

"We cure because we care..."



"We cure because we care..."

"We cure because we care..."



What is ERCP ?

ERCP is a procedure used primarily to diagnose and treat conditions of the bile ducts, including gallstones, inflammatory structures (scars), leaks (from trauma and surgery), and cancer. ERCP combines the use of X - rays and an endoscope, which is a long, flexible, lighted tube. Through the endoscope, the physician can see the inside of the stomach and duodenum, and inject dyes into the ducts in the biliary tree and pancreas so they can be seen on X - rays.

Preparation before ERCP

- The stomach must be empty, do not drink or eat after midnight on the previous night.
- Any medication prescribed is to be taken with only small sips of water.
- Do not take any antacids.
- Diabetics and hypertensive patients should confirm their morning dose with the treating doctor.

THE PROCEDURE

Before the procedure

- Prior to the procedure you will be explained the procedure.
- Kindly inform the nurse or the doctor if you have any allergies especially to iodine, which is a dye.
- A consent form will be required to be filled before the procedure.
- Kindly remove your eyeglasses, contact lenses and dentures.

During the procedure

- You will lie on your left side on an examining table.
- You will be given medication to help numb the back of your throat and sedative to help you relax during the examination.
- You will swallow the endoscope, and the physician will then guide the scope through your esophagus, stomach, and the duodenum until it reaches the spot where the ducts of the biliary tree and the pancreas open into the duodenum. The physician will pass a small plastic tube through the scope. Through the tube, the physician will inject a dye into the ducts to make them show up clearly on X-rays.
- If the examination shows a gallstone or narrowing of the ducts, the doctor can insert instruments into the scope to remove or relieve the obstruction. Also, tissue samples (biopsy) can be taken for further testing.
- ERCP takes 30 minutes to 2 hours.
- You may have some discomfort when the doctor blows air into the duodenum and injects dye into the ducts.

After the procedure

- You will have to stay at the hospital for 1 to 2 hours until the sedative wears off.
- If any kind of treatment is done during the ERCP, such as removing a gallstone, you may need to stay in the hospital overnight.
- You will not be allowed to drive home yourself because of the sedatives.

Are there any risks in undergoing an ERCP?

Possible complications of ERCP include pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas), infection, bleeding, and perforation of the duodenum. Except for pancreatitis, such problems are uncommon.

Facilities Offered :

- **Cath-lab**
Angiography & Angioplasty
DSA
Pace Maker
- **Cardiac OT**
CABG (Bypass Surgery)
Valve Surgery
ASD, VSD, PDA.
- **Ortho OT**
Orthopaedic Surgery
Joint Replacement Surgery
Arthroscopy
- **Neurosurgery**
- **Bariatric Surgery**
- **Cosmetic Surgery**
- **Urology & Nephrology Dept.**
Urogenital Surgery
Lithotripsy
Dialysis
- **Endoscopy**
- **ENT Dept.**
- **Dental Dept.**
- **Ophthalmology Dept.**
- **General OT**
- **Paediatric Dept.**
- **ICCU**
- **General Ward**
- **Polyclinic**
- **EECP (Enhanced External Counter Pulsation)**
- **DEXA (Bone Densitometry)**
- **EEG / EMG / BERA**
- **ECG**
- **2D Echocardiography**
- **USG (Sonography)**
- **Computerised Stress Test**
- **Pulmonary Function Test**
- **Audiometry**
- **Digital X-ray**
- **Hoiter Monitoring**
- **Ambulatory BP**
- **Ventilators**
- **Computerised Pathology**
- **Arterial Blood Gas**
- **Complete Health Check-up Plan**
- **Physiotherapy**
- **Cardiac Ambulance**
- **24x7 Pharmacy**
- **Canteen Facility**



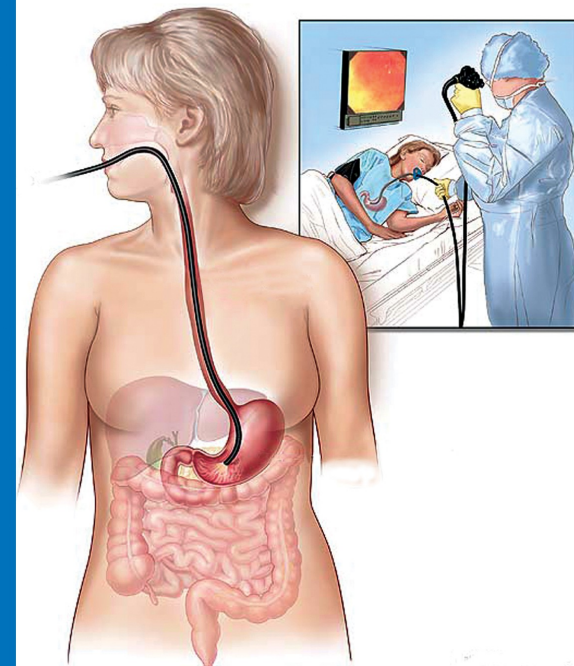
Vishal Complex, S.V. Road, Malad (W), Mumbai-400 064
Tel. : 2807 4040 / 4208 6000 Fax : 4208 6001

Sainath Road, Near Malad Subway, Off. S.V. Road, Malad (West), Mumbai-400064
Tel. : 4206 6700 / 2888 5001 / 8767076009 Fax : 4206 6701

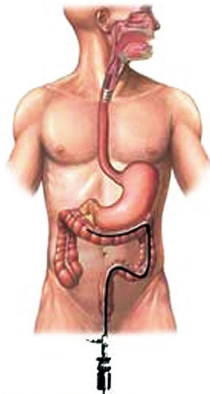
Geeta Nagar, Phase-7, Near Mira-Bhayander Flyover, Mira-Bhayander Road,
Mira Road (East), Mumbai-401105. Tel. : 2813 1125

ENDOSCOPY

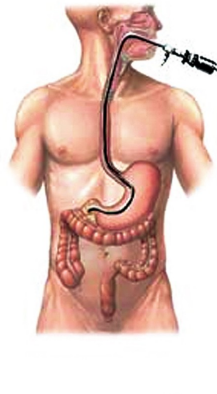
The quick information resource for patients



Lower Endoscope



Upper Endoscope



What is OGD scopy ?

OGD scopy is a visual examination of the lining of your oesophagus, stomach and the first part of the intestine, often known as upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. This is performed by passing a thin, long, flexible tube through your mouth under sedation. The doctor will be able to look for any abnormalities. If necessary, small tissue samples (biopsies) can be taken during the examination (painlessly) for detailed laboratory analysis.

Who should undergo OGD scopy ?

Any person suffering from the following should undergo OGD scopy:

- Long term indigestion
- Gaseous distension
- Heart burn, acidity
- Upper abdomen pain
- Recurrent loose stools
- Black coloured stools
- Unexplained weight loss
- Loss of appetite
- Oesophageal Varices

Preparation before EGD scopy

- The stomach must be empty, do not drink or eat after midnight.
- Any medication prescribed is to be taken with only small sips of water.
- Do not take any antacids.
- Diabetics and hypertensive patients should confirm their morning dose with the treating doctor.

THE PROCEDURE

Before the procedure.

- Prior to the procedure you will be explained the procedure.
- Kindly inform the nurse or the doctor if you had experienced any allergies or adverse reactions in previous endoscopic procedures.
- A consent form would be required to be filled before the procedure.
- Kindly remove your eyeglasses, contact lenses and dentures.

During the procedure

- A local anesthetic will be sprayed in the throat.
- Medication by an injection through the vein may be given to make you feel relaxed and sleepy.
- In a comfortable position, on your left side the doctor will pass the endoscope through your mouth and down your throat.
- A guard will be placed in your mouth to protect your teeth.
- The instrument will not interfere with your breathing, nor cause you pain.
- The examination takes 5-10 minutes on an average.

After the procedure

- You will have to wait in the recovery room for about an hour, until the medication wears off.
- Your throat may feel numb and slightly sore.
- You should not attempt to eat or drink until your swallowing reflex is normal.
- You may return to your regular diet unless otherwise instructed.
- You may feel slightly bloated, due to air that was introduced during the endoscopy, the feeling will pass off.

Are there any risks in undergoing an EGD scopy ?

Endoscopy can result very rarely in complications such as reactions to medication and bleeding.

Be sure to inform the doctor if you have pain, black tarry stools or vomiting in the next few hours or days after endoscopy.

COLONOSCOPY

What is colonoscopy ?

Colonoscopy is a visual examination of the lining of your colon (large intestine). A long flexible tube (colonoscope) is passed through the rectum and around the colon and with the help of this videoscope the doctor will be able to look for any abnormalities that may be present. If necessary small tissue samples (biopsies) can be taken during the examination (painlessly) for laboratory analysis.

Who should undergo colonoscopy ?

Any person suffering from following should undergo colonoscopy :

- Bleeding from anal region
- Recurrent loose stools
- Loss of appetite
- Unexplained weight loss

Preparation before colonoscopy

- For clear view the intestine must be completely free of stool
- You will be given a laxative solution to drink the day before or on the day of examination and will be instructed to remain on clear fluids
- Do not eat after midnight
- Any medications prescribed is to be taken with only small sips of water
- Avoid any iron preparation for 7 days before the examination

THE PROCEDURE

Before the procedure

- Prior to the procedure you will be explained the procedure.
- Kindly inform the nurse or the doctor if you had experienced any allergies or adverse reaction in previous procedures.
- A consent form will be required to be filled before the procedure.
- Kindly remove your eyeglasses, contact lenses and dentures.

During the procedure

- You will be placed in a comfortable position, on your left side, and medication may be injected through a vein, which will make you feel relaxed and sleepy.
- The doctor will pass the colonoscope through your anus into the rectum and advance it through the colon for the examination.
- You may experience some abdominal cramping and pressure from the air that is introduced into your intestine. This is normal and will pass.
- The examination takes 15 minutes to half an hour.

After the procedure

- You would have to wait in the recovery room for about an hour, until the medication effect wears off.
- You may return to your regular diet unless otherwise instructed.
- You may feel slightly bloated, due to air that was introduced during the procedure, but the feeling will pass.

Are there any risks in undergoing colonoscopy ?

Colonoscopy can result very rarely in complications such as reactions to medication, perforation (tear) of the intestine and bleeding.

Be sure to inform the doctor if you have any pain, bloody stools or vomiting in the next few hours or days after colonoscopy.