Who is a surgical gastroenterologist?
A surgical gastroenterologist is a surgeon who specializes in the gastrointestinal tract (including the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine) and other digestive organs (liver, pancreas, bile ducts, and gall bladder). Surgical gastroenterologists are highly trained specialists. They are trained five years of MBBS, three years of general surgery residency, three to four years of super speciality (MCh/ DNB) training in surgical gastroenterology. A Surgical Gastroenterologists sees patients in the hospital and clinic, and also performs surgical procedures (e.g., open and laparoscopic procedures).

When should one visit a surgical gastroenterologist?
- Pain in abdomen, vomiting, frequent loose stools with blood, blood in stools.
- Some symptoms like difficulty in swallowing, blood in vomitus, jaundice with itching, weight loss and loss of hunger could be early signs of cancer.
- Often stones in gall bladder or liver cancer may not show symptoms and are recognized on routine health checkup.

Does a surgical gastroenterologist treat cancer?
Yes, a surgical gastroenterologist is a specialized cancer surgeon who operates on cancer of the gastrointestinal tract.

What insurance plans are accepted?
We accept insurance from most companies. A detailed list can be obtained by calling 079-30101084.
**What is laparoscopic surgery (keyhole surgery)?**
Laparoscopy is examination of the interior of the abdomen by means of an instrument called a laparoscope. Laparoscopic surgery is a method by which surgery is performed through small incisions in the abdominal wall and inserting the instruments through specially designed ports.

**What are the benefits of laparoscopic surgery?**
- Minimal pain
- Fast recovery
- Scarless surgery

**How long do I have to stay in hospital?**
Following laparoscopic surgery for gallstones or hernia they can be discharged on the same day. For advanced procedures e.g. for Gastrointestinal cancers longer stay is required depending on the surgery being done.

**When can I get back to work?**
Usually a week's rest from the day of surgery should suffice. But it would be advisable for the surgeon to advice based on your progress.

**Do I have to take absolute bed rest?**
No. You can become ambulant as early as pain and anaesthetic factors permit.

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<th><strong>Upper GI Clinic</strong></th>
<th>deals with the disease of the Esophagus (Food pipe), Stomach and Duodenum.</th>
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| **Conditions affecting the Esophagus (Food pipe):** | • Esophageal diverticulum  
• Corrosive (acid) ingestion injuries and strictures  
• Achalasia cardia and other motility disorders  
• Gastresophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)  
• Hiatus hernia  
• Esophageal cancer |

**Conditions affecting the Stomach and Duodenum:**
- Peptic ulcer disease and its complications
- Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumours (GIST)
- Stomach cancer

**Colorectal Clinic** deals with conditions of the colon and rectum requiring special expertise and care.

**Conditions affecting Colon and Rectum**
- Ulcerative colitis
- Crohn’s disease
- Rectal prolapse
- Colonic diverticulitis
- Colonic cancer
- Rectal cancer
- Perianal diseases

**Hepatobiliary & Pancreas Clinic** deals with the disease of the liver, gall bladder and pancreas. The diseases of these organs are complex and require a dedicated and expert team to give the best possible treatment.

**Conditions affecting the Liver:**
- Liver Cancer (HCC)
- Bile duct cancer (Cholangiocarcinoma)
- Metastatic colorectal cancer
- Neuroendocrine tumors
- Other metastatic tumors
- Benign liver lesions

**Conditions affecting the pancreas include:**
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatitis
- Pseudocyst
- Cystic tumors

**Conditions affecting the bile ducts and gallbladder include:**
- Gallstones
- Biliary stricture
- Bile leaks (caused by trauma and surgery)
- Cancer (cholangiocarcinoma/gallbladder)