

Effects of Treatment

Endoscopic therapies

An alternative to surgery for small Neuroendocrine Cancers or those that form in polyps is treatment given through an scope (a long, thin medical device that is used to examine the hollow organs of the body such as the lungs or digestive system {stomach through to rectum})

There are also scopes that can be used to examine the female or male reproductive and/or urinary systems.

Treatment delivered via any type of scope is usually a safe procedure, and the risk of serious complications is very low.

Rare complications include:

- An infection in a part of the body the scope is used to examine this may require treatment with antibiotics
- Piercing or tearing (perforation) of an organ, or bleeding depending on the degree of damage or where it occurs you may need surgery to repair this. Please note, depending on the area being treated and what treatment is delivered - slight bleeding may be experienced - which is normal. You will be advised beforehand of what to expect.
- Vasovagal syncope / faint vasovagal syncope is a condition that leads to fainting in some people. Many nerves connect with your heart and blood vessels. Under certain situations, these nerves might give an inappropriate signal altering your heart rate and blood pressure leading to dizziness or fainting.

Triggers include anxiety and / or stimulation of certain nerve pathways during a procedure - such as a scope treatment. It is a **rare** effect that may occur during bronchoscopy or colposcopy, though there are a handful of reports of it occurring during endoscopy.

Sedation is usually safe, but it can sometimes cause temporary side effects, including:

- Feeling or being sick
- A bruise or burning sensation where the injection was given
- Low blood pressure (hypotension)
- Breathing difficulties

You will be given self care advice (for before and after treatment) : this will include how to best prepare for the procedure and what to expect afterwards - including when to seek medical help. For example:

If you notice any signs of infection, bleeding, shortness of breath or unrelieved, increasing, persistent pain. See a GP or visit your nearest A&E immediately!