



## Colonoscopy and its Advantages and Disadvantages

Joseph Brenner\*

Department of Surgical Sciences, Uppsala University, Sweden

### DESCRIPTION

A colonoscopy is a procedure that detects changes or anomalies in the rectum and digestive organs. A long, adjustable cylinder colonoscope is inserted into the rectum during a colonoscopy. The specialist can see inside the colon thanks to a small camcorder at the cylinder's tip. Polyps or other types of atypical tissue can be removed through the degree during a colonoscopy if necessary. Tissue tests can also be performed during a colonoscopy. A colonoscopy is a short-term procedure that uses a colonoscope to examine the inside of your digestive organ. This versatile equipment is quite long and includes a camera as well as the ability to remove tissue. A colonoscopy is frequently performed to evaluate gastrointestinal adverse effects such as death, stomach pain, or changes in internal proclivities.

A colonoscopy may be recommended by a specialist to investigate gastrointestinal symptoms and adverse effects. A colonoscopy can help your primary care physician figure out what's causing stomach pain, rectal bleeding, persistent obstruction, continuous bowel looseness, and other digestive problems. Check for cancerous development in the colon. If you're over 50 and at a normal risk of colon disease and have no additional colon malignant growth risk factors than age, your PCP may recommend a colonoscopy on a regular basis or more frequently to check for colon illness. Colonoscopy is one option for detecting cancerous development in the colon. Look for any more polyps. If you've previously had polyps, your primary care physician may recommend a follow-up colonoscopy to look for and remove any remaining polyps. This is done to reduce your chances of developing colon cancer.

Endoscopy and colonoscopy are nonsurgical procedures that involve using an adjustable cylinder with a light and camera to examine parts of the intestine. A colonoscopy is an endoscopic procedure. The term "endoscopy" is usually used to refer to

an upper endoscopy, which is a procedure in which an endoscope is sent via the mouth and throat into the throat to allow a specialist to visualise the throat, stomach, and upper portion of the small intestine. A small ultrasound device is placed on the endoscope's tip during an ultrasonic endoscopy, allowing doctors to obtain more precise and certain images than those obtained with external ultrasounds.

The procedure is called as a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy, depending on how much of the colon is examined, when an endoscope is sent via the rectum into the internal organ. Unless there are complications, more examinations with biopsies, or polyp evacuation is required, an endoscopy or colonoscopy should be completed in 10-30 minutes. A colonoscopy is a procedure that involves removing the colon. Most colonoscopy plans include drinking a lot of purifying MiraLAX, as well as diuretics, stool purges, and possibly a few days of a decent fluid eating pattern prior to the procedure.

In most cases, the examining doctor will inform the patient about the experimental results or potential discoveries before releasing them from the recuperation area. The results of biopsies or cytology usually take 72-96 hours, and the specialist may only provide the patient a potential finding before the conclusive one, following a careful examination of the biopsies. The discoveries can be discussed with the patient prior to the patient's departure from the coloscopic facility. Nonetheless, a definitive decision may need to wait for an infinitesimal inspection of biopsy samples, which usually takes a couple of days.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None

### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

<b>Received:</b>	01-March-2022	<b>Manuscript No:</b>	IPJCGH-22-13183
<b>Editor assigned:</b>	03-March-2022	<b>PreQC No:</b>	IPJCGH-22-13183 (PQ)
<b>Reviewed:</b>	17-March-2022	<b>QC No:</b>	IPJCGH-22-13183
<b>Revised:</b>	22-March-2022	<b>Manuscript No:</b>	IPJCGH-22-13183 (R)
<b>Published:</b>	29-March-2022	<b>DOI:</b>	10.36648/2575-7733.6.3.11

**Corresponding author** Joseph Brenner, Department of Surgical Sciences, Uppsala University, Sweden, Email Id: b\_joseph147@yahoo.com

**Citation** Brenner J (2022) Colonoscopy and its Advantages and Disadvantages. J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 6:11.

**Copyright** © Brenner J. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.