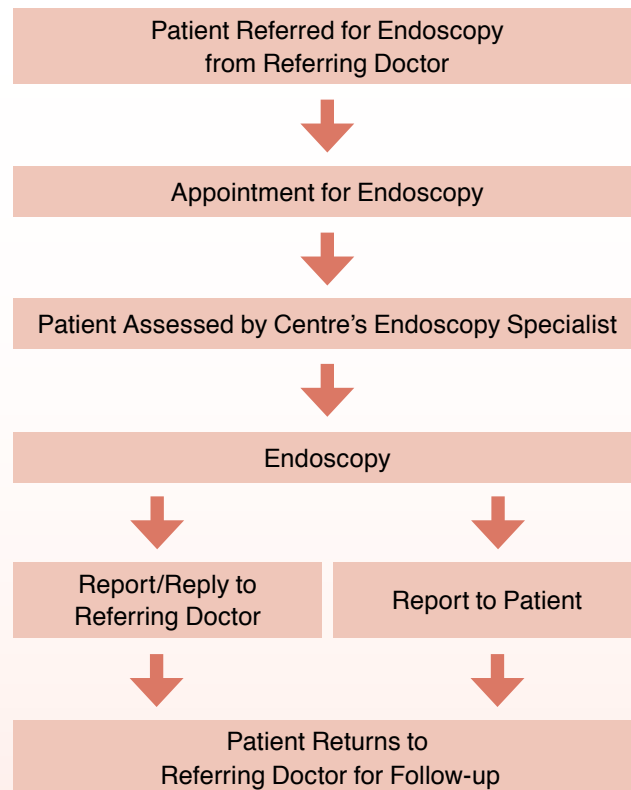


## Open Access Endoscopy Service Flow Chart

Our HKSH Endoscopy Centre has set up an open access endoscopy service to enable medical practitioners to refer their patients for endoscopic examinations. Patients will be assessed by our Centre's Endoscopy Specialist on the day of appointment, and endoscopy will be carried out after assessment. Patients will be sent back to the referring doctors for subsequent follow-up and treatment.



## HKSH Endoscopy Centre

### Happy Valley

Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital  
15/F, Li Shu Pui Block  
2 Village Road, Happy Valley, Hong Kong  
Tel: (852) 2835 8623  
Fax: (852) 2892 7529  
endo@hksh-hospital.com  
www.hksh-hospital.com

### Service Hours

Monday to Saturday: 8:00 am – 4:00 pm  
Closed on Sundays and Public Holidays  
by Appointment

For enquiries and appointments,  
please contact us



# HKSH Endoscopy Centre



## HKSH Endoscopy Centre

HKSH Endoscopy Centre is managed by a team of dedicated and experienced endoscopists. It is equipped with state-of-the-art endoscopic imaging systems and the aim is to provide high quality services in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, biliary and pancreatic system as well as the respiratory system.

Our Centre provides a full range of endoscopy services including Gastroscopy, Colonoscopy, ERCP, Capsule Endoscopy and Bronchoscopy in both out-patient and in-patient settings.

### Advanced Endoscopy Equipment

The Centre's state-of-the-art endoscopy equipment incorporates advanced technologies such as Narrow Banding Imaging (NBI) and Auto Fluorescence Imaging (AFI), enhancing diagnosis accuracy and procedure effectiveness. NBI is a powerful optical image enhancement technology that improves the visibility of vessels and other tissue on the mucosal surface. The advanced system delivers more refined image quality for better diagnosis and effective treatment and is an excellent tool for early cancer detection.

AFI is a tool for the diagnosis of pre-malignant lesions. It is an imaging mode that uses short wavelength blue light that triggers fluorescence light reaction within the mucosal tissue. By observing changes in fluorescence intensity, AFI may assist the early detection of a suspicious lesion.

### Gastroscopy

Gastroscopy is helpful in the diagnosis of reflux oesophagitis, peptic ulcer, and cancer of the oesophagus, stomach and duodenum. It can identify the site of upper gastrointestinal bleeding and control the bleeding right at the site. Tissue samples can be obtained to test for the presence of H. pylori bacteria. Samples of the gastric mucous membrane can also be obtained for the diagnosis of gastric ulcer and

stomach cancer when necessary. Other therapeutic interventions such as gastric polypectomy and metal stenting of oesophageal cancer can also be done.

### Colonoscopy

Colonoscopy is a diagnostic and therapeutic procedure to confirm the diagnosis of colonic polyp, colon cancer, inflammatory bowel diseases (Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's Disease), haemorrhoids, diverticulosis and other problems of the colon. During the procedure, the endoscopist can take biopsies or remove polyps to prevent potential transformation to colon cancer.

### Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)

Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is used primarily to diagnose and treat diseases of the hepato-biliary-pancreatic system. Through ERCP, the endoscopist can examine the stomach and duodenum, and inject contrast into the ducts to outline the pathology of the biliary tree and pancreas and to obtain cells for diagnosis using cytology brushing. Therapeutic options which can be performed at the same setting include:

Therapeutic ERCP:

- Stone Extraction
- Biliary Stenting
- Nasobiliary Drainage
- Biliary Stricture Dilatation

### Capsule Endoscopy

Capsule Endoscopy utilises a small wireless swallowable video camera to perform painless endoscopic imaging of the intestine. Capsule Endoscopy helps the doctor to determine the cause of recurrent or persistent symptoms such as abdominal pain, diarrhea, bleeding or anaemia, in most cases where other diagnostic procedures failed to determine the cause of symptoms. The capsule will usually be eliminated through a normal bowel movement within 24 hours of ingestion. The capsule is discarded after use.

## Bronchoscopy

Bronchoscopy is performed to examine the mucosal surface of the airways for abnormalities that might be associated with a variety of lung diseases. Through the small videoscope, the doctor can visualise the causes of airway obstruction such as tumour, or collect specimens for culture to diagnose infectious diseases.

### Pain-Free Endoscopy

Our Centre provides a comfortable environment to prepare patients for endoscopy procedures and patients will be monitored carefully by our Centre's doctors and staff. During the procedure, the patient can be sedated with the help of our experienced anaesthesiologists to minimise any discomfort he/she might encounter during the procedure. Carbon dioxide insufflation is also used to reduce any post-procedure pain.

