



GASTROENTEROLOGY

Definition	Gastroenterology is the branch of medicine focused on the study of the normal function and diseases of the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon and rectum, pancreas, gallbladder, bile ducts and liver.
Scope of practice	<p>The core practice outlines the types of clinical procedures that a gastroenterologist is permitted to perform based on his/her training. To include without limitation the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation, diagnose, treatment of common medical condition of all ages. • Assessment and determine the disposition of patients with emergent conditions. • Follow up with patients. • Refer patients to more specialize services when needed in collaboration of other <p>A. General clinical Conditions (Investigate, Diagnosis and treat the following).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acute and chronic abdominal pain 2. Management of Gastro-Esophageal Reflux 3. Management of non-cardiac chest pain and dysphagia 4. Management of patients with ulcer and non-ulcer dyspepsia 5. Management of hematemesis and/or melaena 6. Acute and chronic diarrhea 7. Constipation and Disordered Defecation 8. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 9. Diagnose Colorectal tumors 10. Rectal bleeding 11. Weight loss and/or anorexia 12. Obesity 13. Malabsorption and Anemia 14. IBS – irritable bowel syndrome <p>B. Hepatology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classify and investigate jaundice, acute and chronic liver disease 2. Management of acute and chronic liver disease. 3. Assess and treat ascites in chronic liver disease and manage its complications 4. Assess and diagnose renal impairment / dysfunction in patients with chronic <p>C. Liver disease</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess and diagnose altered consciousness in the patient with chronic liver 2. The recognition of sepsis, its significance and prognosis in liver disease

	<p>D. Pancreatic and Biliary Disorders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand C B D a n d Gallstones, its complications and management 2. Diagnosis and management of acute pancreatitis 3. Diagnose Pancreatic tumors <p>E. Endoscopy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the appropriateness of endoscopy and risk management 2. Aware of the principles and details of safe endoscopy practice 3. The ability to perform upper and lower GI endoscopy <p>The extend of gastroenterologists' involvement in different clinical services, G I procedures depends on their competency which is determined through the process of clinical privileging</p>
<p>Clinical core privileges</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnostic Oesophago–Gastro–Duodenoscopy and Biopsies (ODG) 2. Diagnostic Ileo colonoscopy and Biopsies 3. Polypectomy for colonic polyp > 1 CM 4. Capsule endoscopy 5. Endoscopic management of upper and lower G.I. bleeding (only in hospital-based setting)
<p>References</p>	<p>DHP expert committee</p>