



GASTROENTEROLOGY

Definition	Gastroenterology is the branch of medicine focused on the study of the normal function and diseases of the oesophagus, 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, diagnosis, and 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 specialised 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 pain2. Management of Gastro-Oesophageal Reflux3. Management of non-cardiac chest pain and dysphagia4. Management of patients with ulcer and non-ulcer dyspepsia5. Management of hematemesis and/or melaena6. Acute and chronic diarrhea7. Constipation and Disordered Defecation8. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)9. Diagnose Colorectal tumors10. Rectal bleeding11. Weight loss and/or anorexia12. Obesity13. Malabsorption and Anemia14. IBS – irritable bowel syndrome <p>B) Hepatology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Classify and investigate jaundice, acute and chronic liver disease2. 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 liver disease
5. Assess and diagnose altered consciousness in the patient with chronic liver disease.
6. The recognition of sepsis, its significance and prognosis in liver disease

C) Pancreatic and Biliary Disorders

1. Understand CBD and Gallstones, its complications and management
2. Diagnosis and management of acute pancreatitis
3. Diagnose Pancreatic tumors

D) Endoscopy

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

The extent of gastroenterologists' involvement in different clinical services, GI procedures depends on their competency which is determined through the process of clinical privileging.

	<p>4. Assess and diagnose renal impairment / dysfunction in patients with chronic liver disease</p> <p>5. Assess and diagnose altered consciousness in the patient with chronic liver disease.</p> <p>6. The recognition of sepsis, its significance and prognosis in liver disease</p> <p>C) Pancreatic and Biliary Disorders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand CBD and Gallstones, its complications and management 2. Diagnosis and management of acute pancreatitis 3. Diagnose Pancreatic tumors <p>D) 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 extent of gastroenterologists' involvement in different clinical services, GI 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 or pedunculated polyp > 1 cm with a stalk of < 1 cm 4. Capsule endoscopy 5. Endoscopic management of upper and lower G.I. bleeding 6. PEG (Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy) 7. Luminal dilatation
<p>References</p>	<p>DHP expert committee</p>
<p>Publishing Date</p>	<p>25/01/2026</p>