Endoscopy at CIMS
CIMS Endoscopy is a state-of-the-art facility equipped with the latest endoscopes. Staffed by experienced Gastrointestinal endoscopists, Pulmonologist, and endoscopic nurses, CIMS is committed to deliver expert endoscopic care in a timely, safe, and patient friendly manner. We provide acute care 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to manage life threatening illnesses as well as screening procedures for diagnostic and preventative purposes.

Endoscopy Services at CIMS
◆ Ultramodern endoscopes from Olympus 180 series
  Gastro scope For Upper GI tract ie. Oesophagoscope, Gastroscopy and Duodenoscopy.
  Olympus Colonoscope 180 series is used to examine Large Bowel ie. Rectum to Caecum and terminal ileum.
  ERCP 180 series to evaluate abnormality and diseases of bile duct and pancreatic ducts
  Removal of tumors like polyps from stomach, duodenum and large intestine.
  Removal of stones from bile duct / Pancreatic duct
  Stent placement in food pipe, bile duct and pancreatic duct
  Management of acute upper and lower GI hemorrhages (bleeding).

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The three most commonly performed endoscopic procedures are:

Upper GI Gastroscopy

During an upper G.I. endoscopic exam, an endoscope is passed through the mouth into the esophagus allowing the doctor to view the esophagus, stomach, and upper part of the small intestine.

Colonoscopy

A colonoscope is passed through rectum up to caecum to view entire large colon i.e. the lower part of the GI tract. If needed biopsy taken and therapeutic procedure is done.

E.R.C.P [Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio Pancreatogram]

It is performed to view the lesion of bile duct, Gall bladder and Pancreas. In this procedure dye is injected into bile and pancreatic duct and series of x-rays taken. Lesions such as stricture of bile duct, stone in bile duct, gall bladder and pancreatic duct are diagnosed and treated at the same time.

An endoscopy is performed for the following:

- To investigate the cause of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, difficulty in swallowing and gastrointestinal bleeding.
- To collect tissue (biopsy) samples and test for diseases and conditions, such as anemia, bleeding, inflammation, diarrhea or cancers of the digestive system.
- To treat certain conditions of digestive system, such as bleeding from the esophagus or stomach, difficulty in swallowing caused by narrowed esophagus.
- To remove polyps from colon and stomach.
- Endoscopy can also be used to remove foreign objects lodged in your upper digestive tract.