

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Diagnostic Procedure*

STUDENT NAME _____

PROCEDURE NAME _____ Endoscopy _____ REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Description of Procedure

Endoscopic procedures allow direct visualization of body cavities, tissues and organs through the use of a flexible, lighted tube called an endoscope. They are performed for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. Provider can perform biopsies, remove abnormal tissue and perform minor surgery. A contrast medium can be injected to allow visualization of structures beyond the capabilities of the scope

Indications

POTENTIAL DIAGNOSES:

- GI bleeding, ulcerations, inflammation, polyps,
- malignant tumors CLIENT PRESENTATION
- Anemia (secondary to bleeding) ◦Abdominal discomfort

Potential Complications

Perforation (tear in the gut wall)
Reaction to sedation. Infection.

CONSIDERATIONS

Nursing Interventions (pre, intra, post)

Pre: Upper GI endoscopy (esophagoscopy, gastroscopy) requires that the patient be fasting. Sedatives are administered prior to the procedure to relax the patient and facilitate passage of the scope. Colon endoscopy (proctoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, and colonoscopy) requires that the bowel be free of stool to enhance visualization. This is normally accomplished with laxatives and cleansing enemas. Post: Take vital signs per ward SOP.

Client Education

The patient must be educated about the procedure, the significance of any preparation, and any post-procedural sequelae.