

Facilities available

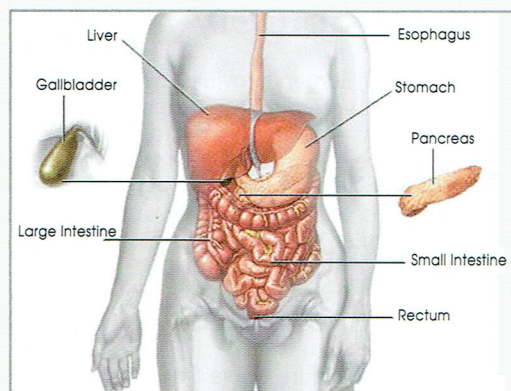
- ♦ GE Consultations
- ♦ GI Surgery Consultations

Gastroenterology

- ♦ Upper Gastrointestinal Endoscopy
- ♦ Sclerotherapy and Banding of Varices
- ♦ ERCP
- ♦ Colonoscopy
- ♦ EPT, Papillotomy
- ♦ Endoscopic Polypectomy
- ♦ Endoscopic SBD Stone Extraction
- ♦ Stricture Dilating and Stenting: Esophageal, Bile Ducts and Intestines
- ♦ PEG (Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy)
- ♦ Flexible Sigmoidoscopy
- ♦ Liver Diseases/Jaundice Clinic
- ♦ Fulminant Hepatitis and Liver Failure
- ♦ Chronic Hepatitis, including Hep B & C
- ♦ Liver Biopsy & Asciticfluid Examination

Gastro Intestinal Surgery

- ♦ Laparoscopy - Diagnostic and Operative (All Types of Lab Surgeries)
- ♦ Cholecystectomy
- ♦ Appendicectomy
- ♦ Adhesiolysis
- ♦ Solid Organ Surgery
- ♦ Hernia Repair
- ♦ Operations for Cancer and Tumors of Stomach, Duodenum, Pancreas, Colon, Rectum etc.
- ♦ Hernia Operations - Incisional, Inguinal, Femoral, Diaphragmatic and others



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Relief

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Gastroenterology

Gastroenterology deals in diseases of the food pipe, stomach, intestines, colon, liver, gall bladder, pancreas and other abdominal organs. Technological advances have allowed a thorough examination and treatment of these organs by endoscopy using thin tube like camera.

Diseases covered by Gastroenterology

- ♦ All kinds of abdominal pain
- ♦ Dyspepsia (including abdominal discomfort)
- ♦ Diarrhoea
- ♦ Bleeding with stool
- ♦ Constipation
- ♦ Bleeding from gastrointestinal tract
- ♦ Jaundice

In addition, unexplained anaemia, weight loss, anorexia, repeated vomiting, unexplained prolonged fever etc may also require a gastroenterological consultation. Early referral to a gastroenterologist in such cases can often be life saving.

Endoscopy

Endoscopy is a procedure that enables the examiner (usually a gastroenterologist) to examine the esophagus (swallowing tube), stomach, and duodenum (first portion of small bowel) using a thin, flexible tube through which the lining of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum can be viewed on a monitor.

A gastrointestinal endoscope is inserted through the mouth or anus. An ultrasound probe can be added to a gastrointestinal endoscope. This is called an endoscopic ultrasound. Depending on the area of interest, this device can also be passed through the mouth or anus.

Endoscopy is usefull in early detection of ulcers and cancers in food pipe. It also helps in treating obstructions in the intestinal and biliary tracts. Modern therapeutic endoscopy is of immense value in treating blood vomiting and bleeding from the rectum. Its other major advantage is the ability to perform biopsies (obtain small pieces of tissue) or cytology (obtain some

cells with a fine brush) for microscopic examination to determine the nature of the abnormality and whether the abnormality is benign or malignant (cancerous).

Biopsies are taken for many reasons and may not mean that cancer is suspected. Endoscopy also can be used to treat many conditions within its reach. The endoscope's channels permit passage of accessory instruments enabling the examiner to treat many of the conditions such as stretching areas of narrowing (strictures), removal of benign growths such as polyps, accidentally swallowed objects, or treating upper gastrointestinal bleeding as seen in ulcers tears of the lining. These capabilities have markedly reduced the need for transfusions or surgery.

Gastrointestinal Surgery

Gastrointestinal (GI) Surgery provides the surgical option of treating gastroenterological diseases mentioned above. In some cases surgery is the obvious and first treatment of choice, e.g. treatment of stones in the gall bladder, removal of acutely inflamed appendix, removal of early cancerous tumors etc. Many operations in GI surgery which earlier required big cuts (incisions) can

Laparoscopy

Laparoscopy is a procedure where a thin, lighted tube is inserted in your abdomen through a tiny incision. The Surgeon can look through the laparoscope into your abdominal and pelvic cavity and can see whether the Uterus, tubes and ovaries have any pathology.

To the end of the laparoscope is attached a video camera, which allows us to view and record the image and thus the terminology Video Laparoscopy. If, in case any pathology is found during diagnostic laparoscopy, the doctors prefer to do operative laparoscopy and corrective action in the same sitting so that the patient does not have to undergo another surgical procedure.

Laparoscopy is now used to perform operations in a big way. The greatest advantage is comfort for the patient because it is less painful and faster patient recovery.

Some of the common general surgeries and endoscopic procedures

- ♦ Laparoscopic/ Open Cholecystectomy for gall bladder stones.
- ♦ Common bile duct (CBD) surgery for common bile duct stones.
- ♦ Open and laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair
- ♦ Incisional / Umbilical hernia mesh repair.
- ♦ Hiatus hernia surgery (open and laparoscopic fundoplication)
- ♦ Lateral pancreaticojejunostomy for Chronic pancreatitis.
- ♦ Head coring surgery for chronic pancreatitis.
- ♦ Cystogastrostomy/cystojejunostomy for pseudocysts.
- ♦ Surgery for haemorrhoids(piles)/ fissure/fistula/abscess.
- ♦ Surgery for Appendix- open and laparoscopic.

GASTROENTEROLOGY AT ISIC

ISIC has highly experienced, capable and qualified consultants who have received training at some of the best centres in India and abroad.

ISIC also caters to emergency treatment by Gastroenterologists 24x7, which include:

- ♦ Abdominal pain
- ♦ Blood vomiting
- ♦ Hepatic failure
- ♦ Perforations
- ♦ Burst ulcers
- ♦ Bleeding from rectum
- ♦ Pancreatis
- ♦ Jaundice
- ♦ Cholangitis
- ♦ Severe weight loss
- ♦ Anaemia

SPECIALISTS AVAILABLE

GE Consultants
GI Surgery Consultants