

Advanced Endoscopic Resection of Polyps in the Large Bowel with PLENVU

This leaflet has three sections: The first section explains the procedure and techniques for endoscopic removal of polyps in the large bowel, including the benefits, risks and any alternatives. The second section explains how to prepare for the procedure and what to expect when you come to hospital and the third section outlines when to stop eating and how to cleanse your bowel. It is important to read all sections to ensure that you are fully prepared for the procedure. If you have any further questions, please speak to a doctor or nurse caring for you.

Section One:

Introduction

This leaflet aims to help you understand more about the techniques used to remove large polyps, areas of abnormality or early cancer involving the lining of the gut.

The two main techniques are known as Endoscopic Mucosal Resection (EMR) and Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection (ESD).

We hope the information presented here will answer some of the questions that you or those who care for you may have. This leaflet is not meant to replace the consultation between you and your medical team but aims to help you understand more about what is discussed.

What is a polyp?

A polyp is a growth that can develop on the lining of the bowel. If left to grow, polyps can sometimes turn cancerous. By removing polyps your risk of developing bowel cancer is greatly reduced.

What are EMR and ESD?

EMR and ESD are two different techniques for removal of polyps or early cancers from the lining of the intestinal wall through a colonoscope (a thin flexible tube with a camera on the end), thereby avoiding the need for surgery. These procedures are primarily used for treatment (by removing polyps) but can also be used for diagnosis by removing and retrieving tissue that can be analysed. If an early cancer is thought to be present within a polyp, ESD can help to determine if the cancer involves deeper layers of the digestive tract, which can then help guide treatment decisions.

What do EMR and ESD involve?

In both techniques, a colonoscope is passed into the bowel to find the polyp seen during your previous test. You may feel discomfort as if you want to go to the toilet and short-lasting cramps

can occur. A small amount of fluid is injected under the polyp to lift it away from muscle beneath it, thus creating a safe field to remove it. You will not feel the polyp being removed.

In EMR – a wire loop is passed down the endoscope and placed over the polyp. A small amount of electrical current (diathermy) will be passed through the wire loop to cut the polyp while cauterising (sealing) its blood supply. If the polyp is large, these steps may need to be repeated until the polyp is completely removed.

In ESD - special equipment is used to cut around and underneath the polyp or area of concern. It allows for the removal of the abnormal tissue in one piece.

The advantage of ESD over EMR is that it removes deeper layers of tissue which can provide a greater degree of confidence that cancer cells (if present) have been fully removed. However, the ESD procedure usually takes longer to perform than an EMR and has a higher rate of complications.

It is necessary for sedation to be used in this procedure. Please read the important instructions in Section 2 about the arrangements you will need to make following the procedure.

During your EMR or ESD

The EMR or ESD procedure can take longer than a standard colonoscopy. This can vary depending on the size and position of the polyp / abnormal area but can take up to several hours. An injection of a painkiller and a sedative injection will usually be offered at the start of the procedure to help make you feel more relaxed and comfortable but does not put you to sleep.

What are the risks of EMR and ESD?

The risks of EMR and ESD are smaller than the risks of surgery. Although uncommon, the main risks are:

- **Perforation** – This means making a hole through the wall of the digestive tract. With EMR, this can occur about once in every 100 patients and, with ESD, this can occur about once in every 50 patients. Sometimes perforations can be treated at the time of the endoscopy usually combined with a short course of antibiotics, but occasionally an emergency operation is required.
- **Bleeding** – Minor bleeding is seen commonly during and rarely after, EMR or ESD procedures and is most often able to be identified and treated at the time of endoscopy. Bleeding can occur up to 14 days after the procedure and usually settles on its own. About once in every 100 patients, bleeding is more significant and may require a blood transfusion or a further endoscopy to assess and treat the site of bleeding. Very rarely, an emergency operation may be required to stop it.
- **Incomplete polyp removal** – Sometimes, it is not possible for the endoscopist to remove the entire polyp for technical reasons. If this happens, further endoscopic resection or an operation might be planned later.

- **Narrowing of the large intestine** - Removing large rectal lesions can lead to scarring that narrows the large bowel. It may lead to difficulty in opening the bowels and may require further treatment. This is a very rare complication and is usually amenable to medicine to soften the stool or stretching of the area if required through the endoscope (colorectal dilatation).

What happens if the endoscopist does not think that EMR / ESD is possible?

Even if you have been scheduled for an EMR or ESD procedure, the endoscopist may (after careful assessment of the polyp) determine that it is not safe or possible, to proceed with the polyp removal. If this is the case, the doctor will discuss whether you need to have an operation or an alternative procedure to remove the polyp or abnormal area.

Are there other options?

Yes. There are two other options:

1. Do nothing – leave the polyp or abnormal lesion alone. However, the risk is that larger polyps are at greater risk of turning cancerous if they are left to grow.
2. Remove the polyp or abnormal area by having a surgical operation to remove the section of bowel in which the polyp is located. This carries the risk of general anaesthetic and wound infection and will leave a scar on the abdomen. Sometimes surgery can require the formation of a stoma (which results in a bag on your abdomen), although this may only be temporary. If you are considering an operation, further details will be provided by the surgeon undertaking it, who will discuss the risks and benefits in greater detail with you.

Section Two:

EMR / ESD with PLENVU

This section explains how to prepare for this procedure, including what medications you may need to stop, when to stop eating and what to expect when you come to hospital.

These procedures are undertaken in the Endoscopy Unit at St George's Hospital. You will be contacted by one of our nursing team before your procedure, to record your health history and to advise on any changes to your medication.

Important information about your procedure

- St George's is a national training centre for endoscopy. Students and qualified trainees may be involved in your care. If you do not want students to be present, please inform the doctor or nurse when you are admitted.
- We recommend that you have sedation for this procedure so please arrange for a friend or relative (18+) to escort you home after your appointment and to stay with you overnight. Please bring an overnight bag with you in case you require admission to the hospital following your procedure. We kindly ask escorts not to wait in the Endoscopy Unit due to limited space, but we will call when the procedure is completed.
- **Three days before** your appointment, **start a low fibre diet** (found on page 7).
- **STOP EATING 24 HOURS before your appointment**, clear fluids are allowed (**no milk**).
- **Take the bowel preparation** as per the instructions from Page 8.
- **STOP DRINKING CLEAR FLUIDS TWO HOURS** before your appointment.
- We recommend you bring a book or magazine with you to read whilst you are waiting as the mobile phone signal is weak.

Important information about medication

- If you are taking medications for **diabetes** or to **prevent blood clots** such as Warfarin, Apixaban, Edoxaban, Rivaroxaban, Dabigatran, Clopidogrel, Ticagrelor or Prasugrel, please follow the instructions provided by the nurse. If you have not been contacted, please **contact us** on the telephone numbers on page 6.
- Seven days before the procedure, stop taking iron tablets.
- Four days before the procedure, stop taking constipating medicines such as Imodium (Loperamide), Lomotil, or Codeine phosphate, or stool bulking laxatives such as Fybogel or Movicol. (If taking codeine-based medicines, please consult your GP to discuss if any alternatives are available).
- Take all other medications as usual but do not take oral medications one hour before or one hour after taking the bowel preparation.
- If you are taking the contraceptive pill, please take additional precautions for one week following the bowel preparation.
- Please bring a list of your regular medications and bring any inhalers or sprays with you.
- If you a diabetic, please bring your medication and a snack to eat after the procedure.

Asking for your consent

It is important that you feel involved in decisions about your care. You will be asked to sign a consent form to say that you agree to have the treatment and understand what it involves. You can withdraw your consent at any time, even if you have said 'yes' previously. If you would like more details about our consent process, please ask for a copy of our policy.

On arrival at the endoscopy unit

- A nurse will check your details, including health history, medications and allergies.
- You will have the opportunity to ask any final questions with the endoscopist before the procedure and you will be asked to sign a Consent Form.
- You will be asked to change into a gown and privacy shorts.
- An intravenous cannula will be inserted and secured before the start of the procedure.

What happens after your procedure?

You will be able to rest in the recovery room until the immediate effects of the sedation have worn off, approximately 1 hour. Most patients can go home the same day, provided they are feeling well, are accompanied home by a family member or friend and have a responsible adult staying with them for that day and overnight. A nurse will give you a copy of the endoscopy report as well as a discharge information leaflet with important advice. A normal diet can usually be resumed once the procedure is complete.

Sometimes, for example if the polyp was very large, or your procedure was prolonged, or if you live a long way away from the hospital, the consultant might advise that you stay in hospital overnight as a precaution. Please be aware that you will be required to be admitted to the hospital overnight after your procedure if you are not able to be accompanied home. You **MUST** make us aware if this is likely to be the case well in advance of your procedure, so that the necessary arrangements can be made. Avoid air travel for one week following the procedure.

What should I look out for after the procedure?

Immediately after the procedure, you may experience trapped wind. This usually passes over the next 24 hours. It can be eased with peppermint capsules or peppermint tea. Occasionally you can feel faint or sick. This usually passes during your recovery period in the endoscopy unit.

If you develop any of the symptoms listed below after you have left the endoscopy department, please seek medical advice immediately by attending the nearest Accident and Emergency Department (A&E). Please take with you a copy of your endoscopy report. Please also inform the Endoscopy Unit, Monday to Friday between 9am to 5pm on the telephone numbers below under **Contact Us**.

The symptoms to look out for include:

- Fever
- Chills
- Bowel motions containing large amounts of blood or clots
- Abdominal pain

- Shortness of breath
- Fainting

Will I have a follow-up appointment?

The tissue that has been removed will be sent for analysis. It usually takes from one to three weeks, but can sometimes take up to six weeks, for the tissue to be analysed and reported. If further action is required based on the analysis of the tissue obtained, we will send you an updated endoscopy report with the follow up plan documented at the end of the report.

A repeat follow-up procedure is usually required to assess the area where the polyp / abnormal tissue was removed and this will be documented on your endoscopy report. An appointment will be sent out to you accordingly but if you do not receive this within the expected timeframe, please contact the Endoscopy Unit on the phone numbers below.

Where do I go?

St George's Hospital, Blackshaw Road, London, SW17 0QT. Please go to the Endoscopy Unit, First floor, St James' Wing.

Is there parking at the hospital?

At St George's Hospital, the car park entrance is located on Blackshaw Road.

Contact us

If you have any further questions, please contact:

Endoscopy Unit

St George's Hospital

Telephone: 020 8725 1913 / 1491

Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm

For medication queries, please ask to speak to the pre-admission nurses.

Section Three:

HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE PROCEDURE

It is important to reduce the amount of fibre you eat **before starting the bowel preparation**. This means avoiding cereals, wholemeal bread, salads, fruits or any food containing nuts or seeds.

THREE DAYS BEFORE THE PROCEDURE, START A LOW FIBRE DIET

This table shows what foods you can eat and what you need to avoid before you start taking the bowel preparation. You must **STOP EATING 24 hours** before the procedure.

FOOD AND DRINK ALLOWED (Up to 24 hours before appointment ONLY)	FOOD AND DRINK TO AVOID
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lean beef, lamb, ham, veal, pork, chicken, bacon, plain meat pies✓ Fresh, tinned, smoked seafood (no bones, shell), fish with white breadcrumbs/batter✓ White rice, couscous, noodles, white pasta✓ Peeled potatoes; boiled, baked or mashed✓ Well-cooked carrots/turnip/swede (no skin), cauliflower/broccoli florets (no stalks)✓ Sieved tomato sauces (no skin or seeds), purée, tomato/brown/Worcestershire sauce✓ Plain gravy, cheese, sauce, plain mustard✓ Eggs, soya, Quorn, tofu✓ Clear or strained soups✓ Stewed/tinned fruit (no skin/seeds/pith/pips)✓ Cornflakes, Rice Krispies, Cornflakes etc.✓ White bread, plain naan, chapatti, poppadum✓ Rich Tea or other plain biscuits, crackers✓ Plain cakes, plain scones (no fruit or nuts)✓ Butter, milk, cheese, dairy alternatives✓ Plain or fruit flavoured yoghurt (no bits)✓ Jam, marmalade (no seeds, peel), marmite✓ Jelly (green/yellow only), ice cream, custard✓ Water, tea, coffee, fizzy drinks, clear fruit juice e.g. apple juice, Lucozade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">x Burgers, sausages, casserolesx Pies, pasties containing vegetablesx All peas, beans, pulses e.g. kidney, baked, lentils, hummusx Brown rice, brown pasta, quinoa, barleyx Potato skins, chips, roasted potatox Raw vegetables, salad, sweet corn, celeryx Fruit (fresh, dried, or tinned with pips)x Packet soups or tinned soup with vegetablesx High fibre, wholemeal/multigrain breadsx Wholemeal cereals, cereals with nuts, seeds, or dried fruitx Muesli, fruit and fibre, shredded wheat, bran flakes, porridgex All nuts and seedsx Yoghurt with whole fruit muesli, seedsx Digestives, Hob-nobs, oat cakes, flapjacksx Wholegrain crackers, crackers with seedsx Cakes containing fruit, nuts, or coconutx Jam or marmalade with skin/pips/seedsx Peanut butterx Cloudy juice, juice with bits, smoothiesx Red or blackcurrant cordial/squash

Advice for diabetic patients

The bowel preparation can upset your diabetes temporarily. A nurse will contact you with advice on how to manage your diabetes whilst you are fasting. If you have not been contacted, please contact us on the telephone numbers on page 6 of this leaflet under **Contact us** and ask to speak to the pre-admission nurses. Alternatively, you may wish to speak to your diabetic nurse for advice.

FASTING AND PLENVU INSTRUCTIONS

It is very important you follow the instructions on the following pages to ensure your bowel is clear of stool and to enable the procedure to be successful.

DO NOT EAT FOOD FOR 24 HOURS BEFORE THE PROCEDURE

Please check your appointment time to see when to stop eating. During the fasting period, please **DRINK CLEAR FLUIDS ONLY**. Stop drinking two hours before your appointment time.

Clear fluids include:

Water, fizzy drinks, Lucozade, squash (not red or blackcurrant), clear soups, Bovril or broth, black tea and coffee (no milk) and jelly (green and yellow only).

Please follow the instructions on **page 10** (rather than the manufacturer's leaflet) and according to your appointment time. Helpful **Hints & Tips** when taking Plenvu can be found on the next page.

How to prepare PLENVU

Plenvu is a two-dose treatment. The pack contains three sachets: one 'Dose 1' sachet and two 'Dose 2' sachets marked A and B.

To make the first dose, mix the 'dose 1' sachet in 500mls of water. Stir until the powder has completely dissolved (this may take up to eight minutes). Each dose of Plenvu should be sipped slowly over 60 minutes, alternating with intermittent sips of water, followed by 500ml of mandatory clear fluid over a further 30 minutes.

To make the second dose, mix the 'dose 2' sachets A and B in 500mls of water. Stir until the powder has completely dissolved (this may take up to eight minutes). Again, this dose of Plenvu should be sipped slowly over 60 minutes, alternating with intermittent sips of water, followed by 500ml of mandatory clear fluid over a further 30 minutes. We recommend that you prepare each dose early and put it in the fridge as it is more tolerable when it is cold.

We understand that individual factors may impact the start time for each dose of Plenvu e.g. work or family commitments, distance to the hospital etc., therefore a range of times have been provided on page 7 to assist with this.

If you have had a previous incomplete colonoscopy due to poor bowel preparation or have chronic constipation, we recommend you take two Senna tablets for five nights before starting the PLENVU.

What to expect when taking PLENVU

Everybody responds differently to bowel cleansing. We advise you to remain in easy reach of a toilet as it causes multiple, often urgent, watery bowel movements. It can start working in as little as 30 minutes but may take up to three to four hours to start working in some people depending on your age, diet, if you have diabetes and whether you suffer from constipation. However, for most people the effect of the bowel preparation can be seen within an hour of completion of each dose. Your bowel motions on completion of the preparation should be a clear / yellow watery consistency.

For early morning appointments before 9.30am, you may wish to start drinking the morning dose earlier to give you time to get to hospital.

The PLENVU may make you feel nauseated or sick, feel tired, have abdominal bloating or cramps. If you feel nauseated, drink more water between sips and drink it slowly, walking around can also help. If you do not like the taste, try drinking it through a straw. The effects of the preparation may give you a sore bottom, so we suggest using a barrier cream and soft flushable wipes.

If you are unable to tolerate the bowel preparation, vomit the contents, or if by the morning of the procedure you have had little or no result in the toilet, please **Contact us** on the phone numbers of page 6 of this leaflet, as it may not be possible to perform the procedure.

Hints & Tips when taking Plenvu®

Provided for patients who have been prescribed Plenvu® prior to their procedure



Once dissolved, (this may take up to 8 minutes) the solution can be covered and refrigerated



Sip very slowly over 60 minutes. Drink a minimum 500ml of clear fluids with each dose



Try using a straw



Alternating between the **Plenvu®** solution and clear fluid is acceptable



Stay hydrated with plenty of clear fluids



Water or diluted cordials (NOT blackcurrant)



Clear soup

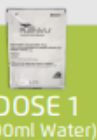
Stay hydrated with clear fluids



Clear fruit juice (without pulp)



Tea / Coffee (without milk)



DOSE 1
(500ml Water)

+

Minimum
500ml
Clear Fluids



DOSE 2
(500ml Water)

+

Minimum
500ml
Clear Fluids

Stop drinking
2 hours before
your procedure

Keep drinking clear fluids throughout this time

To watch the patient video and for more advice on taking Plenvu® please visit:

www.bowelcleansingmatters.co.uk



PLENVU - MORNING APPOINTMENTS

Suggested routine to follow the DAY BEFORE YOUR PROCEDURE	
Breakfast 7 to 9am	Eat a light breakfast but avoid high fibre foods, fruit, and vegetables. This will be the last solid meal until after your procedure. (See page 7)
9am Stop eating and drink clear fluids	STOP EATING SOLID FOOD. You can have water, squash, clear soups, jelly (yellow or green only), fizzy drinks, Lucozade, black tea, and coffee (no milk).
Lunch & Dinner Clear fluids only	You can have clear soups or broth such as Bovril or Oxo and jelly (yellow or green only). Continue to drink plenty of clear fluids.
5 to 6pm	Make your FIRST dose of PLENVU 'Dose 1' and sip slowly over 60 minutes, alternating with sips of water. Remember to drink an additional 500ml of water over 30 minutes following this dose.
Clear Fluids only	Continue to drink clear fluids to stay hydrated.
Suggested routine to follow the DAY OF YOUR PROCEDURE	
5 to 6am (Earlier if desired)	Make your SECOND dose of PLENVU 'Dose 2' with sachets A & B and sip slowly over 60 minutes, alternating sips with water, followed by an additional 500mls of water over 30 minutes.
Two hours before appointment	STOP DRINKING FLUIDS. Please don't worry about travelling to hospital after taking this dose as it clears the stool produced overnight only.

PLENVU - AFTERNOON APPOINTMENTS

Suggested routine to follow the DAY BEFORE YOUR PROCEDURE	
Breakfast	Eat a light breakfast but avoid high fibre foods, fruits, and vegetables. (See page 7)
Lunch 12 noon	Eat a light lunch but avoid high fibre foods, fruits, and vegetables. This will be the last solid meal until after your procedure.
1pm Stop eating and drink clear fluids	STOP EATING SOLID FOOD. You can have water, squash, clear soups, jelly (yellow or green only), fizzy drinks, Lucozade, black tea, and coffee (no milk).
5 to 6pm	Make your FIRST dose of PLENVU 'Dose 1' and sip slowly over 60 minutes, alternating with sips of water. Remember to drink an additional 500ml of water over 30 minutes following this dose.
Dinner Clear fluids only	You can have clear soups or broth such as Bovril or Oxo and jelly (yellow or green only). Continue to drink plenty of clear fluids.
Suggested routine to follow the DAY OF YOUR PROCEDURE	
8 to 9am	Make your SECOND dose of PLENVU 'Dose 2' and sip slowly over 60 minutes, alternating with sips of water, followed by an additional 500mls of water over 30 minutes.
Two hours before appointment	STOP DRINKING FLUIDS. Please don't worry about travelling to hospital after taking this dose as it clears the stool produced overnight only.

For more information leaflets on conditions, procedures, treatments and services offered at our hospitals, please visit www.stgeorges.nhs.uk

Additional services

Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS)

PALS can offer you advice and information when you have comments or concerns about our services or care. You can contact the PALS team on the advisory telephone line Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 2pm to 5pm.

A Walk-in service is available:

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday between 10am and 4pm

Friday between 10am and 2pm.

Please contact PALS in advance to check if there are any changes to opening times.

The Walk-in and Advisory telephone services are closed on Wednesdays.

PALS is based within the hospital in the ground floor main corridor between Grosvenor and Lanesborough Wing.

Tel: 020 8725 2453 **Email:** pals@stgeorges.nhs.uk

NHS UK

The NHS provides online information and guidance on all aspects of health and healthcare, to help you make decisions about your health. **Web:** www.nhs.uk

NHS 111

You can call 111 when you need medical help fast but it's not a 999 emergency. NHS 111 is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Calls are free from landlines and mobile phones.

Tel: 111

AccessAble

You can download accessibility guides for all our services by searching 'St George's Hospital' on the AccessAble website (www.accessable.co.uk).

The guides are designed to ensure everyone – including those with accessibility needs – can access our hospital and community sites with confidence.



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