

FAIRFIELD

INDEPENDENT

HOSPITAL

St. Helens

Patient Information for Consent

EOI Upper GI Endoscopy

Expires end of December 2021

Further Information

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What is an upper GI endoscopy?

An upper gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy is a procedure to look at the inside of your oesophagus (gullet), stomach and duodenum using a flexible telescope. This procedure is sometimes known as a gastroscopy, OGD or simply an endoscopy.

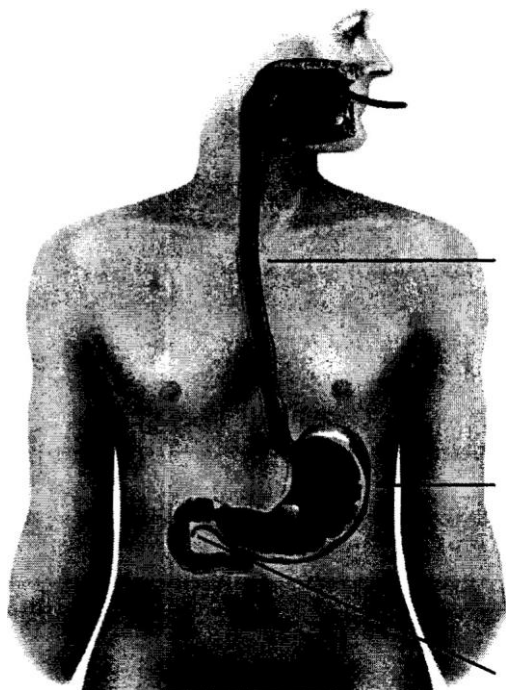
Duodenum An upper GI endoscopy

Your doctor has recommended an upper GI endoscopy. However, it is your decision to go ahead with the procedure or not.

This document will give you information about the benefits and risks to help you to make an informed decision. If you have any questions that this document does not answer, it is important that you ask your doctor or the healthcare team. Once all your questions have been answered and you feel ready to go ahead with the procedure, you will be asked to sign the informed consent form. This is the final step in the decision-making process. However, you can still change your mind at any point before the procedure.

What are the benefits of an upper GI endoscopy?

Your doctor is concerned that you may have a problem in the upper part of your digestive system. They may have recommended an upper endoscopy because you have been experiencing symptoms such as feeling sick, vomiting, abdominal pain, difficulty swallowing, bloating, diarrhoea and/or unexplained weight loss. Another reason might be that you do not have symptoms, but you are anaemic. This procedure is a good way of diagnosing most problems with your upper digestive system.



Oesophagus

Stomach

If the endoscopist (the person doing the endoscopy) finds a problem, they can perform biopsies (removing small pieces of tissue) to help make the diagnosis. Are there any alternatives to an upper GI endoscopy?

Your doctor has recommended an upper GI endoscopy as it is the best way of diagnosing most problems with your upper digestive system.

A barium meal is an x-ray test of your upper digestive system. This test is not as accurate as an upper GI endoscopy, and if your doctor finds a problem you may still need an upper GI endoscopy to perform biopsies.

A urea breath test can be used to detect a germ (*helicobacter pylori*) that can cause stomach ulcers.

What will happen if I decide not to have an upper GI endoscopy?

Your doctor may not be able to confirm what the problem is.

If you decide not to have an upper GI endoscopy, you should discuss this carefully with your doctor.

What does the procedure involve?

Before the procedure

If you take warfarin, clopidogrel or other blood-thinning medication, let the endoscopist know at least 7 days before the procedure.

Do not eat anything in the 6 hours before your appointment, and only drink small sips of water. This is to make sure your stomach is empty so the endoscopist can have a clear view of your stomach. It will also make the procedure more comfortable. You can continue to drink small sips of water up to 2 hours before the procedure. If you have diabetes, let the healthcare team know as soon as possible. You will need special advice depending on the treatment you receive for your diabetes.

The healthcare team will carry out a number of checks to make sure you have the procedure you came in for. You can help by confirming to the endoscopist and the healthcare team your name and the procedure you are having.

The healthcare team will ask you to sign the consent form once you have read this document and they have answered your questions.

In the endoscopy room

An upper GI endoscopy usually takes about 10 minutes.

The endoscopist may offer you a sedative to help you to relax. They will give it to you through a small needle in your arm or the back of your hand. You will be able to ask and answer questions but you will feel relaxed.

Once you have removed any false teeth or plates, they may spray your throat with some local anaesthetic and ask you to swallow it. This can taste unpleasant.

The endoscopist will ask you to lie on your left side and will place a plastic mouthpiece in your mouth.

The healthcare team will monitor your oxygen levels and heart rate using a finger or toe clip. If you need oxygen, they will give it to you through a mask or small tube under your nostrils.

If at any time you want the procedure to stop, raise your hand. The endoscopist will end the procedure as soon as it is safe to do so.

The endoscopist will place a flexible telescope (endoscope) into the back of your throat. They may ask you to swallow when the endoscope is in your throat. This will help the endoscope to pass easily into your oesophagus and down into your stomach. From here the endoscope will pass into your duodenum.

The endoscopist will be able to look for problems such as inflammation or ulcers. They will be able to perform biopsies and take photographs to help make the diagnosis. Biopsy is the removal of a small piece of tissue through

the flexible tube using tiny forceps. This procedure is painless and you will probably not be aware of it being done.

The procedure is not painful but your stomach may feel bloated because air is blown into your stomach to improve the view.

What complications can happen?

The healthcare team will try to reduce the risk of complications.

Any numbers which relate to risk are from studies of people who have had this procedure. Your doctor may be able to tell you if the risk of a complication is higher or lower for you.

Some complications can be serious and can even cause death (risk: 1 in 25,000).

You should ask your doctor if there is anything you do not understand.

The possible complications of an upper GI endoscopy are listed below.

- Sore throat. This gets better quickly.
- Allergic reaction to the equipment, materials or medication. The healthcare team is trained to detect and treat any reactions that might happen. Let the endoscopist know if you have any allergies or if you have reacted to any medication or tests in the past.

' Breathing difficulties or heart irregularities, as a result of reacting to the sedative or inhaling secretions such as saliva. To help prevent this, your oxygen levels will be monitored and a suction device will be used to clear any secretions from your mouth.

- Heart attack (where part of the heart muscle dies) or stroke (loss of brain function resulting from an interruption of the blood supply to your brain) can happen if you have serious medical problems. This is rare.
- Infection. It is possible to get an infection from the equipment used, or if bacteria enter your blood. The equipment is disinfected so the risk is low but let the endoscopist know if you have a heart

abnormality or a weak immune system. You may need treatment with antibiotics. Let your doctor know if you get a high temperature or feel unwell.

- Making a hole in your oesophagus, stomach or duodenum (risk: 1 in 2,000). The risk is higher if there is an abnormal narrowing (stricture) which is stretched (dilated). You will need to be admitted to hospital for further treatment which may include surgery.
- Damage to teeth or bridgework. The endoscopist will place a plastic mouthpiece in your mouth to help protect your teeth. Let the endoscopist know if you have any loose teeth.
- Bleeding from a biopsy site or from minor damage caused by the endoscope. This usually stops on its own.
- Incomplete procedure caused by a technical difficulty, food or blockage in your upper digestive system, complications during the procedure, or discomfort. Your doctor may recommend another endoscopy or a different test such as a barium meal.

Covid-19

Coming into hospital increases your risk of catching or passing on Covid-19 (coronavirus) as you will be around more people than usual. This risk increases further if the procedure involves your nose or throat. Practise social distancing, hand washing and wear a face covering when required.

How soon will I recover?

If you were not given a sedative, you should be able to go home and return to normal activities straight away. Do not eat or drink for at least the first hour after the procedure.

If you were given a sedative, you will be transferred to the recovery area where you can rest. You will usually recover in about an hour but this depends on how much sedative you

were given. Once you are able to swallow properly, you will be given a drink. You may feel a bit bloated for a few hours but this will pass.

If you were given a sedative, a responsible adult should take you home in a car or taxi and stay with you for at least 24 hours. Be near a telephone in case of an emergency.

Do not drive, operate machinery or do any potentially dangerous activities (this includes cooking) for at least 24 hours and not until you have fully recovered feeling, movement and co-ordination. You should also not sign legal documents or drink alcohol for at least 24 hours.

You should be able to return to work the next day unless you are told otherwise.

The healthcare team will tell you what was found during the endoscopy and discuss with you any treatment or follow-up you need. Results from biopsies will not be available for a few days so the healthcare team may arrange for you to come back to the clinic for these results.

Once at home, if you get chest or back pain, difficulty breathing, pain in your abdomen, a high temperature, or if you vomit, contact the endoscopy unit. In an emergency, call an ambulance or go immediately to your nearest Emergency department. If you get a sore throat or have other concerns, contact your GP.

Ask your healthcare team if you need to do a Covid-19 test when you get home.

Lifestyle changes

If you smoke, stopping smoking will improve your long-term health.

Try to maintain a healthy weight. You have a higher risk of developing complications if you are overweight.

Regular exercise should improve your long-term health. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

Summary

An upper GI endoscopy is usually a safe and effective way of finding out if there is a problem with the upper part of your digestive system.

However, complications can happen. You need to know about them to help you to make an informed decision about the procedure. Knowing about them will also help to detect and treat any problems early.

Keep this information document. Use it to help you if you need to talk to the healthcare team.

Some information, such as risk and complication statistics, is taken from global studies and/or databases. Please ask your surgeon or doctor for more information about the risks that are specific to you.

This document is intended for information purposes only and should not replace advice that your relevant healthcare team would give you.

Acknowledgements

Reviewer: Simon Parsons (DM, FRCS)

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ECL? Colonoscopy

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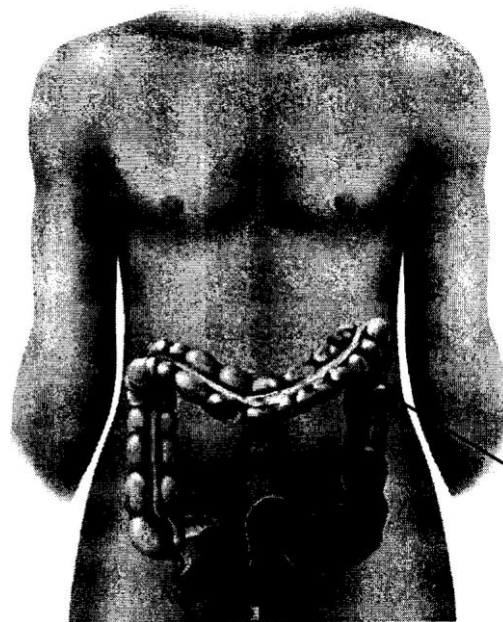
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What is a colonoscopy?

A colonoscopy is a procedure to look at the inside of your large bowel (colon) using a flexible telescope.



Large bowel

A colonoscopy

Your doctor has recommended a colonoscopy. However, it is your decision to go ahead with the procedure or not.

This document will give you information about the benefits and risks to help you to make an informed decision. If you have any questions that this document does not answer, it is important that you ask your doctor or the healthcare team. Once all your questions have been answered and you feel ready to go ahead with the procedure, you will be asked to sign the informed consent form. This is the final step in the decision-making process. However, you can still change your mind at any point before the procedure.

What are the benefits of a colonoscopy?

Your doctor is concerned that you may have a problem in your large bowel. A colonoscopy is a good way of finding out if there is a problem.

If the endoscopist (the person doing the colonoscopy) finds a problem, they can perform biopsies (removing small pieces of tissue) to help make the diagnosis.

Sometimes a polyp (small growth) is the cause of the problem and the endoscopist may be able to remove it during the procedure.

Are there any alternatives to a colonoscopy?

A colonoscopy is recommended as it is the best way of diagnosing most problems with your large bowel.

Other options include a CT colography (a CT scan of your large bowel). However, if your doctor finds a problem, you may still need a colonoscopy to treat the problem or perform biopsies.

What will happen if I decide not to have a colonoscopy?

Your doctor may not be able to confirm what the problem is.

If you decide not to have a colonoscopy, you should discuss this carefully with your doctor.

What does the procedure involve?

Before the procedure

If you take iron tablets, stop taking them at least a week before the procedure.

If you take warfarin, clopidogrel or other blood-thinning medication, let the endoscopist know at least 7 days before the procedure.

You will need to follow a special diet and you will be given some laxatives to take the day before the procedure. This is to make sure your bowel is empty so the endoscopist can have a clear view. Follow the instructions carefully. If you have diabetes, let the healthcare team know as soon as possible. You will need special advice depending on the treatment you receive for your diabetes. If you get severe abdominal pain or if you vomit, contact the endoscopy unit or your doctor.

The procedure may involve injecting you with medication (Buscopan) to relax your bowel and make the procedure more comfortable. Buscopan can affect the pressure in your eyes, so let the endoscopist know if you have glaucoma.

The healthcare team will carry out a number of checks to make sure you have the procedure you came in for. You can help by confirming to the endoscopist and the healthcare team your name and the procedure you are having.

The healthcare team will ask you to sign the consent form once you have read this document and they have answered your questions.

In the endoscopy room

A colonoscopy usually takes 30 to 45 minutes.

Although the procedure is uncomfortable, it should not be too painful. If appropriate, the endoscopist may offer you a sedative or painkiller which they can give you through a small needle in your arm or the back of your hand. Or, the endoscopist may offer you a mixture of oxygen and nitrous oxide gas (a painkiller and weak anaesthetic) that you breathe through a mask or mouthpiece.

The endoscopist will ask you to lie on your left side.

The healthcare team will monitor your oxygen levels and heart rate using a finger or toe clip. If you need oxygen, they will give it to you through a mask or small tube under your nostrils.

If at any time you want the procedure to stop, tell the endoscopist. The endoscopist will end the procedure as soon as it is safe to do so.

The endoscopist will place a flexible telescope into your back passage. Air will be blown into your large bowel to help the endoscopist have a clear view. The endoscopist will be able to look for problems such as inflammation or polyps. Polyps are extra growths of tissue on the bowel wall that can range in size. They are usually benign (not cancers), but if left can sometimes become cancerous. Most polyps can be removed painlessly and completely during the test. They will be able to perform biopsies and take photographs to help make the diagnosis.

What complications can happen?

The healthcare team will try to reduce the risk of complications.

Any numbers which relate to risk are from studies of people who have had this procedure. Your doctor may be able to tell you if the risk of a complication is higher or lower for you.

Some complications can be serious and can even cause death (risk: 1 in 15,000).

You should ask your doctor if there is anything you do not understand.

The possible complications of a colonoscopy are listed below.

- Allergic reaction to the equipment, materials or medication. The healthcare team is trained to detect and treat any reactions that might happen. Let the endoscopist know if you have any allergies or if you have reacted to any medication or tests in the past.
- Breathing difficulties or heart irregularities, as a result of reacting to the sedative or your bowel being stretched. If you were given a sedative, your oxygen levels and heart rate will be monitored.

- Heart attack (where part of the heart muscle dies) or stroke (loss of brain function resulting from an interruption of the blood supply to your brain) can happen if you have serious medical problems. This is rare.
- Blurred vision, if you are given a Buscopan injection. This usually gets better after about an hour. Sometimes the injection can also affect the pressure inside your eye. This is more likely if you have a rare type of glaucoma. If your eye becomes red and painful, and your vision becomes blurred, let your doctor know straight away.
- Bleeding from a biopsy site or from minor damage caused by the telescope (risk: less than 1 in 1,000). This usually stops on its own.
- Bleeding, if a polyp is removed (risk: 1 in 100. This may be higher if you have multiple or large polyps removed). Bleeding usually stops soon after a polyp is removed. Sometimes bleeding can happen up to 2 weeks after the procedure. If you take blood-thinning medication and have a polyp, the endoscopist will usually not remove it.
- Infection. It is possible to get an infection from the equipment used, or if bacteria enter your blood. The equipment is disinfected so the risk is low but let the endoscopist know if you have a heart abnormality or a weak immune system. You may need treatment with antibiotics. Let your doctor know if you get a high temperature or feel unwell.
- Making a hole in your colon (risk: less than 1 in 1,000). The risk is higher if a polyp is removed, especially if it is a large polyp. This is a serious complication. You may need surgery which can involve forming a stoma (your bowel opening onto your skin).
- Missed polyp. Let your doctor know if you have any problems with your bowel after the colonoscopy.
- Incomplete procedure caused by a technical difficulty, blockage in your large bowel, complications during the procedure, or discomfort. Your doctor may recommend another colonoscopy or a different test such as a CT colography.

Covid-19

Coming into hospital increases your risk of catching or passing on Covid-19 (coronavirus) as you will be around more people than usual. This risk increases further if the procedure involves your nose or throat. Practise social distancing, hand washing and wear a face covering when required.

How soon will I recover?

After the procedure you will be transferred to the recovery area where you can rest and have a drink. If you were not given a sedative, you should be able to go home.

If you were given a sedative, you will usually recover in about 2 hours but this depends on how much sedative you were given. You may feel a bit bloated for a few hours but this will pass.

If you were given a sedative, a responsible adult should take you home in a car or taxi and stay with you for at least 24 hours. Be near a telephone in case of an emergency.

Do not drive, operate machinery or do any potentially dangerous activities (this includes cooking) for at least 24 hours and not until you have fully recovered feeling, movement and co-ordination. You should also not sign legal documents or drink alcohol for at least 24 hours.

You should be able to return to work the next day unless you are told otherwise.

The healthcare team will tell you what was found during the colonoscopy and discuss with you any treatment or follow-up you need.

Results from biopsies will not be available for a few days so the healthcare team may arrange for you to come back to the clinic for these results.

Once at home, if you get pain in your abdomen, significant or continued bleeding from your back passage, or a high temperature, contact the endoscopy unit or your GP. In an emergency, call an ambulance or go immediately to your nearest Emergency department.

Ask your healthcare team if you need to do a Covid-19 test when you get home.

Lifestyle changes

If you smoke, stopping smoking will improve your long-term health.

Try to maintain a healthy weight. You have a higher risk of developing complications if you are overweight.

Regular exercise should improve your long-term health. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

Summary

A colonoscopy is usually a safe and effective way of finding out if there is a problem with your large bowel. However, complications can happen. You need to know about them to help you to make an informed decision about the procedure. Knowing about them will also help to detect and treat any problems early.

Keep this information document. Use it to help you if you need to talk to the healthcare team.

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Reviewer: Jonathan Lund (DM, FRCS)

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