Device Fact Sheet

MACE: Malone Antegrade Colonic Enema

This Device Fact Sheet was compiled by the BCM Transition Medicine Clinic for primary care providers to have important information regarding patients with the above medical device. Our clinic wants to partner with you to provide the best care for patients. Please call 713-798-6333 if you have questions.

What is the indication for a MACE procedure?

• MACE is indicated in patients with anatomical abnormalities or neuropathies leading to chronic constipation and fecal incontinence.
• If patients have difficulty with daily soft bowel movement with no accidents on oral or rectal enema regimens, a MACE can help them gain continence.

What is a MACE procedure?

• The surgery is most often performed by pediatric urologists though a few adult urologists or adult colorectal surgeons perform them.
• The appendix or a small portion of intestine rolled into a tube is attached to the cecum. The conduit is brought to the skin to form a continent stoma where a small catheter can be inserted to give enemas.
• Giving enemas through the stoma is much easier for the patient or caregiver. By flushing the bowel starting from the beginning of the colon, the bowels are more effectively cleared.

How is it used?

• An antegrade enema is done daily or every other day (daily when first starting).
• Process: 1) the person sits on the toilet, 2) hangs the bag of 500 ml on the shower or towel rack, 3) inserts the catheter in the stoma, 4) the patient can regulate the fluid flow on the catheter tubing, and 5) the stool flushes from the colon in about 30 minutes.
• Various enema solutions may be used including: tap water, saline, or Fleets enema. For adults, 500 ml water is often used.

Trouble-shooting common problems

• Some patients still have some incontinence particularly the hour or so after the enema. Fiber supplementation can be added to the diet to help solidify stools. Or if concern for incomplete emptying, add 1 capful of baby shampoo to enema water and shake prior to inserting water in stoma.
• If not used regularly, stomal stenosis can form. Refer to the surgeon for dilation of the stoma.