



The Surgical Institute
at True North

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What is an EGD & Colonoscopy?

How will the day go for me?

Date of procedure: _____

Arrival Time: The hospital staff will contact you the day before your procedure and give you an exact time of arrival. If you have not been contacted by 4:00 PM please call the hospital at (580) 251-8449 or our office at (580) 255-9797.

Expected length of procedure: There will be 30 minutes of prep time. The surgery will take approximately 20 minutes and you will be in recovery for 30 additional minutes.

What happens after I arrive?

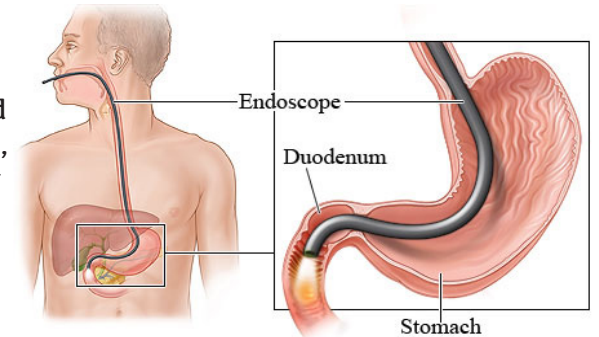
- You will check in at Admissions and Outpatient Services (see map included in packet).
- A nurse will confirm your history, start your IV and fluids will be given.
- Your surgeon will visit with you prior to your procedure and answer any questions you have.
- An endoscopy nurse will arrive to take you to the endoscopy suite
- A numbing spray will be administered to your throat to reduce the gag reflex
- A bite block will be placed in your mouth to protect your teeth and the scope
- Propofol anesthesia will be administered by the anesthesia team and the procedure will begin

How will my scopes be performed?

The EGD will take place first. The scope will then be changed out, the bed will be turned and then the surgeon will begin the colonoscopy.

Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)

- An EGD study is a diagnostic and/or therapeutic procedure used to help in the diagnosis or treatment of stomach/duodenal ulcers, inflammation, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), difficulty swallowing, cancer and other problems in the upper gastrointestinal tract.
- The procedure examines the esophagus, stomach and first portion of the small intestine (duodenum) using a long flexible tube with a camera at the end of it. The scope is inserted into the mouth through the bite block and advanced to the small intestine. Biopsies will be taken of the duodenum, stomach and esophagus. These are performed routinely however, additional biopsies may be taken if the surgeon sees any areas of concern.
- If narrowing is found in the esophagus, dilation may be performed. This is accomplished with a balloon that is passed up and down the esophagus several times.



Colonoscopy

- A colonoscopy is performed for screening, diagnostic or surveillance purposes. A flexible lighted tube, called a colonoscope, is inserted through the anus and passed through the colon to the cecum (where the small and large intestine meet). Air is administered into the colon to improve visibility.
- The camera is slowly withdrawn from the cecum to the rectum. The surgeon inspects the lining of the colon for polyps, tumors, diverticulosis (out-pouching's of the colon), inflammation and infection. Most polyps can be removed at the time of the colonoscopy. Additional biopsies will be taken if any areas of concern are identified.
- In rare instances, the entire colon cannot be seen and an additional study such as a barium enema or CT colonography may be performed the following day.

