



A COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE BETWEEN

CONCORD HOSPITAL GASTROENTEROLOGY

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Your procedure: _____

is scheduled at **Concord Hospital Ambulatory Care Center** on _____.

Please arrive by: _____.

Please go to Concord Hospital and park in Lot A. Enter the building through the Main Entrance. Once inside the Main Entrance, please check in with a member of the Hospitality Staff who will direct you to Diagnostic Services.

Your prep prescription was sent to _____ Pharmacy on _____. If your pharmacy states they do not have the prescription, ask them to check prescriptions that are on hold.

You must have someone to drive you home after the procedure. Sedation will be given for the exam and this may affect you for several hours. You will not be allowed to drive for 24 hours following the procedure. A taxi can only be used if you are accompanied by a friend or family member. When you return home, it is advisable for someone to stay with you until effects of the sedation have worn off.

NO WORK OR SCHOOL UNTIL THE FOLLOWING DAY.

****If you need to reschedule your appointment, please call us at least 2 weeks in advance so we may accommodate other patients waiting to be seen****

Colonoscopy Colyte® Extended Prep

Your prescription for Colyte® (GoLYTELY®, NuLYTELY® or generic is okay) has been faxed to your pharmacy.

If you need to cancel or reschedule your procedure, please call us at 603-228-1763 at least 2 weeks in advance so we may accommodate other patients who are waiting to be seen.

Purchase these items 7 Days Prior	5 Days Prior	2 & 3 Days Prior	1 Day Prior	Procedure Day
<p>Go shopping!</p> <p><u>From your Pharmacist:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colyte® (GoLYTELY®, NuLYTELY® or generic is ok.) <p><u>Over-the-counter items to purchase (no prescription required):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simethicone (Gas-X®, Mylanta®, or generic) <u>tablets</u> – You will need 4 tablets of either 80mg or 125mg (red or chewable are ok). • Two (2) bottles of Magnesium Citrate. <p><u>Recommend supplies to purchase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc oxide or Desitin® ointment may be used to protect your skin during the bowel preparation. Apply it before starting the bowel prep to prevent irritation to the rectal area. • Crystal Light® or any powdered flavoring - for flavoring, NO RED-COLORED FLAVORS. 	<p>Start a Low-Fiber/ Low-Residue Diet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No beans, corn, peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, nuts or any food containing seeds such as poppy, sesame or sunflower. • No foods containing flax or fish oil. <p>See the guidelines included for Low-Fiber and Low-Residue Diets included in this packet.</p>	<p>3 DAYS PRIOR:</p> <p>Drink the first bottle of Magnesium Citrate.</p> <p>Continue on the Low-Fiber/Low-Residue Diet.</p> <hr/> <p>2 DAYS PRIOR:</p> <p>Drink the second bottle of Magnesium Citrate.</p> <p>Continue on the Low-Fiber/Low-Residue Diet.</p>	<p>Drink only clear liquids – No Dairy. NO SOLID FOODS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See the Clear Liquid Guidelines included in the packet. • No red colored liquids or Jell-O®. <p>Mix the Colyte® according to the package directions and refrigerate. It tastes better cold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may add Crystal Light® to the solution for flavor if desired. Try it in one glassful first to see if you like the taste before mixing it into the whole gallon. Do not use red-colored flavors. <p>5:00pm – Start drinking the Colyte® solution. Drink 8 ounces every 15 to 20 minutes until the gallon is 75% (3/4) gone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you feel bloated or full, take a break but be sure to drink at least 75% (3/4) of the solution before going to bed. <p><u>Immediately after completing 75% of the solution</u> – Take 2 simethicone tablets.</p> <p>Your provider requests that you drink some of the solution the next morning to give you the best results.</p>	<p>Starting 4 hours prior to your procedure – Drink the remaining amount of the Colyte® solution. Drink 8 ounces every 15 to 20 minutes until gone. <u>You need to finish the entire solution at least 2 hours prior to your procedure.</u> <u>Immediately after finishing the solution</u> – take the last 2 simethicone tablets.</p> <p>If you are also having an examination of your esophagus and stomach (EGD) - Start drinking the remaining Colyte® solution 6 hours prior and stop drinking all liquids 4 hours before your procedures.</p> <p>Be sure to drink all of the prep. Not completing the bowel prep or eating solid food may result in rescheduling your procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results should be watery and without solid particles, however there may be a few flecks in the morning. • If you have questions about your results call the GI Associates office at 603-228-1763. <p>You must stop everything by mouth 2 hours (4 hours if having an upper endoscopy) before your procedure – NO FOOD, NO LIQUIDS AND NO WATER.</p>

GI ASSOCIATES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

MEDICATIONS BEFORE YOUR PROCEDURE

It is important that you continue your medications as prescribed by your provider.

****However, there are certain medications that need to be stopped or adjusted before your procedure.**

Over the Counter Medications

- **5 days before your procedure, stop taking:** Fish oil supplements, any vitamin supplements that contain vitamin E and/or iron, and NSAIDs (ibuprofen, Motrin®, Aleve®, Naprosyn®, and any pain or other medications that contain NSAIDs).
- **If you are having an Upper Endoscopy procedure, stop taking:** all aspirin and also all of the above medications 5 days before your procedure.
- **You may take acetaminophen (Tylenol®) products** as directed by the package labeling.

Arthritis Medication

- **3 days before your procedure, stop taking** certain arthritis medication. Call the GI Associates office (number below) to find out if your arthritis medication must be stopped.

Diuretics (Water Pills)

- **The day before your procedure, stop** diuretics or “water pills” until after your procedure. These medications can make you dehydrated and affect your blood pressure during your colon preparation.

Diabetes Medication

- **The day before your procedure, take** ½ of your usual dose of diabetes medications (injections and/or pills).
- **Do not take these medications on the day of your procedure.**
- It is important to monitor your blood sugar while doing your bowel preparation. Be sure to check your blood sugar at home at all meals, bedtime, and the morning of your exam.
- If you use an insulin pump, please call your primary care provider or the diabetic educator for instructions.

Blood Thinning Medications

Certain blood thinning medications may be stopped by your provider. We will contact your provider, and let you know if you need to stop those 5 days before your procedure. If you take warfarin (Coumadin®), you will need to have a prothrombin time performed before 11:00 AM the day before your procedure.

If you have questions, or are unsure how to take your medications, call the GI Associates Office at (603) 228-1763 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM

Clear Liquid Diet

A clear liquid diet includes only liquids without pulp and particles and, when held up to light, you can see through it. All red-colored liquids must be avoided as they may hide polyps and/or alter the natural color of the colon mucosa.

Clear liquid choices are:

- Water
- Juice that you can see through (examples: apple, white grape)
- Jell-O® (gelatin) any flavor **except** any with red coloring/dye
- Popsicles®, Italian ice, or ice pops without fruit (no sherbet or ice cream)
- Fat free chicken or beef broth or bouillon
- Soda
- Sports drinks – **any flavor except red drinks**
- Powdered clear “juice” mixes such as Kool-Aid® or Crystal Light® – **any flavor except red flavors/dyes**
- Coffee or tea with sugar or artificial sweetener but **NO dairy** (milk, cream or non-dairy creamers)

DO NOT USE:

- **Dairy products (milk, cream, non-dairy creamers, half and half, ice cream, soy milk, etc.)**
- **Juices with pulp (orange, grapefruit, pineapple, tomato, apricot, etc.)**
- **Soups such as chicken noodle or other soups that contain vegetables, noodles, pasta or tomato. Broths must be clear and “see-through” without particles.**

LOW RESIDUE/LOW FIBER DIET

This diet provides foods which will result in a reduced amount of fecal material in the lower bowel.

Foods are low in fiber content and restricted in non-fibrous food producing residue.

CATEGORY	FOODS ALLOWED	FOODS TO AVOID
Milk and milk products	Milk as tolerated, plain or flavored yogurt,* pudding, cheese	Yogurt containing seeds or fruit peels, seeded cheeses, pudding with nuts
Beverages	Clear fruit juices (i.e.: apple, cranberry or grape); low-pulp or pulp-free juices (i.e.: orange, lemonade or grapefruit)	All others including nectars, milk, cream, fruit juices with pulp, cocoa, prune juice, tomato and vegetable juices
Breads	Refined breads, rolls, biscuits, muffins, crackers; pancakes or waffles; plain pastries	Any made with whole grain flour, cracked wheat, bran, seeds, nuts, coconut or raw or dried fruit; cornbread; graham crackers
Cereals	Refined cooked cereals including quick-cooking oatmeal, grits and farina; refined cold cereals such as puffed rice, puffed wheat and cornflakes	Oatmeal; any whole-grain, bran or granola cereal; any containing seeds, nuts, coconut or dried fruit
Desserts and sweets	Plain cakes and cookies made with all-purpose flour, pie made with allowed fruits; plain sherbet, fruit ice, frozen pops, gelatin and custard; jelly, plain hard candy and marshmallows; ice cream as tolerated, molasses,* sugar and syrup	Any made with whole-grain flour, bran, seeds, nuts, coconut or dried fruit; jam and marmalade
Fats	Margarine, butter, salad oils and dressings, mayonnaise; bacon; plain gravies	
Fruits	Most canned or cooked fruits, applesauce,* fruit cocktail,* ripe banana,* melons,* peeled apples, orange/grapefruit sections with membranes removed; strained fruit juice/fruit drinks	Dried fruit; all berries; raw fruits with membranes and seeds, kiwi, grapes; any juice containing fruit or vegetable pulp
Meats and meat substitutes	Ground or well-cooked, tender beef, lamb, ham, veal, pork, poultry, fish, organ meats; eggs; creamy peanut butter	Any made with whole-grain ingredients, seeds or nuts; dried beans, peas, lentils, legumes; chunky peanut butter
Potato and potato substitutes	Cooked white and sweet potatoes without skin; white rice; refined pasta	All others
Soups	Bouillon, broth or cream soups* made with allowed vegetables, noodles, rice or flour	All others
Vegetables	Most well-cooked and canned vegetables without seeds, except those excluded*; lettuce if tolerated; strained vegetable juice	Sauerkraut, winter squash, peas and corn; most raw vegetables and vegetables with seeds
Miscellaneous	Salt, pepper as tolerated, sugar, spices, herbs, vinegar, ketchup, mustard, coffee/tea as tolerated, carbonated beverages	Nuts; coconut, seeds and popcorn; pickles

*These foods are low in fiber but may increase colonic residue; assess food tolerance and limit as needed.

NOTE: Residue may be further reduced by excluding all fruits and vegetables, with the exception of strained juices and white potatoes without skin.

Helpful Hints

- Buy breads and cereals made from refined wheat and rice. Avoid whole-grain products with added bran.
- Remove skin from vegetables and fruits before cooking.
- Marinate meats in juice or wine for added flavor.
- Season with spices and herbs for added flavor and variety.
- Avoid any food made with seeds, nuts and raw or dried fruit.
- Limit milk and milk products to 2 cups per day.
- Dietary fiber is reduced by using pureed or tender cooked vegetables, ripe, canned or cooked fruits without skin or seeds and well-cooked tender meats.

LOW ROUGHAGE DIET SAMPLE MENU

Breakfast

1 serving orange juice
1 egg
1 serving of allowed cereal with milk and sugar
1 or more servings of toast with butter and jelly
Beverage

Lunch or Dinner

1 serving soup with saltine crackers
1 serving of meat, fish or allowed cheese
1 serving potato or substitute
1 serving of allowed vegetable
1 serving of bread and butter
1 serving of allowed fruit or allowed dessert
Beverage

Snacks

Allowed cereal with milk and sugar
Allowed cookies or cake
Allowed milk dessert
Flavored gelatin with allowed fruits
Any other food included on diet lists

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT COLONOSCOPY PROCEDURES

This information will help you to understand your colonoscopy procedure. You will be asked to sign an informed consent based on the following information. If you have any questions after reading this information, please call GI Associates of NH at (603) 228-1763. Your questions are important to us and we want you to feel good about taking this important step to improving your health. While colonoscopy procedures and sedation are effective and safe, we want you to be informed about all of the possible side effects and complications. The nurses will explain the procedure to you during the admission process when you arrive for your procedure and you will also have the opportunity to ask the provider any questions you may have before your procedure and before you receive any sedation.

What is a colonoscopy?

Colonoscopy is the direct visualization of the digestive tract with a narrow, flexible and lighted instrument, called a colonoscope. A camera system in the colonoscope allows the provider to take pictures of your digestive tract. The lining of the digestive tract will be inspected thoroughly and possibly photographed. Following the diet instructions and completing the bowel preparation in this packet allows the gastroenterologist a clear view of the gastrointestinal tract. Abnormalities can be hidden from view if food debris or stool is still present in the gastrointestinal tract. On the rare occasion that the preparation is not sufficient, we may have to reschedule your procedure with an additional prep in order to visualize the entire gastrointestinal tract clearly.

What if I have polyps?

If the gastrointestinal specialist who is performing your procedure identifies or suspects an abnormality, a small portion of the tissue may be removed (biopsy) or the lining may be brushed for cells. Small growths (polyps) may also be removed using a snare (a thin wire device that looks like a small lasso) and cautery. Polyps vary in size from the size of small dots to several inches. Any tissue samples removed from your digestive tract are sent to the laboratory for analysis. It takes approximately 7 to 10 working days for the results to reach your provider. The provider's office will then notify you by mail or telephone about your results and any follow-up care that may be needed.

Will I have pain?

There are no painful sensations when biopsies are taken or polyps removed. You may experience a sensation of fullness, temporary bloating in your abdomen or mild abdominal cramps from the air used during your procedure. It is necessary to use some air to expand the bowel for the provider to see the bowel lining. The provider will take out most of the air at the end of your procedure; however, you can pass the air at any time during and after the procedure. We will start an intravenous line using a very small flexible catheter to give you fluids and medications for sedation and/or pain during your procedure. Giving medications through the intravenous catheter works very quickly to help you relax and may cause you to feel sleepy during your examination. We will work with you to manage the optimal level of sedation you prefer. Your comfort is very important to us and we will ask you frequently about your comfort level while you are here.

Principle risks and complications of colonoscopy

Colonoscopy is considered a very low risk procedure. Although complications are infrequent and uncommon, all of the following side effects or complications are possible

Be sure to ask your provider if you have any unanswered questions about your procedure.

- Medications: The sedation medications used are very well-tolerated by most people. Side effects and reactions are infrequent. Like all medications, sedative medications used during the procedure can cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Sedation may also slow down your breathing, which is treated with oxygen. If needed, we can administer medications to counteract the sedatives. The most common side effect of sedation medications are nausea and vomiting, which is treated with intravenous fluids and medications. Reactions to medications may require additional observation before you can be discharged to home. Although you may feel quite awake when you leave the center, the sedation medications can cause drowsiness and decreased coordination for several hours. The effects of the medications usually subside within 24 hours. Though infrequent, medications may cause some irritation and the intravenous site may be tender for 24-48 hours.
- Perforation: Passage of the colonoscope can result in an injury to the wall of the digestive tract with possible leakage into the body cavity. This complication is extremely rare when performed by gastrointestinal specialist. If a perforation does occur, it is usually related to existing trauma or weakened mucosal walls in the intestinal tract such as from the effects of radiation therapy. Treating this type of injury may include observation in the hospital and sometimes results in surgery to drain the abdominal cavity and close the leak.
- Bleeding: If bleeding occurs it is usually a complication biopsy or removing a polyp. Treatment for bleeding is usually managed during the examination with cautery, placing a tiny metal clip on the bleeding site, or injection of a medication directly into the bleeding area.
 - We may advise that you not take any blood thinning medications, aspirin or aspirin-like products for one week after having biopsies or a polyp removed to prevent bleeding while the biopsy/polyp site heal. This will be written on your discharge instructions. Although extremely rare, severe bleeding may require careful observation and admission to the hospital, possible blood transfusions at the hospital and/or possible surgery.
- Infection: The risks of infection following a colonoscopy are extremely low when national standards and manufacturer's guidelines are followed.

Alternatives to colonoscopy

Colonoscopy is considered a safe and effective way of examining your lower digestive tract, however, there is a rare occurrence of polyps being missed during the examination and/or misdiagnosis or failure to diagnosis. Not all lower gastrointestinal conditions can be diagnosed and/or treated with colonoscopy. The gastrointestinal specialist may recommend other tests or treatments after your procedure.

GI Associates of New Hampshire

60 Commercial Street, Suite 404

Concord, NH 03301

Phone: (603)228-1763

Fax: (603)227-7539

Patient's Responsibility Prior to Procedure

We recommend that you contact your insurance company to determine whether you are covered for your procedure. On the back of your insurance card, look for the Customer Service telephone number you should use. Please call to confirm that the procedure is covered and to understand what, if any, out-of-pocket expenses for which you may be held responsible.

In addition to your provider bill and the hospital or facility bill, you may receive separate bills from pathology, radiology, laboratory and anesthesia depending on the procedure.

If you have any questions regarding the insurance coverage of your procedure, please call the following numbers depending upon your provider and place of procedure.

- Concord Endoscopy Center – (603) 227-7788
- Concord Hospital – (603) 227-7788
- Concord Hospital Laconia – (603) 527-2990
- Dartmouth-Hitchcock – (603) 629-1726

If you do not have health insurance, you may qualify for Financial Assistance or you may be able to set up a payment plan. Please call the following numbers depending on your provider and place of procedure.

- Concord Endoscopy Center – (603) 227-7101 ask for Financial Counseling
- Concord Hospital – (603) 227-7101 ask for Financial Counseling
- Concord Hospital Laconia – (603) 527-7171 ask for the Financial Assistance Department
- Dartmouth-Hitchcock – (603) 229-5080 ask for Financial Assistance

Be sure to ask your insurance company the following questions:

- What are my policy benefits for this procedure?
- What is my deductible and co-insurance?
- What portion of the charges will I be responsible to pay?
- If your procedure is a colonoscopy, what is the difference between a screening and diagnostic colonoscopy and how does that affect how my insurance covers costs?
- Which lab facilities am I allowed to have specimens sent to?