

Endoscopy Request



incorporating
PENINSULA
ENDOSCOPY
CENTRE

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Mr. Peter Gray

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Please arrange an appointment for:

Colonoscopy

Gastroscopy

Patient details

Name

Address

Phone (home) (work) Date of birth

Medical Practitioners Referral

Referring Doctor

Provider No. Signature

Date of Referral Phone

Email Email report

Stamp if available

Urgent Yes No

Current Medication

Blood Thinners

- Warfarin
 Plavix/Iscover
 Aspirin

Diabetes Medication

- Insulin
 Oral
 Diet Controlled

Heart Medication

Please specify

Pacemaker

- Defib**
 Yes
 No

Patient History / Indication

What is Gastroscopy

Is the inspection of the oesophagus (gullet stomach and duodenum using a narrow fibre-optic video-equipped flexible telescope. Preparation necessitates a totally empty stomach and you will need to take no solids for 6 hours and no fluids 4 hours prior to the procedure.

What is Colonoscopy

Allows the inspection of the whole of the large bowel (colon) and the end of the small bowel (ileum) by the insertion of a fibre-optic video-equipped tube through which biopsies and the removal of polyps and small growths of the bowel lining can be painlessly achieved.

A completely empty bowel is essential and necessitate cleansing by taking special fluid the evening before the procedure. A specialist anaesthetist will administer appropriate sedation and you may have no recollection of the procedure thereafter.

Post-procedure care

For your safety, you will be observed for 1-2 hours following the procedure and thereafter you should be escorted and/or driven home and remain under supervision by another adult for 6 hours thereafter (it would be illegal to drive yourself home following the procedure and you are advised not to operate machinery or sign legally binding documents until the next day when you can resume normal activity).

Significant complications of these otherwise safe procedures may arise. You must promptly report the development of increasing symptoms to indicate the following:

Gastroscopy

Perforation of the gullet - Symptoms - increasing chest or upper abdominal pain or pain/ difficulty in swallowing.

Colonoscopy

Gaseous distention can produce usually transient abdominal pain or colic which should be relieved with the passage of flatus.

Significant bleeding usually arising 7-10 days after the procedure is usually caused by haemorrhage from the site of removal of polyp. It usually spontaneously subsides or resolves but persistent passage of blood or clots should be reported and if severe may necessitate observation in hospital.

Bowel Perforation

The incidence is extremely rare and usually following polyp removal (1 in 5000). It may produce increasing abdominal pain and distention soon after or within hours of colonoscopy and should be reported promptly as an urgent operation to repair the perforation may be required.