



Risks of polypent removal

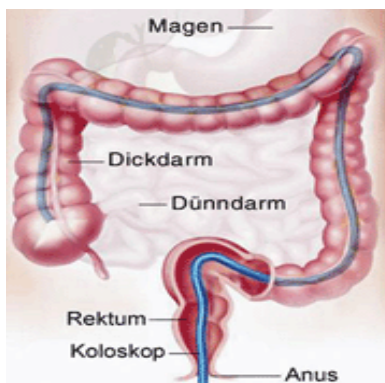
Despite all the experience and care at the polypent removal with a risk of less than 1% it can – through the resulting wound – come to complications. The two most important are the **bleeding** from the ablation site and the **injury** of the intestinal wall (perforation), very rare are scarring. Such complications can almost always directly be controlled e.g. by setting clips or by drugs for bloodstopping. In rare cases, bleedings or signs of an injury of the intestinal wall can occur up to 3 weeks after the examination.

To stop the bleeding or seal an intestinal injury a hospital admission and – if necessary – a surgical procedure is very rarely required. If stronger bleeding requires the administration of transfusions / plasma derivatives, there is an extremely rare risk of transmission of diseases such as hepatitis and HIV.

The risk of complications depends on the size of the polyp and its location in the colon. If the examiner considers the risk of ablation to be too high, the further procedure after the examination will be discussed with you, e.g. endoscopic polyp removal in the clinic or surgery.

All in all, a colonoscopy and a polyp removal are very safe methods of examination and therapy compared to the risk without early detection to die from colorectal cancer (from an age of 55 years, one of 33 people dies of colorectal cancer), possible complications are classified as a very small risk.

You can be sure that we will examine you with the necessary experience and care and do everything not to endanger your health.



position of the coloscope in the colon



polyp removal with a sling