



ConMed Endoscopic Technologies Continuing Education

These continuing education activities are designed to educate healthcare professionals on patient and personnel safety issues in surgical environments. As a committed partner in your facility's success, ConMed Endoscopic Technologies™ is proud to have provided the grant funds necessary for these educational seminars and study guides.



Hemostasis: Techniques and Technologies

Gastroenterology Electrosurgical Patient Safety

Electrosurgical Advances in Gastroenterology

Biliary Tract Stenting

Biliary Stone Retrieval

Stenting in the Biliary Tract

Hemostasis and the Gastroenterology Patient

To learn more about these educational programs,
please contact your local Territory Manager, call ConMed
Customer Service at 1-800-448-6506 or visit ConMed.com

Hemostasis: Techniques and Technologies (1 Contact Hour)

The purpose of this continuing education seminar is to meet the learning needs of the nurse who is responsible for patients presenting with gastrointestinal bleeding. The anatomy and physiology of the vascular system will be reviewed as it relates to the gastrointestinal tract. The process of normal hemostasis and the physiology of blood biology are graphically presented. Nursing assessment needs related to patients presenting with acute or chronic bleeding are discussed. Variceal versus nonvariceal bleeding is differentiated. The various types of GI bleeding and the technologies and techniques of hemostasis are thoroughly presented and discussed.

CONTINUING
EDUCATION
ACTIVITIES



Gastroenterology Electrosurgical Patient Safety (1 Contact Hour)

The application of electrical current endoscopically during gastroenterology patient care demands a full understanding of the principles of electricity. The same energy that can resect tissue, stop bleeding, light city streets and guide mankind to other planets can be dangerous if applied without knowledge of the sciences that govern it and the devices used to control and direct it. Nurses and other health care professionals need to know how to create a safe electrosurgical environment during application and each team member is accountable for electrosurgical patient safety.

The purpose of this seminar is to provide nurses and other care team members with accurate information regarding endoscopic electrosurgical patient safety. Topics include potential patient care hazards and safety considerations; the significance of a complete circuit incorporating the patient; scientific terms such as electrons, voltage, conductors, impedance and frequency; the physics and importance of current density as related to the wire loop snare; differentiation and specific uses of the four waveforms most commonly used during endoscopic patient care; and definition and differentiation of monopolar, bipolar (multipolar) and argon beam coagulation energies in reference to gastrointestinal patient application.

Electrosurgical Advances in Gastroenterology (1 Contact Hour)

The application of electrosurgery in endoscopic gastroenterology procedures requires a thorough understanding of the procedures available, pathologies to be addressed and the role of electrical current. Gastroenterology nurses and other health care professionals need to know how to create a safe electrosurgical environment during endoscopic patient procedures. Patients present with a variety of diagnostic and therapeutic challenges. This continuing education activity will review the principles of electrosurgery in the practice setting. The various types of traditional lesion resection versus advanced resection technologies for safe removal and ablation of patient's presenting with mucosal lesions or polyps will be presented. Electrosurgical current mode for advanced techniques will also be discussed.

Biliary Tract Stenting (1 Contact Hour)

Bile duct obstruction can be eliminated or resolved by the endoscopic placement of a stent. This is a low-risk, alternative procedure for patient who would otherwise need operative or percutaneous procedures. The goal for stent placement is to achieve biliary drainage and/or decompression. Endoscopic stent placement is a safe and effective procedure. The type of stent, contraindications, and complication must be taken into consideration. This seminar describes the various types of stents, their characteristics, and placement options.

Biliary Stone Retrieval (2 Contact Hour)

The presence of gallstones in the common bile duct (choledocholithiasis) is a common problem, but safe, effective endoscopic treatment methods are available. This study guide reviews the anatomy of the biliary tree and related organs, followed by a brief discussion of the pathophysiology and diagnosis of choledocholithiasis. The use of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography with sphincterotomy and stone extraction as the initial treatment of choice for these patients is explored. Steps in endoscopic stone fragmentation and removal using mechanical lithotripsy, a stone retrieval basket, and/or a balloon catheter are outlined. Features to look for when choosing a stone retrieval balloon are listed.

Stenting in the Biliary Tract (2 Contact Hours)

Endoscopic placement of a stent or endoprosthesis is a low-risk alternative to an operative or percutaneous procedure for patients with bile duct obstruction. These endoprostheses are placed to achieve short-term or long-term biliary drainage and/or decompression. When performed by experienced skilled practitioners, it is a safe, effective endoscopic treatment modality. This study guide reviews the anatomy of the biliary tree and related organs. A brief discussion of metal and plastic stent placement and procedure; its definition, indications for, contraindications to and complications. We will discuss the various types of stents and their differing characteristics as well as different placement options. Lastly, steps to room preparation and patient care are outlined.

Hemostasis and the Gastroenterology Patient (2 Contact Hours)

For patients with gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding, early endoscopy reduces the length of hospitalization and the need for transfusion. Gastroenterology nurses need to be aware of the various modalities available for endoscopic hemostasis and their respective applications. This study guide begins with a review of gastrointestinal and associated vascular anatomy. Possible sources of upper and lower GI bleeding are described, including both variceal and nonvariceal bleeding. Steps in the assessment of a patient presenting with GI bleeding are outlined. Options for endoscopic hemostasis are discussed in detail, including sclerotherapy and band ligation for variceal hemorrhage and chemical, electrosurgical, and mechanical control of nonvariceal bleeding. Predictors of poor patient outcomes and potential complications of endoscopic hemostasis are also mentioned.



CONTINUING
EDUCATION
ACTIVITIES

Continuing Education Activities
are sponsored by:



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