

Adapt Convex Barrier Rings

General Information

- Available in round and oval shapes to accommodate a variety of stomas
- Can be cut or stacked together to help improve the fit of your pouching system
- Use to help prevent ostomy output from getting under the skin barrier
- Use to create:
 - Round or oval convexity
 - Deep convexity when applied to a convex barrier (Figure 1)
 - Flexible convexity when applied to a flat barrier (Figure 2)

Using Adapt Barrier Rings

1. Wash and dry your skin thoroughly.
2. Remove the protective coverings from both sides of the barrier ring (Figure 3)
3. You may choose to:
 - Apply the flat side of the barrier ring to the adhesive side of your skin barrier, and then apply your pouching system (Figures 4, 5)
 - Apply the raised side of the barrier ring to your skin and then apply your pouching system
4. To remove, gently peel away from the skin when you change your skin barrier



1



2



3



4



5

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How do I know what size and shape barrier ring to use?

Select the barrier ring size and shape that most closely matches the size and shape of your stoma. The barrier rings may be stretched slightly in any direction to provide a custom fit for your stoma. **Do not overstretch.**

What if the barrier ring is too big for my stoma?

You can make the barrier ring smaller by cutting away a section and pressing the cut ends back together.

Does it matter which side of the barrier ring goes next to my skin?

Yes. Apply the flat side of the barrier ring to the adhesive side of your skin barrier.

Can I use this if my skin is irritated?

Yes*, **Adapt** convex barrier rings are alcohol-free, so there is no sting from alcohol when applied to broken or irritated skin.

Are Adapt convex barrier rings reimbursed by insurance?

In the US, Adapt convex barrier rings are typically covered by Medicare and most private insurance carriers as extended wear**. The HCPCS code is A4411.

* Irritated skin near the stoma should be evaluated by a qualified healthcare professional, who will help determine the cause of the skin problem and how to prevent further injury.

