



Pediatric Surgical Associates, Ltd.

Patient and Family Education

Chait Cecostomy Catheter

What is a Chait cecostomy tube?

The Chait catheter is a soft, flexible, non-latex tube that is inserted by a physician into the patient's cecum located in the lower right quadrant of the abdomen. The Chait catheter stays in the cecum and provides an easy and convenient way to flush the colon with a solution, usually normal saline (salt water) once daily. A bowel movement through the rectum follows about 30 minutes later. Flushing the colon on a regular basis helps prevent constipation or fecal incontinence.

How is the Chait cecostomy catheter placed?

Your doctor may require your child to have a "bowel prep" the day before the procedure to cleanse the colon. If required, separate information will be provided.

Placement of the Chait tube will be done during surgery if other procedures are scheduled, or it can be placed in the radiology department by a radiologist or surgeon if there is already an established tract into the cecum. If done in the radiology department, x-ray dye may be used to confirm placement.

What are the risks of cecostomy tube placement?

- infection in the abdomen
- abscess (infected fluid collection)
- bleeding
- injury to the colon or surrounding structures

What to expect after the cecostomy tube placement.

If your child had additional procedures along with the Chait tube placement, they will remain in the hospital for a few days until their bowels are working again and they are able to tolerate clear liquids and oral medications. If the Chait tube was placed in the radiology department, you will go home the same day. The tube site may be tender for several days. Your child can bathe or shower to keep the site clean and apply Bacitracin for a few days or Vaseline to the site if irritated.

What kind of flushes will my child be receiving at home?

Your child's doctor will let you know when you can begin colon flushes. If the cecostomy tube and tract into the cecum is brand new, they may have you wait a few days to start the flushes. If the cecostomy tube is new, but your child has had an established tract into their cecum, your doctor may have you start flushes right away. The amount of normal saline flushed through your child's colon will be based on your child's unique needs. Additional medications may be ordered based on how your child responds to the flushes.

Making Normal Saline

Buy distilled water at the grocery store or pharmacy. To one gallon of water, add 8 level teaspoons of table salt. Shake well to dissolve the salt and store at room temperature. This solution is good for 30 days.



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Does the Chait tube need to be changed?

Routine changes of this tube will be performed once or twice a year, or on an as needed basis. If the tube is accidentally pulled out or falls out, it can be replaced with a Foley catheter.

When to call the doctor

- Fever of higher than 101° Fahrenheit
- bleeds or swelling at the site
- pus leaking from the site
- catheter dislodgement
- abdominal pain
- inability to flush through the tube

Questions?

Please call our clinic at (612) 813-8000 or refer to www.cookmedical.com for a more detailed patient guide.

Other Patient Family Education Material:

- Antegrade continence enema (ACE):
Irrigation
- Constipation
- Bowel Preparation Before Surgery