

GASTROINTESTINAL AND LIVER TREATMENTS

Diagnostic Procedures

- **Endoscopy:**
 - **Upper Endoscopy (EGD):** A procedure using a flexible tube with a camera to examine the esophagus, stomach, and upper small intestine, often used to diagnose conditions like GERD, ulcers, and celiac disease.
 - **Colonoscopy:** An examination of the entire colon using a similar flexible tube, primarily used for screening for colorectal cancer, diagnosing inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), and other colonic conditions.
 - **Sigmoidoscopy:** A less extensive version of colonoscopy that examines only the sigmoid colon and rectum.
- **Capsule Endoscopy:** A diagnostic tool where the patient swallows a small, pill-sized camera that takes images of the entire digestive tract, particularly useful for diagnosing small intestine conditions.
- **ERCP (Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography):** A procedure combining endoscopy and X-ray to diagnose and treat conditions of the bile ducts, gallbladder, and pancreas.
- **MRCP (Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatography):** A non-invasive MRI-based alternative to ERCP, used to visualize the bile and pancreatic ducts.
- **Liver Biopsy:** A procedure where a small sample of liver tissue is removed, typically using a needle, to diagnose liver diseases like hepatitis, cirrhosis, or liver cancer.
- **FibroScan:** A non-invasive ultrasound-based technology to assess liver stiffness, commonly used in evaluating liver fibrosis and cirrhosis.

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Gastrointestinal Treatments

- **GERD and Acid Reflux:**
- **Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)**
- **Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)**
- **Peptic Ulcers**
- **Endoscopic Treatments:** Endoscopic procedures to treat bleeding ulcers or perforations.

Gallbladder Disease:

- **Cholecystectomy:** Surgical removal of the gallbladder, often performed laparoscopically, to treat gallstones or cholecystitis.
- **ERCP with Stone Removal:** An endoscopic procedure to remove gallstones from the bile ducts.

Pancreatitis:

- **Supportive Care:** Hospitalization with fasting, IV fluids, and pain management to allow the pancreas to heal.
- **Endoscopic or Surgical Interventions:** Procedures to remove blockages in the bile or pancreatic ducts or to drain fluid collections.