

INFORMATION LEAFLETS FOR CHILDREN/PARENTS / CARERS OF A CHILD

PERFORMING BLADDER FLUSH AFTER RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY

(Mitrofanoff)



PERFORMING BLADDER FLUSH AFTER RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY (Mitrofanoff)

- Bladder flushes are required after reconstructive bladder surgery to ensure the catheter does not block.
- On discharge after surgery you will flush a small volume GENTLY into the catheter 3 times per day.
- When everything is well healed you may only need to flush on occasion. Your CNSp will tailor a plan with you to suit your needs.
- Please note that the Mitrofanoff channel is made from the appendix or piece of bowel and therefore will produce mucus. The amount of mucus produced is different for everyone.
- It is normal to see mucus in the urine. It is also normal to see a small amount of mucus at the entrance of the Mitrofanoff. This can be managed by regular cleaning and using gauze at the site to protect the clothes.

GUIDE TO PERFORMING FLUSH

- Decontaminate hands before and after procedure
- Equipment required; Disinfectant wipe/Saline/Catheter tipped 50ml syringe/Container.
- This is a clean technique. Wash hands using soap and warm water.
- Empty leg bag before flushing.
- Prepare the flush by pouring saline into the container, draw up ____ mls of solution into the syringe ensuring there are no air bubbles.
- Open the disinfectant wipe and clean the catheter connection and use it to disconnect the Mitrofanoff catheter from the drainage bag. Kink the Mitrofanoff catheter to stop urine flow. Wrap the top of the leg bag in the wipe to keep it clean.
- Attach syringe to Mitrofanoff and commence **slow gentle** flushing.
- Reconnect the Mitrofanoff bag and allow the flush to drain. Discard disinfectant wipe wash your hands.
- Wash your equipment. The syringe should be dismantled and both parts washed in hot soapy water and air dried thoroughly. The syringe and saline container are stored dry in a zip lock bag or a storage container with a lid.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS TO OBSERVE CLOSELY FOR:

- Sensation of fullness or need to pass urine.
- Resistance felt when flushing.
- Leaking noted around catheter sites.
- Pain
- **STOP THE FLUSH and contact the hospital for further advice.**

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- If there is a lot of mucus present you can repeat the flush a second time. This general rule is safe **provided what goes in comes out.**

For more information on flushing catheters please contact Urology CNSp in Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

CONTACT DETAILS:

- 01 409 6100 Bleep 8686 / Bleep 8687.

REMEMBER: Ask your nurse if you are unsure about anything about your child's care.

Additional instructions

Developed by CNSp Urology

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