

## Skin care advice for people with bowel problems

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### Why is good skin care important?

Anyone who has frequent bowel motions, diarrhoea or accidental leakage (faecal incontinence) may get sore skin around their back passage from time to time. This can be very uncomfortable and distressing. Occasionally, the skin may become so inflamed that it breaks into open sores. These sores can be difficult to heal.

Taking good care of the skin around your back passage can help to prevent these problems from developing.

### Why may I get sore skin?

There are several different reasons why your skin may become sore:

- Your bowel contains digestive juices which break down your food to enable your body to use the nutrients in it. If you have very fluid bowel motions, the diarrhoea will still contain these juices which start to damage your skin if in contact with it.
- If you have faecal incontinence, the small quantity of juices left in even normal stools can damage the skin.
- If you open your bowels very frequently, repeated wiping can damage the sensitive skin of your anus.
- With some anal conditions, it is very difficult to wipe your bottom effectively as a small amount of faeces is often left which can start to make you sore.
- Bacteria in bowel motions can cause itching.
- Sometimes, the area around the anus becomes infected.
- If you have incontinence of the bladder and bowel, you will be more likely to get sore, as the urine and faeces react together.
- People who are not eating a healthy balanced diet, not drinking enough or not taking much exercise are more prone to soreness, as are people who are generally unwell and not very active or mobile.

### How can I prevent soreness?

With careful personal hygiene it is often possible to prevent soreness, even if you have a bowel problem. The following tips may help you:

- After a bowel action, always wipe **gently** with soft toilet paper.
- Discard each piece of paper after one wipe, so that you are not re-contaminating the area you have just wiped.
- Whenever possible, wash around the anus after a bowel action. You may be able to use a shower attachment with your bottom over the edge of the bath, or use a soft disposable cloth with warm water. Avoid flannels and sponges, as they can be rough and are difficult to keep clean. Sometimes a little ingenuity is needed, especially if you are away from home. Some people find that a small plant spray, watering can or jug filled with warm water makes washing easy on the toilet or over the edge of the bath.
- Do not be tempted to use disinfectants or antiseptics in the washing water as these can sting. Plain warm water is best.
- **Avoid** using products with a strong perfume such as scented soap, talcum powder or deodorants on your bottom. Choose a non-scented soap (e.g. a plain soap or baby soap). Many baby wipes contain alcohol and are best avoided.
- When drying the area **be very gentle**. Pat gently with soft toilet paper or a soft towel and do not rub. Treat the whole area as you would a new-born baby's skin. If you are very sore, a hairdryer on a low heat setting may be most comfortable, but please use it carefully and away from water.
- Wear cotton underwear to allow the skin to breathe. Avoid tight jeans and other clothes that might rub the area. Women are usually best to avoid tights and to use stockings instead. Use non-biological washing powder for underwear and towels.
- Avoid using any creams or lotions on the area, unless advised to do so. A few people who are prone to sore skin do find that regular use of a cream helps to prevent this. If you do use a barrier cream, choose a simple one (such as zinc and castor oil), use just a small amount and gently rub it in. Large amounts of cream can make the area sweaty and uncomfortable. Make sure that the old layer of cream is washed off before applying more. Some people are allergic to lanolin and creams containing this should be avoided.
- Your doctor or nurse may suggest using a barrier wipe which forms a protective film over the skin, especially if you have diarrhoea and are opening your bowels very frequently (available on prescription).
- If you need to wear a pad because of incontinence, try to make sure that no plastic comes into contact with your skin and that you use a pad with a soft surface. The Continence Nurse can advise you on which pads are best.

- Whenever possible, unless you have been advised not to for other reasons, eat a healthy, balanced diet, drink plenty and take exercise (such as a 20 to 30 minute walk most days). Some people find that certain food or drink makes them more prone to soreness, especially citrus fruit such as oranges. It may be worth cutting these out on a trial basis and more permanently if this helps.

Note: Women are advised always to wipe front to back, i.e. **away** from the bladder and vaginal openings as bacteria from the bowel can infect the bladder and vagina if you wipe from back to front.

## What can I do if I am already sore?

Follow the tips below:

- You may find that damp cotton wool is most comfortable to use for wiping.
- Use a barrier cream or ointment as recommended by your doctor or nurse. If you have to choose your own, try zinc and castor oil cream, Sudocrem or a small amount of Metanium. These are available from your pharmacist.
- If drying the skin after washing is difficult or uncomfortable, you may try using a hairdryer on a low setting. Please use it carefully and away from water.
- Try not to scratch the anal area, however much you are tempted, as this will make things worse. If you find that you are scratching the area in your sleep at night, you may consider wearing cotton gloves in bed (available from your chemist).
- Try to allow the air to get to the anal area for at least part of every day.
- Do not struggle on alone. Talk to your nurse or doctor, especially if your skin is broken. If you have persistently sore skin you may have an infection which needs treatment and there are other products which can be prescribed to help heal the soreness.

## What should I do if I want further information?

If you need advice about your treatment or side effects outside normal working hours, please contact your GP or NHS 111 or in life-threatening circumstances call the emergency services on 999. This will depend on the nature and urgency of your concern.

For advice on medicines you have received from the hospital, call Medicines Information from Monday to Friday between 9am and 5pm on: 020 8869 2762.

St Mark's Hospital, Watford Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 3UJ

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**If you would like this information in an easy to read format, large print, braille, different format or language, please contact the PALS team on 020 8869 5118 or email [lnwh-tr.PALS@nhs.net](mailto:lnwh-tr.PALS@nhs.net). We will do our best to meet your needs.**