

HKSH Endoscopy Centre

The 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. If necessary, the procedure will be performed under monitored anaesthesia care with the help of our experienced anaesthesiologists to minimise any discomfort he/she might encounter during the procedure.

Our specialists will tell you right after the procedure what is seen in your colon. If biopsies are taken, it will take two to three working days to complete the report. Your specialist or attending doctor will contact you for subsequent follow-up and treatment.

HKSH Endoscopy Centre

Happy Valley

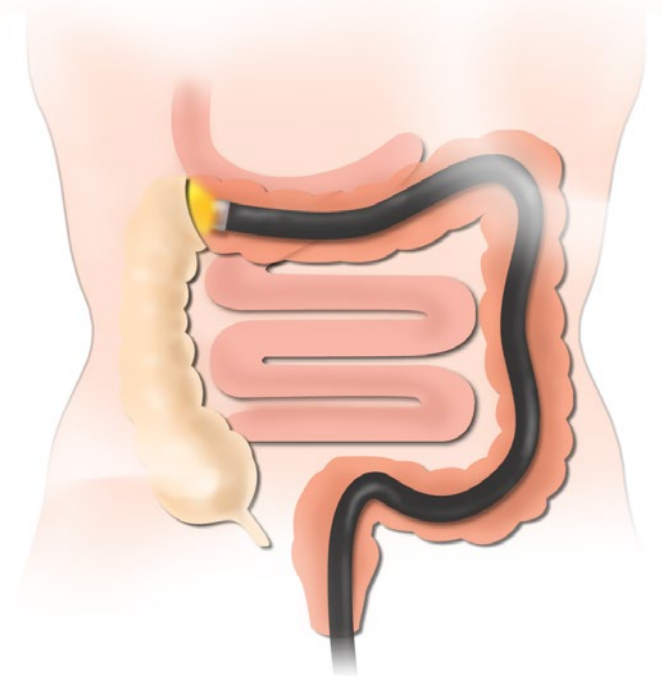
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Service Hours

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



Colonoscopy



For enquiries and appointments,
please contact us

Colonoscopy

Colonoscopy is an investigatory procedure which allows the doctor to look at the inner lining of the large bowel (colon) by using a long flexible tube (the size of your index finger) with a light source and a tiny video camera at the end. The tube is passed carefully through the anus and the doctor looks inside the colon for pathologies such as inflammation, bleeding, polyps or tumours. Biopsies (small pieces of tissue) may be taken and polyps can be removed with tiny forceps during colonoscopy. Taking biopsies is painless and safe.

The centre is equipped with highly advanced Colonovideoscope which incorporates a Dual Focus mechanism to allow two focus settings and deliver high-resolution imaging at the same time. The Narrow Band Imaging (NBI) technology enhances visualisation of any lesion with abnormal mucosa structure, offering a more accurate diagnosis and effective procedure.

Who Should Have Colonoscopy?

The procedure is indicated for:

- Constipation
- Per rectal bleeding
- Change of bowel habit
- Unexplained abdominal pain
- Suspected colonic polyps
- Suspected colonic cancer
- Colorectal cancer screening

Colorectal Cancer Screening – Do I Need Colonoscopy?

Colorectal cancer is the second most common cancer in Hong Kong after lung cancer. Because it starts as a polyp that transforms into cancer in 7 to 10 years, colorectal cancer is preventable when polyps are found and removed at early stages. A Hong Kong colorectal cancer screening study found that 1 in 8 asymptomatic adults older than 50 had adenomatous polyps in their colons. These polyps may turn cancerous if not removed.

As most polyps are asymptomatic, those above the age of 45 should consider undergoing colonoscopy regularly to screen for colorectal cancer as a preventive measure. High-risk individuals such as those with a family history of colorectal cancer may even consider an earlier test.

How to Prepare for the Procedure?

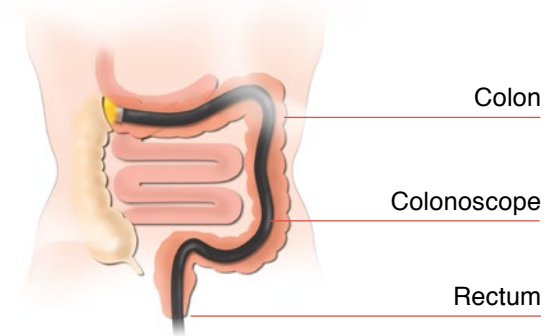
- Before the procedure, special instructions about diet (low residue diet), medications and how to clean the colon (with laxatives and/or enemas) will be given to you
- Do not eat or drink anything for eight hours before the procedure
- If you are taking anticoagulants discuss with your attending doctor before discontinuing the drugs

What Happens When the Procedure is Performed?

- You might be given a “sedative” through an intravenous (IV) line before the procedure begins. In order to alleviate your discomfort, the medication will put you to sleep through the procedure
- Then, a thin and flexible instrument called a colonoscope is inserted into the anus and guided through the colon
- The colonoscope has a tiny camera with light source at its tip that allows the doctor to see the inside of the colon on a television screen as the scope is withdrawn
- The colonoscope allows the doctor to take a biopsy or remove polyps during the procedure
- The doctor may apply haemoclips to any bleeding sites found. Haemoclips will pass out of the system naturally
- During colonoscopy, air will be passed through the tube to distend the bowel. It is normal to have cramps and a feeling of wanting to go to the toilet, which will gradually subside. The procedure will last for approximately 30 minutes

Must I Do Anything Special After the Procedure is Over?

- After the procedure, passing gas helps relieve cramps. Inform your doctor if the discomfort persists, or if you experience severe abdominal pain or passage of blood per rectum
- You must be accompanied by an adult when you leave because the intravenous sedation might make you dizzy. Please do not drive, ride a bicycle, operate any machinery or drink any alcoholic beverage within 24 hours after the procedure
- You can resume normal diet after colonoscopy



Potential Risks or Complications

- Perforation of the colon or rectum (0.2%)
- Bleeding (1.7%) caused by biopsy taking, polyp removal and endoscopic haemostatic procedure
- Infection
- Death (0.006%)
- Drug allergies and adverse reaction to anaesthesia/sedation are extremely rare but may occur

Surgery, hospitalisation and/or transfusion may be required should any complication occur.