# Endoscopy explained

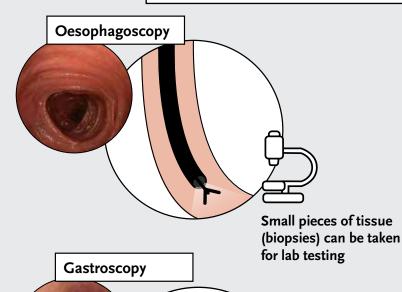


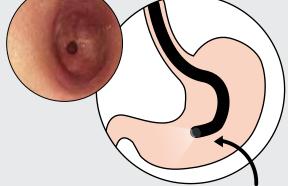


# **Endoscopy**

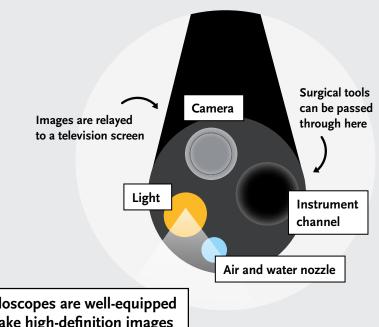
A procedure used to look inside the digestive tract

> Upper endoscopy is used to examine the oesophagus, stomach and the first part of the small intestine

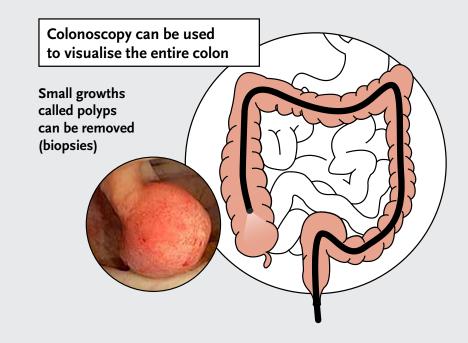




The end of the endoscope bends to look around the stomach



Endoscopes are well-equipped to take high-definition images

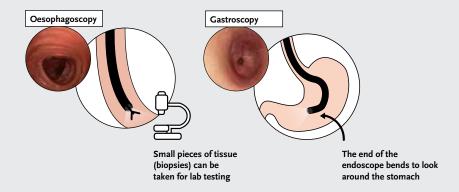


## **Endoscopy**

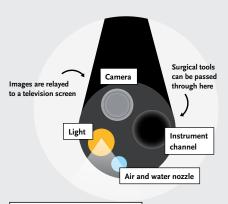
A procedure used to look inside the digestive tract

Upper endoscopy is used to examine the oesophagus, stomach and the first part of the small intestine

- Endoscopies are used to take a close look inside your digestive tract to find out what's causing your symptoms<sup>1,2</sup>
- They can be used to rule out or confirm a diagnosis and even perform minor treatments<sup>1</sup>

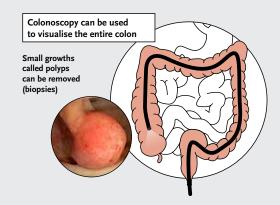


- Oeosophagoscopy and gastroscopy are standard procedures used to investigate problems in the upper part of your digestive tract (sometimes the procedure is called an oesophago-gastroduodenoscopy or OGD)<sup>3</sup>
- A long, flexible telescope called an endoscope is passed down slowly through your nose or mouth<sup>4</sup>
- Using live video from the camera, your doctor can examine your oesophagus and stomach lining to look for redness or inflammation<sup>5</sup>
- Sometimes, small samples of tissue (biopsies) are taken from a few different places to be tested in the lab<sup>3</sup>
- This shouldn't be painful, but you might be uncomfortable at times<sup>6</sup>



Endoscopes are well-equipped to take high-definition images

- Put simply, endoscopes are just flexible tubes with a light and camera at one end<sup>5</sup>
- Tiny instruments can be passed through the endoscope to perform different procedures, like take small samples of tissue (biopsies) or clear blockages<sup>4</sup>
- Proper preparation is the key to a safe, successful endoscopy – make sure you stick to the plan your endoscopist has given you<sup>1</sup>



- A colonoscopy is used to look inside your large intestine (or colon) to figure out what's causing your symptoms<sup>7</sup>
- The colonoscope is inserted into your bottom while you're anaesthetised and transmits live video images to a television screen<sup>7</sup>
- Sometimes, small samples of tissue (biopsies) are taken from a few different places to be tested in the lab. This isn't painful<sup>7</sup>
- Many people have small, growths called polyps in their colon that are usually harmless, but they can be removed during the colonoscopy for further testing<sup>7</sup>

### References

### Endoscopy

- 1. Herman A. Nursing Made Incredibly Easy 2010; 8(3): 5-10.
- 2. Nabh A et al. 'Diagnostic endoscopy' In: Endoscopy of GI Tract IntechOpen
- 3. Beg S et al. Gut 2017; 66(11): 1886-99.
- 4. Kohli DR, Baillie J. 'How Endoscopes Work' In: Clinical Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (Third Edition). Elsevier Inc; 2019.
- 5. NHS Health A-Z. Endoscopy. Available at: www.nhs.uk
- 6. NHS Health A-Z. Gastroscopy. Available at: www.nhs.uk
- 7. National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. Colonoscopy. Available at: https://www.niddk.nih.gov/

### **Abbreviations**

OGD: oesophago-gastro-duodenoscopy

### **Useful links:**

www.drfalk.co.uk

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information in Ireland can be found at <a href="www.hpra.ie">www.hpra.ie</a> and in the UK at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. Adverse events should also be reported to Dr Falk Pharma UK Ltd. at PV@drfalkpharma.co.uk

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