension in its own right to complement the traditional approach to quality of life in terms of physical, emotional, and social well-being.	Feelings of stigma were associated with poor health, particularly emotional disorders, with the presence of other medical problems, and with dissatisfaction. Patients who perceived stigma made more use of medical services but were less satisfied with them, particularly with regard to communication with health professionals. Socio-economic factors, such as employment status, higher income, and higher social and housing class, did not protect patients against feeling stigmatised by cancer or by colostomy. Most patients, with the exception of those with close relationships with intimates, but the stigmatised were more likely to have withdrawn from participation in social activities. Assessing stigma by self-rating gives information which adds to that obtained by the usual methods of assessing quality of life.	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/jch.38.4.284">doi:10.1136/jch.38.4.284</a>	L. D. McDonald, & H. R. Anderson. (1984). Stigma in Patients with Rectal Cancer: A Community Study. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> (1979-), 38(4), 284. Retrieved from <a href="http://eproxy.augusta.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=edjsr&amp;AN=edjsr.25566505&amp;site-ed-live&amp;scope-site">http://eproxy.augusta.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=edjsr&amp;AN=edjsr.25566505&amp;site-ed-live&amp;scope-site</a>	Stable Life Stoma Complication	Colostomy and social impact/Quality of life/Stigma
2008	Struggles, strengths, and strategies: an ethnographic study exploring the experiences of adolescents living with an ostomy	Health and Quality of Life Outcomes	To explore adolescents' experiences and quality of life following ostomy surgery. Finding effective ways to minimize stress and embarrassment and reframe personal shame, constitute important clinical priorities. Young people especially have difficulties with body image, self-esteem issues as well as social isolation from their peers. Many also view themselves with repulsion after surgery.	Adolescents are profoundly affected by their ostomy. Adolescents convey strength as well as adjustment struggles. Identified impacts include body intrusion and body image changes, decreased independence, secrecy about the ostomy, adjustment over time, challenges for the family, and strategies for constructively moving forward. Finding effective ways to minimize stress and embarrassment and reframe personal shame, constitute important clinical priorities. Young people especially have difficulties with body image, self-esteem issues as well as social isolation from their peers. Many also view themselves with repulsion after surgery.	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7525-6-114">https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7525-6-114</a>	Nicholas, D.B., Swan, S.R., Gerstle, T. et al. Struggles, strengths, and strategies: an ethnographic study exploring the experiences of adolescents living with an ostomy. <i>Health Qual Life Outcomes</i> 6, 114 (2008) doi:10.1186/1477-7525-6-114	Adolescent, Colostomy, Ostomy	Colostomy and social impact/Quality of life/Stigma
2011	Gender Differences in Quality of Life Among Long-Term Colorectal Cancer Survivors With Ostomies	Oncology Nursing Forum	To describe how gender shapes the concerns and adaptations of long-term (i.e., more than five years) colorectal cancer survivors with ostomies. This article in particular takes a deep dive into various social and other issues between genders and is an excellent source.	While both males and females discussed social support, activities, and resiliency related to ostomies, women seemed to suffer significantly from coping with and adjusting to a new lifestyle, sleep issues and body image. Women scored worse with depression, spiritual well-being and suicide than men. Travel and sexual issues related to ostomies were discussed with some experiencing serious psychological trauma while others had relative low issues. Other issues included embarrassment in social situations and work more for women than men however, financial issues were of concern to both groups.	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1188/11.ONF.587-596">https://doi.org/10.1188/11.ONF.587-596</a>	Grant, M., McMullen, C.K., Altschuler, A., Mohler, M.J., Hornbrook, M.C., Herrinton, L.J., ... Krouse, R.S. (2011). Gender Differences in Quality of Life Among Long-Term Colorectal Cancer Survivors With Ostomies. <i>Oncology Nursing Forum</i> , 38(5), 587-596. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1188/11.ONF.587-596">https://doi.org/10.1188/11.ONF.587-596</a>	Adaptation, Psychological; Self Care; Colostomy; Ileostomy; Social	Colostomy or Ostomy and social
2016	Psychological Adaptation to Alteration of Body Image among Stoma Patients: A Descriptive Study	Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine	To identify the factors that influence adaptation to altered body image.	Poor adaptation to alteration of body image was associated with younger age, overweight, and temporary stoma. Individuals at risk of poor adaptation should be identified before surgery and counseled before surgery, after surgery, and during follow-up visits. Poor body image can lead to social isolation if not considered before surgery.	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5229924/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5229924/</a>	Jayrajah, U., & Samarasekera, D. N. (2017). Psychological Adaptation to Alteration of Body Image among Stoma Patients: A Descriptive Study. <i>Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine</i> , 39(1), 63-68. doi:10.4103/0253-7176.198944	Colostomy, social impact, quality of life, stigma, psychological	Colostomy or ostomy and life/stigma
2017	Relative Tranquility in Ostomy Patients' Social Life: A Qualitative Content Analysis	World Journal Of Surgery	To study a number of Iranian ostomy patients' main problems with social interactions and a peaceful existence within the constraints of ostomy surgery, how they deal with factors and the outcome of their efforts to manage that problem in their daily lives. Relative tranquility in patients' social life shows that despite all efforts made by patients to return to the community, they cannot fully trust to keep their social life. Shortage of ET nurses, deficit of Ostomy Association or ostomy care centers in the community and lack of follow-up care after discharge can delay the return of the patient to the community. Also, society unfamiliar with ostomy has created problems in the social life of these patients.	A qualitative content analysis was performed. Most of colostomy patients were married, had a bachelor degree and received adjuvant therapy. Many single and divorced patients avoid marriage due to self-esteem issues. There may be a significant association between the quality of marital life and physical well-being. Tensions between couples may lead to the reduction in mutual support tendency. Finding out the causes of the vulnerability of married life ostomy patients can help to solve this problem in ostomy patients. In addition, consultation with the patient's spouse before and after surgery about possible changes in the lives of patients can reduce their family problems. Relative tranquility in patients' social life shows that despite all efforts made by patients to return to the community, they cannot fully trust to keep their social life. Shortage of ET nurses, deficit of Ostomy Association or ostomy care centers in the community and lack of follow-up care after discharge can delay the return of the patient to the community. Also, society unfamiliar with ostomy has created problems in the social life of these patients.	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s00268-017-3983-x">https://doi.org/10.1007/s00268-017-3983-x</a>	Sarabi, N., Navipour, H., & Mohammadi, E. (2017). Relative Tranquility in Ostomy Patients' Social Life: A Qualitative Content Analysis. <i>Military Medical &amp; Pharmaceutical Journal of Serbia</i> , 51(8), 2136-2142. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s00268-017-3983-x">https://doi.org/10.1007/s00268-017-3983-x</a>	Stable Life Stoma Complication Social Impact	Colostomy and gas colostomy and social
2017	Research priorities about stoma-related quality of life from the perspective of people with a stoma: A pilot survey.	Health Expectations	To improve the quality of life of people with a stoma through use of evidence-based practice based on research priorities set by patients.	Pouch leakage can cause discomfort and distress and the fear of this happening can profoundly affect daily life, activities, and social life. Women, more than men are more impacted by diet in social settings, sexuality and family support as well as appearance. Note that this study included 74% females and 26% males, mostly 21 y or older.	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.12585">https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.12585</a>	Hubbard, G., Taylor, C., Beeken, B., Campbell, A., Gracey, J., Grimmett, W., ... Gorely, T. (2017). Research priorities about stoma-related quality of life from the perspective of people with a stoma: A pilot survey. <i>Health Expectations</i> , 20(6), 1421-1427. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.12585">https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.12585</a>	colostomy, ostomy, public/patient involvement, research priorities, stoma, stromy	Social impact and colostomy, quality of life and colostomy
2018	Psychological and spiritual well-being aspects of the quality of life in colostomy patients.	Vojnisanitski Pregled (Military Medical and Pharmaceutical Journal of Serbia)	assessment of psychological and spiritual dimension of the quality of life in colostomy patients, regarding the gender and age.	Anxiety, depression and fear were dominating factors in the research results. Some positive aspects included the ability to remember things better and more control (or sense) of. This study found very little gender differences but noted that younger patients had a harder time with self care which led to low self-esteem and fear of discovery/smells in social settings. Older age groups showed a higher level of confidence while younger people experience much more insecurity.	<a href="https://doi.org/10.2298/VSP151183578">https://doi.org/10.2298/VSP151183578</a>	Repić, G., Ivanović, S., Stanjanić, Č., & Trgovčević, S. (2018). Psychological and spiritual well-being aspects of the quality of life in colostomy patients. <i>Vojnisanitski Pregled: Military Medical &amp; Pharmaceutical Journal of Serbia</i> , 52(6), 611. <a href="https://doi.org/10.2298/VSP151183578">https://doi.org/10.2298/VSP151183578</a>	Colostomy, social impact, quality of life, stigma, psychological	Colostomy and social impact/Quality of life/Stigma
2018	Stigma, perceived blame, self-blame, and depressive symptoms in men with colorectal cancer	Psychooncology	To measure the prevalence of stigma, self-blame, and perceived blame from others for their illness among men with colorectal cancer (CRC) and examined whether these factors were associated with depressive symptoms, independent of clinical and sociodemographic factors.	Cancer stigma and self-blame are problems for a significant minority of men with colorectal cancer and are independent predictors of depressive symptoms. This could be an important source of stress in men with CRC.	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC600727/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC600727/</a>	Phelan, S. M., Griffin, J. M., Jackson, G. L., Zales, S. Y., Helfferstein, W., Sibirić, M., ... van Ryn, M. (2013). Stigma, perceived blame, self-blame, and depressive symptoms in men with colorectal cancer. <i>Psycho-oncology</i> , 22(1), 65-73. doi:10.1002/pon.2048	Colostomy, social impact, quality of life, stigma, psychological	Colostomy or ostomy and social impact/Quality of life/Stigma
2019	The correlation between stigma and adjustment in patients with permanent colostomy in the Midlands of China.	World Council of Enterostomal Therapists Journal	To investigate the correlation between stigma and ostomy adjustment in patients with a permanent colostomy.	It is suggested that health professionals need to pay more attention to patients' expressed feelings of stigma to improve their ability to adjust to living with a colostomy. Self-stoma care performed, the degree of communication with medical staff, financial insecurity and social rejection when added into the regression equation had a significant negative impact on relationships and social interactions outside the family.	<a href="https://doi.org/10.23223/wcet.39.1.33-39">doi:10.23223/wcet.39.1.33-39</a>	Fang-fang Xu, Wei-hua Yu, Mei Yu, Sheng-qin Wang, & Gui-hua Zhou. (2019). The correlation between stigma and adjustment in patients with a permanent colostomy in the Midlands of China. <i>World Council of Enterostomal Therapists Journal</i> , 39(1), 33. Retrieved from <a href="http://eproxy.augusta.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=edjsr&amp;AN=13550212&amp;site-ed-live&amp;scope-site">http://eproxy.augusta.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=edjsr&amp;AN=13550212&amp;site-ed-live&amp;scope-site</a>	Colostomy, social impact, quality of life, stigma, psychological	Colostomy and social impact/Quality of life/Stigma
2017	Research priorities about stoma-related quality of life from the perspective of people with a stoma: A pilot survey	Wernywell	The purpose of this article was to give colostomy bag users some strategies or helpful tips on how to avoid their bag bursting.	1. Check the fit of your Colostomy bag 2. Try Different Pouching Systems 3. If it does not fit, do not patch it 4. Diet to reduce Colostomy Gas-avoiding foods: cabbage, onions, broccoli, carbonates drinks, dairy products, spicy or ried, greasy foods	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.12585">https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.12585</a>	American Cancer Society and United Ostomy Associations of America	Colostomy, social impact, quality of life, stigma, psychological	ostomy related gas problems
2019	My Stoma Seems to be Changing Size/Shape Is This Normal?	GI Society	This website discusses what causes stomas to change their shape and size. The changing its shape and size is also a major issue of leakage in the colostomy bag. The change is normal and users are expected to adjust, but it is not always that simple. This website explains how and why the stoma changes its shape and size.	Changes can occur after surgery, where the swelling of the stoma begins to depreciate after 6 weeks. Changes that occur overtime are due to weight gain (including pregnancies) 10lbs or more can cause surrounding skin to pull the stoma in, changes he contours of the skin surrounding your stoma, and frequent leaks. Hemias and inguine also causes of the stoma reshaping and resting over time. The website did not offer strategies, however it did advise users to contact an ET (Enterostomal Therapy Nurse).	<a href="http://webcche.googleusercontent.com/search?e=info&amp;https://dadigit.org/information-website/ostoma/stoma-bleed&amp;hl=en&amp;gl=us&amp;site=8vwvwr-q">http://webcche.googleusercontent.com/search?e=info&amp;https://dadigit.org/information-website/ostoma/stoma-bleed&amp;hl=en&amp;gl=us&amp;site=8vwvwr-q</a>	Canadian Society of Intestinal Research	stoma, size, shape, post-surgery	how do stomas change sizes
2012	Weight gain can cause retraction of an intestinal stoma, possibly resulting in difficulty with wafer and pouch fit, daily care challenges, and discomfort. This cross-sectional study examined the association between body mass index (BMI) and ostomy-related problems among long-term (5+ years post-diagnosis) colorectal cancer (CRC) survivors.	US National Library of Medicine	A change in BMI is associated with ostomy-related problems among long-term CRC survivors. Education and care practices may need to be adapted for changes in abdominal shape. Health care providers should caution that a significant increase or decrease in BMI may cause ostomy-related problems.		<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3546631/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3546631/</a>	National Center for Biotechnology Information	Colorectal cancer, ostomy, stoma, BMI, body mass index	
2016	Ostomy-related problems and their impact on quality of life of colorectal cancer ostomates: a systematic review	Quality Of Life Research: An International Journal Of Quality Of Life Aspects Of Treatment, Care And Rehabilitation	The aim is to examine patient-related studies describing ostomy-related problems and their impact on the perceived QOL of long-term colostomates	Of the 4447 citations identified, 14 prevalently descriptive cross-sectional studies were included. Three different validated multidimensional instruments for measuring QOL in ostomates were used (EQOL, C3Q, and MECHQOL). Stoma QOL (Questionnaire) All studies demonstrated that living with a colostomy influences the overall QOL negatively. The ostomy-related problems described included sexual problems, depressive feelings, gas, constipation, dissatisfaction with appearance, change in clothing, travel difficulties, feeling tired and worry about noises.	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-015-1050-3">https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-015-1050-3</a>	Vonk-Klaassen, S. M., de Vecht, H. M., den Ouden, M. E. M., Eddes, E. H., & Schuurmans, M. J. (2016). Ostomy-related problems and their impact on quality of life of colorectal cancer ostomates: a systematic review. <i>Quality Of Life Research: An International Journal Of Quality Of Life Aspects Of Treatment, Care And Rehabilitation</i> , 25(1), 125-133. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-015-1050-3">https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-015-1050-3</a>	gas	ostomy and gas
2013	Managing Ostomy Accidents - Leaks, Sleeping, Odors, and Blowouts	Not a Journal	Straightforward tips and products that can help you to best prevent and manage accidents with an ostomy in your normal day-to-day life.	Specifically pertaining to gas: odor is mentioned as is a "blowout" which can be due to gas or other things such as a filter malfunctioning. Gives tips on how to prevent odor and "blowouts".	<a href="http://www.ostomyguide.com/managing-ostomy-accidents-leaks-sleeping-odors-blowouts/">http://www.ostomyguide.com/managing-ostomy-accidents-leaks-sleeping-odors-blowouts/</a>		Ostomy patient gas problems	
2015	The Ostomy Life Study: The everyday challenges faced by people living with a stoma in a snapshot	Gastrointestinal Nursing	The aim of the Ostomy Life Study was to get a better understanding of the challenges that people living with a stoma face in their everyday lives.	With more than 4000 participants from 11 countries, the study provides a wealth of information covering all age groups, stoma types, stoma products and a variety of cultures. The results show that the majority of ostomates have issues related to leakage and ballooning which, among other things, have a negative effect on sleep, or lead to unplanned appliance changes for approximately 40% of the respondents. Two piece users are concerned specifically about coupling failure and the associated consequences. The results can be used to provide guidance in everyday stoma care and in development of new products.	<a href="https://www.researchgate.net/journal/1479-5248_Gastrointestinal_Nursing">https://www.researchgate.net/journal/1479-5248_Gastrointestinal_Nursing</a>		Ostomy, Quality of life, life experiences, international perspectives, survey	
2017	The impact of colostomy on the patient's life	Journal of Coloproctology	To evaluate the emotional, psychological, sexual, social, and professional impact, before and after surgery, on individuals submitted to a colostomy.	Of the interviewees, 53.64% decreased their willingness to go out and do activities outside their homes, with a statistical significance of $p = 0.001$ . Regarding the environment, 53.85% of the interviewees showed a perception of worsening of the environment. About physical activity, 66.65% showed a difference in the performance of physical activity after colostomy, being statistically significant, with $p = 0.001$ . The sports environment did not change in 50% of the participants. Patient sexuality showed a significant decline with statistical significance ( $p = 0.008$ ).	<a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2237936317300436">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2237936317300436</a>	Karls de Campos, A., Luis Henrique Benites Bots, A., Andy Petróianu, Priscila Argento Rebelo, Angela Alves Correia de Souza, Ivone Panhoca	Colostomy/Quality of life/Digestive system surgical procedures	