



Welcome to Endoscopy

Student Nurse Pack

Welcome to Endoscopy. We hope you enjoy your placement with us where you will supported by your Mentor, the Endoscopy practice Educators and other members of the Endoscopy team.

During this placement you will develop an understanding of endoscopic procedures, anatomy and physiology of the GI tract, drugs used during endoscopic procedures and care of patients pre, during and post procedure.

This workbook has been developed to assist with your learning and underpin your existing knowledge.

ORIENTATION PROGRAMME FOR STUDENT NURSES

	Date
General orientation of the department	
Allocation off and introduction to Mentor	
Departmental Fire Training	
PPE requirements- mask fitting / Donning and Doffing	
Endoscopy policies/protocols	
Endoscopy patient pathway	
Absence reporting	
Introduction to nursing /clerical structure/ endoscopists	
Intranet/Internet Access	
Cardiac Arrest phone number and procedure	

What is an Endoscopy?

An endoscopy is a procedure that is able to look into the upper and lower GI tract, biliary ducts, lungs and bladder using an endoscope for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

Colonoscopy

A Colonoscopy is a test that is performed to examine the large bowel and is normally carried out with a small amount of analgesia (fentanyl) and sedation (midazolam) or alternatively with entonox. Bowel preparation is always required for this procedure (except for lower GI bleeding) and patients take this at home in the 24 hours prior to their admission. Patients are advised to eat a low fibre diet 4 days prior to the procedure and on the morning prior to commence on a diet of clear fluids. Results of the procedure are given to the patient prior to discharge from the unit.

What are the indications for a colonoscopy?

What are the Risks and Complications of a colonoscopy?

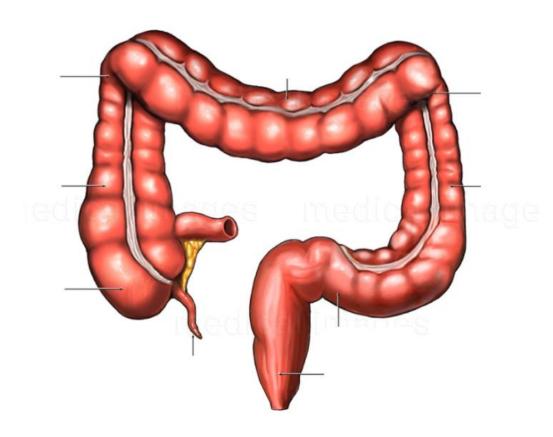
Sigmoidoscopy

A Flexible Sigmoidoscopy is a test that is used to examine the left side of the large bowel. Outpatients undergoing Flexible Sigmoidoscopy usually need bowel preparation in the form of an oral solution that is administered prior to arriving for the procedure. In-patients will receive a phosphate enema on the ward 30 minutes before arriving on the unit. Results of the procedure are given to the patient prior to discharge from the unit.

What are the indications for a sigmoidoscopy?

What are the Risks and complications of a sigmoidoscopy?

Anatomy of the colon Label the diagram below



Gastroscopy

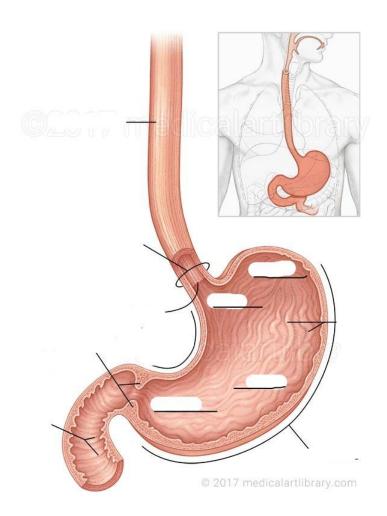
An Oesophago-Gastro-Duodenoscopy (OGD) is a test that is used to examine the gullet, stomach and duodenum. Patients will have fasted from food for 6 hours and from clear fluid for 2 hours prior to the procedure. This procedure can be performed with a minimal dose of sedation (midazolam) or with a local anaesthetic spray to the back of the throat. Results of the procedure are given to the patient prior to discharge from the unit.

What are the indications for a gastroscopy?

What are the risks and complications of a gastroscopy?

Anatomy of the upper GI tract

Label the diagram below



ERCP

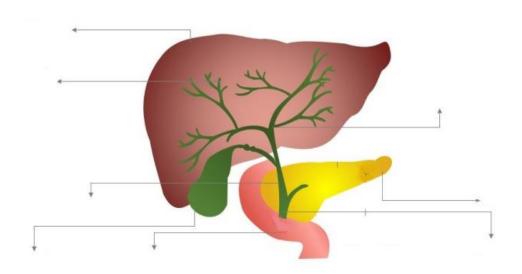
An Endoscopic-retrograde-cholangio-pancreatograpy (ERCP) is a procedure that is performed to examine the hepato-biliary system. Patients undergoing ERCP will have fasted for 6 hours prior to the procedure. Recent blood results, including an INR result should be obtained prior to commencement of the procedure. Patients may be admitted to hospital following ERCP for antibiotics or further treatment.

What are the indications for ERCP?

What are the risks and complications for ERCP?

Anatomy of the biliary system

Label the diagram below.



Conditions of the GI tract

Further information on these conditions can be found in the GUT patient information leaflets. Please give a brief explanation of each condition

Hiatus hernia
Barretts oesophagus
Oesophageal stricture
Coeliac disease
Oesophageal reflux
Helicobacter Pylori
Eosinophilic oesophagitis
Diverticular disease
Polyps
Haemorrhoids
Crohns disease
Colitis
IBS

Peptic Ulcer	 	
Oseophageal Varices		

Drugs commonly used in Endoscopy

The following drugs are commonly used in endoscopy. Indicate below the indications, contraindications and side effects of each drug.

Midazolam – Benzodiazepine / sedative
Indications
Contraindications
Side Effects
Fentanyl – Opioid analgesic
Indications
Contraindications
Side effects
Entonox – Analgesia
Indications
Contraindications
Side Effects
Buscopan- antispasmodic
Indications
Contraindications
Side Effects
Flumazenil- Reversal agent for benzodiazepines
Indications
Contraindications
Side Effects
Naloxone – Reversal agent for opioids
Indications
Contraindications
Side effects
Oxygen- supplementary for patients having sedation
Indications
Contraindications

Suggested activities to support knowledge and skills development

- Observation of upper and lower GI endoscopic procedures
- Online learning for upper and lower GI pathology ENDO 1 and endoscopy e learning modules accessible via https://www.e-lfh.org.uk/programmes/endoscopy/

Useful links

https://www.bsg.org.uk/

https://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/gastrointestinal-conditions/gastrointestinal-conditionsoverview

https://nhscanl.sharepoint.com/sites/TrustProceduralDocumentLibrary/Shared%20Documents/Forms/DocumentsbyDepartments.aspx?FilterField1=Responsibility&viewid=7d36ee8d-d696-43b4-ac36-5960885ec150&FilterValue1=Endoscopy

See trust procedural documents library for Endoscopy SOP's, policies and procedures

Useful Contacts

Endoscopy Practice Educators

<u>**UHMB**</u> Pamela Bailey 01524 583724 Leonie Dunkerley 01229 491112

LTHTR Ruby Taylor

BFWH Rebecca Duckworth

ELHT Suzanne Peaker

Notes