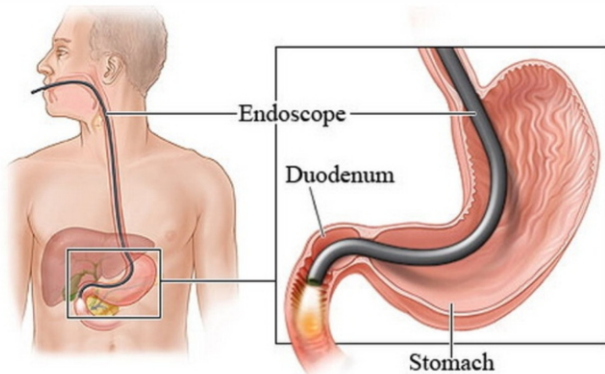


## Indications

- Anaemia
- Vomiting blood
- Pain in abdomen
- Difficulty in swallowing
- Burning in chest (epigastrium)
- Persistent vomiting
- Unexplained weight loss
- Biopsy of tumour of oesophagus, stomach
- Placement of metal stent in stomach, oesophagus, intestine
- Placement of feeding tubes- Nasogastric (NG) and Nasojejunal (NJ) tubes

## Instructions/ Preparing for Upper GI Endoscopy

- Fasting for 6 hours (clear liquids such as juices, carbonated or non-carbonated soft drinks, tea or coffee without milk can be taken)
- Blood pressure medications can be taken but no diabetes medication should be taken on the day of procedure



## Push Enteroscopy

This procedure is done to look into small intestine 20-30 cm beyond duodenum (initial 12 cm part of small intestine).

## Indications

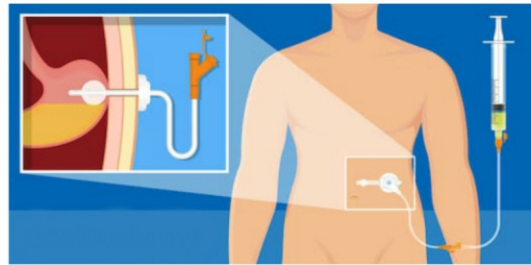
- Vomiting
- Diarrhoea
- Anaemia
- Tumour biopsy
- Bleeding

## Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG) tube

A flexible feeding tube is placed through abdominal wall into the stomach and allows nutrition, fluids and/or medications to be put directly into the stomach, bypassing the mouth and oesophagus.

## Indications

- Cerebrovascular (CV) stroke with swallowing difficulties
- Malignancy of upper oesophagus (presence of tumour in upper portion of food pipe)



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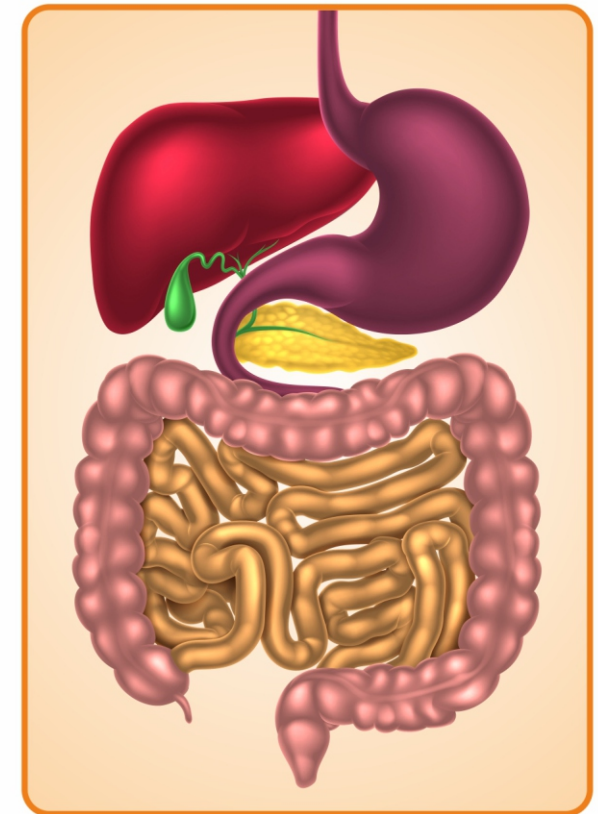
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## GASTROENTEROLOGY

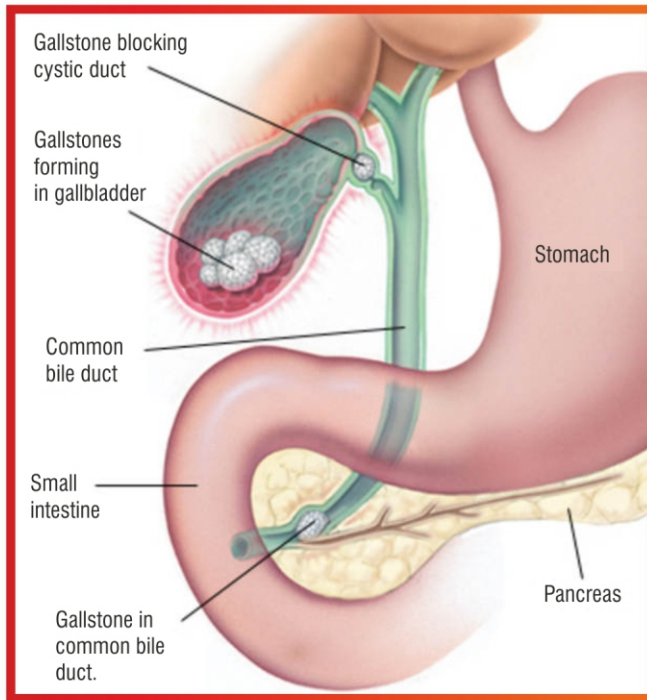
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## Obstructive Jaundice

The network of biliary ducts arising from the liver may get blocked due to biliary stones or biliary strictures that may be benign or malignant.



## Chronic Pancreatitis

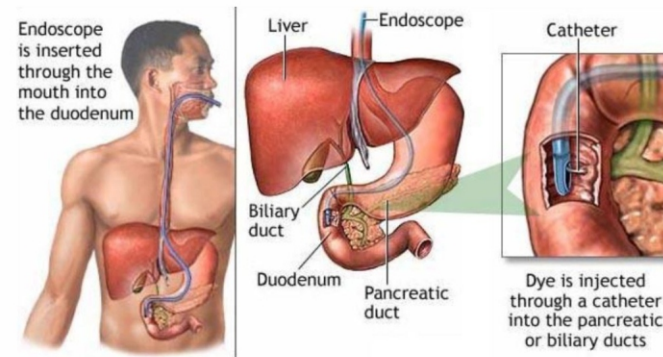
Continual inflammation of the pancreas leading to its damage or destruction with impairment of its exocrine and endocrine functions, leading to weight loss, diarrhoea, nutritional deficiencies, or diabetes.

### Causes

- Pancreatic duct stricture
- Stones in pancreatic duct
- Pancreatic duct disruption
- Heavy alcohol use
- Autoimmune (when body's immune system attacks own body)

## Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)

A procedure that combines X-ray and the use of endoscope - a long, flexible, lighted tube - that passes through mouth and throat, then down the oesophagus, stomach, and first part of small intestine (duodenum)



## Colonoscopy

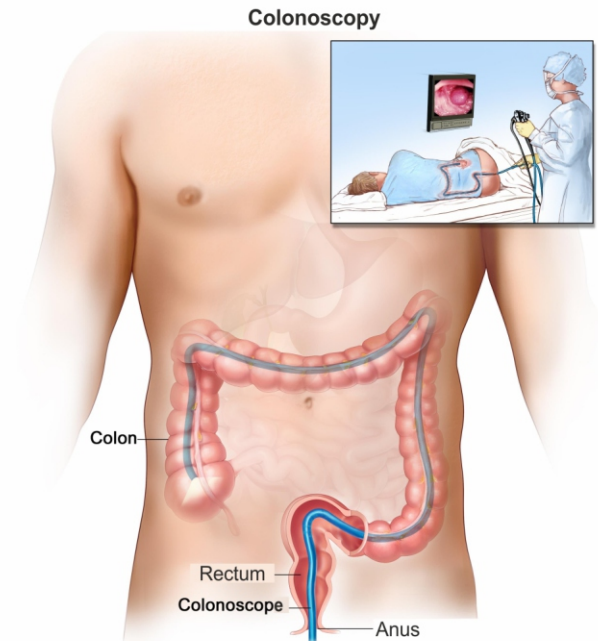
Examination from anal up to right colon to ileum. The procedure is done using a long, flexible tube (colonoscope). The tube has a light and tiny camera on one end. It is put in your rectum and moved into the colon.

### Indications

- Recent onset of constipation within 3 months (age >45)
- Iron deficiency anaemia
- Diarrhoea for more than 4 weeks
- Bleeding per rectum
- Biopsy of tumours of colon
- Colitis (Inflammation which is described of redness and swelling of the inner lining of the colon)
- Intestinal TB

## Instructions/ Preparing for Colonoscopy

- Fasting for 6 hours (clear liquids such as juices, carbonated or non-carbonated soft drinks, tea or coffee without milk can be taken)
- Blood pressure medications can be taken but no diabetes medication should be taken on the day of procedure
- Bowel preparation has to be done as per physician recommendation - Half day is needed and liquid solution is given for cleaning the bowel to pass 6-10 stools before procedure.



## Upper GI Endoscopy

An upper GI Endoscopy or esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) is a procedure to diagnose and treat problems in the upper gastrointestinal tract (food pipe, stomach, and first part of small intestine) using a long, flexible tube with a tiny light called an endoscope.