

ERCP PROCEDURE PREPARATION

Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____ **ARRIVAL TIME:** _____

Read these instructions at least **ONE WEEK** before your scheduled appointment so that you understand how to adequately prepare for your endoscopy procedure. In addition, please contact your insurance company to determine if you will have any out-of-pocket cost for your procedure.

If you have any questions about your *procedure preparation* or *medication guidelines*, please contact your scheduler, _____, at (614) 458-1183, extension # _____.

Physician to perform ercp procedure:

Dr. Adam Tzagournis

Dr. Tasos Manokas

Dr. Michael Tzagournis

Dr. Gordon Kim

Procedure Location

Go to Outpatient Registration at the location indicated below.

Grant Medical Center
Surgical & Heart Entrance
300 East Town Street
Columbus, OH 43215

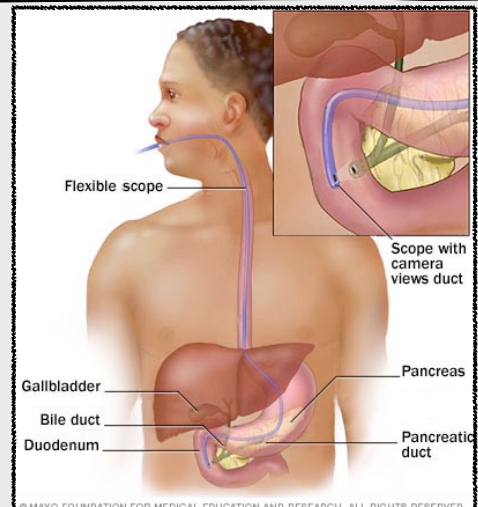
Other: _____

“Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) uses a dye to highlight the bile ducts. During ERCP, a thin, flexible tube (endoscope) with a camera on the end is gently passed down your throat, through your stomach and into the upper part of your small intestine. Air is used to inflate your intestinal tract so that your doctor can more easily see the openings of your pancreatic and bile ducts. A dye is then injected into the ducts through a small hollow tube (catheter) that's passed through the endoscope. Finally, X-rays are taken of the ducts”.

- **MayoClinic.org**

PROCEDURE PREPARATION:

- For your physician to have a clear view, the stomach must be empty. It is very important that you do not eat or drink anything after midnight the night before; this includes water. If your appointment is in the afternoon, do not eat or drink 6 to 8 hours prior to your procedure.
- Do not take your medications unless instructed to do so (see medication guidelines).



© MAYO FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

M E D I C A T I O N G U I D E L I N E S

Blood Thinners

Medications such as Coumadin, Aspirin, Plavix, Pradaxa, Effient, etc. need to be stopped four (4) days prior to your procedure. Please talk with your prescribing physician to make sure it is safe for you to stop taking these medications. If you are unable to stop these, please inform your physician and nurse.

Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory (NSAID) Medications & Chronic Pain Medications

NSAID medications must be stopped 4 days before your procedure. This includes (but is not limited to) Advil, Aleve, Ascriptin, Celebrex, Empirin, Ibuprofen, Motrin, Naprosyn, Piroxicam, Sulindac, Voltaren.

If you need to take any medication for pain, you may take Tylenol (acetaminophen). If you take chronic pain medications, you may take them the morning of your procedure (3 hours before), but it is preferred that you do not since you will be administered pain medications for your procedure.

If you are unable to stop these medications, please inform your doctor and nurse.

Diabetic Medications

These medications are not to be taken the morning of the procedure. You may bring them with you to take after your procedure or take them when you get home.

Blood Pressure, Seizure, & Heart Medications

These medications may be taken 3 hours prior to your procedure with a small sip of water.

If you are unsure about the type of medication(s) you are taking, please contact your pharmacist.

TRANSPORTATION

For your safety, you must have an adult accompany you to the procedure and remain at the facility the entire time. Due to the medications you will be given, you will be unable to work, drive, or take public transportation after your procedure. It is a good idea to arrange for an alternate person to accompany you in the event that your primary support person is unable to do so.



POST-PROCEDURE

Typically, you will be discharged home after the procedure. However, if your physician feels it is necessary, you may be required to stay in the hospital overnight on a 24 hour hold.

If you have a stent placed, you will need this procedure repeated in approximately 8 weeks to remove it. Stent removal is vital to your wellbeing, so be sure to ask your physician if a stent was placed.