PATIENT INFORMATION SHEET ONLY

NO DOCUMENTED CONSENT REQUIRED
### 1. What is an Enteroclysis / Small Bowel Enema?
An Enteroclysis or Small Bowel Enema is a x-ray procedure that examines the small bowel using Contrast (once called x-ray dye).

### 2. Will there be any discomfort, is any anaesthetic needed?
This procedure has some discomfort because of the placement of a soft tube in your nose.
An anaesthetic spray helps to minimise the discomfort as it numbs the inside of your nose.
You may feel some mild abdominal cramping during this procedure, this is normal.

### 3. Preparation for the procedure
The medical imaging department will give you instructions on how to prepare for your procedure.
- A bowel preparation kit. The bowel must be completely clear for the procedure to be accurate and complete.
- Please tell the staff if you are or suspect you might be pregnant.

### 4. During the procedure
Your nose and/or throat will be sprayed with an anaesthetic spray. A lubricated tube will then be inserted through your nose and advanced to your small bowel. Contrast is inserted through the tube.
X-ray pictures are taken of your small bowel at timed intervals. The Contrast can be viewed as it moves through your small bowel.
The tube is removed from your nose.

### 5. After the procedure
Your stool may appear white for a few days, this is normal
It is important to drink plenty of water for a few days after the procedure. This is to avoid constipation and dehydration.

### 6. What are the risks of this specific procedure?
The risks and complications with this procedure can include but are not limited to the following.

**Common risks and complications include:**
- Constipation, drinking extra fluids and laxatives can help with this.
- Diarrhoea, causing dehydration, drinking extra fluids can help with this.
- Failure of anaesthetic spray which may require extra anaesthetic spray.
- Vomiting may occur and require treatment with medication.
- Pneumonia may occur if fluid from the stomach goes into the lungs. This may require antibiotics and/or treatment.

**Less common risks and complications include:**
- Infection, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.
- The tube can be dislodged and may need to be reinserted.
- Reflux of the stomach contents.
- Damage to the nasal passage or other structures and organs while inserting tube, requiring further treatment.
- The procedure may not be possible due to medical and/or technical reasons.

**Rare risks and complications include:**
- An increased lifetime cancer risk due to the exposure to x-rays.
- Allergic reaction to the Contrast. This could result in a rash, hives, itching, nausea, fainting or shortness of breath. Medication may be given to relieve this.
- Death as a result of this procedure is very rare.

### 7. What are the safety issues when you leave the hospital?
Go to your nearest Emergency Department or GP if you become unwell.

**Notes to talk to my doctor/ health practitioner about:**

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