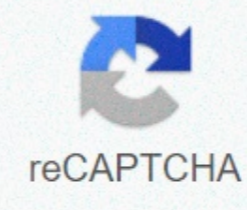




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What is a dilation procedure

Extending the esophagus is to carefully stretch the esophagus walls to provide relief from a narrow area. In your esophagus that can cause difficulty swallowing. Why do I need esophageal fermentation? Some patients experience narrowing down the esophagus, called strict, that can cause problems swallowing and make the food feel trapped. Strictness often occurs due to the scarring of the esophagus from acid reflux. Other reasons for strictures include a web of esophagus or rings, which are a thin layer of excess tissue, esophageal cancer, post-radiation scarring, or abnormalities in the way the esophagus moves (also known as movement disorders). When this happens, gastrointestinal experts need to expand or stretch a narrow area by enlarging the esophagus. What are the benefits of esophageal fermentation? The proliferation of the esophagus helps the patient relieve from the feeling that food is stuck in the throat or from other problems. When swallowing, it can be done safely and with minimal discomfort. Allows doctors to treat specific gastrointestinal tracts that relieve obstruction and expand austerly. Are there any side effects and/or risks of esophageal birth? Endoscopy is safe, while there is no 100% accurate test, and at least EGD may miss out on rare complications. Your throat may feel sore for a day after contractions, but usually improve within 24 hours. But this will eventually disappear. Using a heat kit or hot damp towel may help relieve discomfort. You may experience reactions to sedatives used and complications from heart or lung disease. Major complications such as puncture (tearing that may require surgical repair) are very strange. It is important for you to recognize the first signs of any possible complications. If you start having a fever after the test, have difficulty swallowing or have an increased sore throat, chest or abdominal pain, let your doctor know immediately, as complications may be related to hospitalization, emergency surgery or in exceptionally rare cases of death, what happens when I arrive for my esophageal fermentation? You will provide you with a list of any current medications you are using along with any allergies you need to take medication. What happens during my esophagus? Intravenous catheter (IV) is placed in your arm so that the drug can be provided for impatience. In general, it is not a painful exam, but sedation helps you relax. The majority of the effects of the mind-free It's about 15-60 minutes, and you may not remember that step later. Your throat is usually inhaled with a spray or liquid to reduce the reflection of the gums. Then the binoculars are gently inserted into the upper esophagus and advanced through the upper gastrointestinal tract. Binoculars are small compared to the respiratory tract and do not interfere with normal breathing. When the exam takes place, additional steps may be required. Dayton Gastro uses three different methods of esophagus. Mercury weight expansion, when your doctor uses a mercury inflator, is inserted into the esophagus and passed in increased size, respectively, to expand the obstructive area. The expander is passed in order of increased size to expand the dilator obstructed area. Above the Guidewire, the removal undergoes the guidewire procedure during the top endoscopy by passing the guidewire into the stomach through a blockage. After the guidewire is in place, the extension will be used rather than guidewire in increased size respectively. Top endoscopy is sometimes used to assess anatomy, as well as through pneumatic guidewire, pneumatic dilation, or balloon expansion is performed during the upper endoscopy, when the doctor inserts a balloon that collapses into a narrow area and then uses the air to extend the balloon to some pre-set pressure for a given circumference. You will remain in the recovery room area for one to an hour after the procedure, depending on your vital signs and consciousness levels. You may feel bloated from the air used during the procedure. Medications given to you during the procedure may affect your response and judgment. After the exam, your doctor will discuss the results with you and your loved ones. Your doctor will be able to let you know if you will have to repeat the procedure. The repetition process is normal. You should not drive a machine or make legally binding decisions throughout the day. What else should I know about my esophagus system? If you are using blood thinners such as Coumadin or Warfarin, it is important to let us know in advance before your appointment. If you are using these drugs and have not provided that information to our office, please call immediately. The nurse will contact you about instructions on how to use your Coumadin before this procedure. If your driver doesn't plan to be in your process, you'll need to provide a phone number that can contact that person. Use a small amount of water, take your prescription. As you usually do, unless you are advised to suspend the drug before the procedure. It is very important that you take your blood pressure or your heart medication as usual. Take your insurance card with you. If you have diabetes, check your blood sugar at home before your procedure. If you have an implanted pacemaker, it is very important that you bring a card that identifies the manufacturer of the device model and serial number. You may wear denture glasses or hearing aids, and it's best to leave your jewelry at home. How do I prepare for my esophagus? Please click the button below to see the preparations for your esophagus dilation: preparation of the esophagus, you have an esophagus. This procedure can open a narrow area of the esophagus. After the procedure, you will be at the hospital or surgical center for 1 to 2 hours, this will help you to wear the drug, you will be able to return home after your doctor or nurse checks to make sure you do not have any problems. Follow the steps below to get better as soon as possible, relax as much as you want after you return home. You should be able to return to normal activities the day after the procedure. Follow your doctor's instructions for eating after the procedure. Drink plenty of water (unless your doctor tells you not to). Your doctor will tell you when and when you can restart your medication. If you use aspirin or other blood thinners, ask your doctor when and when to start again. Make sure you understand what your doctor wants you to do. If you have a sore throat in the days after the procedure, use a counter spray to numb your neck. Sucking on the throat, lozenges and mouthwash with warm saline solution may help relieve your symptoms. Follow-up care is an important part of your treatment and safety. Don't forget to do it and go to all appointments and call your doctor if you have a problem. It's also a good idea to know your test results and keep a list of the medications you use. Esophageal dilation provides relief from difficulty swallowing or dysphagia by carefully expanding or stretching the esophagus walls to keep food through. One of the most common reasons for difficulty swallowing is the strict or restrictive esophageal caused by scar tissue due to acid reflux. Strictly acts as a barrier to food and can ultimately prevent food and fluid from

making their way down the esophagus and into the stomach. Eighty percent of the esophagus Associated with GERD or gastroesophageal reflux disease, esophageal expansion is an outpatient procedure so you can have your procedure in the ambulance surgery center, which can provide better and convenient access compared to hospitals. What happens between the esophagus? You will be cooled for the procedure, then the doctor will perform an endoscopy to check the esophagus and stomach directly. After examination, he may put a thin tube with a special balloon stuck through the binoculars, which can be inflated gradually and gradually stretch the inner wall so that food and liquid can pass through the stomach. Another technique involves the passage of a tube called an extension, which gradually stretches a narrow area. Patients receiving esophageal in general experience a decrease in dysphagia (difficulty swallowing). Depending on the level and reasons for limiting your esophagus, it is usually necessary to re-ferment. Preparing for esophageal DilationPatients with esophageal expansion is often asked not to eat or drink anything at least six hours before the procedure. Most medications can continue, but you should talk to your doctor about all your prescriptions while he/she may change your medication or dosage. What happens after the esophagus? Esophageal fermentation usually causes side effects in most patients, returning to normal activity immediately following the procedure. If using mental pressure, you will be checked in the recovery area until you are ready to leave and will not be allowed to drive home. Home

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