

## **DUODENOSCOPY (Upper Endoscopy) – Patient Information & Informed Consent**

### **What is a duodenoscopy?**

A duodenoscopy is where the doctor uses an instrument called a duodenoscope to look at the inside lining of the upper gastrointestinal tract. A duodenoscope is a long, thin, flexible tube with a small camera and light attached which allows the doctor to see the inside of your gut on a video screen. The duodenoscope's camera is designed to view the side-wall and particularly the ampulla (where the pancreatic and bile duct join the small intestine). Unlike a gastroscope, the duodenoscope obtains very limited views of your oesophagus (food pipe), stomach and duodenum (first part of the small intestine). You will lie on your side while your doctor slowly passes the duodenoscope via your mouth. The procedure is performed under sedation or anaesthetic administered by a specialist Anaesthetist. Allow 2-3 hours for waiting, the procedure and recovery. The procedure itself can take 5-15 minutes to complete.

### **Why have a duodenoscopy?**

This is done predominantly to visualise areas which are difficult to see with a forward viewing gastroscope. Additionally, biopsies can be taken during the procedure and sent for further testing.

### **What are the risks?**

Complications are very rare!

Occasionally you may have some abdominal discomfort from air trapping which normally passes quite quickly.

Less than 1 in 10000 people will accidentally get a hole (perforation) to the bowel. If this was to occur, this may be repaired with small clips during the procedure or may require an operation to repair the hole.

Less than 1 in 1000 people will have significant bleeding following a biopsy and less than 1 in 100 following removal of a polyp, which can usually be stopped at the time of the procedure. Occasionally this may require repeat procedure to treat the bleed, a blood transfusion, and/or rarely, a special x-ray procedure or an operation.

Uncommonly, a small polyp or cancer may be missed.

Other rare complications include reactions to the anaesthetic/sedation (the Anaesthetist will discuss this further with you on the day of the procedure), or damage to your teeth or jaw due to the presence of instruments in your mouth (a mouth guard is inserted to protect your teeth).

### **What are you responsible for?**

You are less at risk of problems if you do the following:

- Follow the preparation instructions carefully.
- Bring a list of all prescribed, over the counter and herbal medication you take.
- Bring any relevant x-rays.
- Do not drink any alcohol and/or take recreational drugs 24 hours before the procedure.
- Please ensure you make arrangements for someone to drive you home after the procedure. It is not safe to drive until the following day after having sedation or an anaesthetic.

### **What happens after the duodenoscopy?**

You will usually be allowed to eat straight away. Your doctor will inform you of the results prior to you leaving the recovery area. Any polyps removed or tissue samples taken will be sent to a pathologist - the results of these tests may take several days; Follow-up of these results will be made with you. Again, please ensure you make arrangements for someone to drive you home after the procedure. Do NOT drive any type of vehicle or operate machinery until the next day. Do NOT drink alcohol and/or take other recreational drugs. They may react with the sedation drugs. Do NOT make important decisions or sign a legal document for the first 24 hours. Have an adult with you on the first night after your gastroscopy.

Notify our rooms on 5574 6133 during working hours or the hospital Emergency Department straight away if you have:

- severe ongoing abdominal pain.
- black tarry motions or bleeding from the back passage.
- a fever.
- sharp chest or throat pain.

### **What if I don't have the procedure?**

Your symptoms may become worse and your doctor will not be able to give you the correct treatment.

### **Are there other tests I can have instead?**

There are other tests that can be done, such as:

- X-ray procedures (ultrasound, CT scans, MRI), though these are unlikely to replace the need for an duodenoscopy.

### **CONSENT FOR DUODENOSCOPY**

I have read and understand the above information on duodenoscopy. I have read and understand the "Patient Preparation Instructions" leaflet supplied to me. I hereby agree to undergo a duodenoscopy by the gastroenterologist. I agree to any biopsies, removal of polyps, oesophageal dilatation or any other upper endoscopy procedures deemed to be appropriate at the time of the procedure.

To assist in my management, I additionally permit the gastroenterologist to access or obtain any relevant medical information from other health professionals or services.

PATIENTS SIGNATURE\_\_\_\_\_

WITNESS SIGNATURE\_\_\_\_\_

NAME\_\_\_\_\_

NAME\_\_\_\_\_

DATE\_\_\_\_\_

DATE\_\_\_\_\_

Coast Gastroenterology

**PLEASE BRING THIS COMPLETED CONSENT FORM WITH YOU ON THE DAY OF YOUR  
PROCEDURE**

*If you have any concerns or questions about the preparation, procedure or consent, please contact our office on  
07 5574 6133.*