



RANA HOSPITAL

*Come with **PILES!** Go with **SMILES!***

Patient Information Leaflet

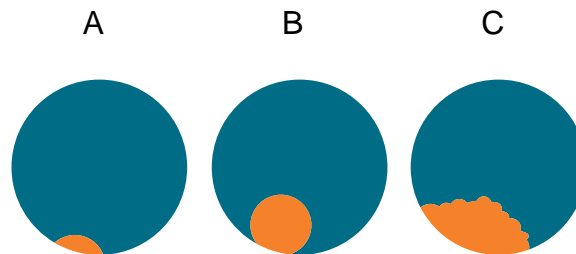
Bowel Polyps

Bowel Polyps

Most polyps (90%) are called ADENOMA's by the medical profession. They are very common (occurring in 15-20% of the population) and most of these are NOT cancerous.

What is a polyp?

A polyp is a protrusion or bump on the lining of the bowel (the mucosa) caused by an abnormal production of cells. It may be a tiny raised area (A); it may look like a small or larger grape (B) or take the form of many tiny projections clustered together (C). (Sometimes this last type is known as a CARPET or SESSILE polyp).



Polyps are important as, if they are not removed, they may eventually become a cancer in the colon (large bowel) or rectum (back passage), although this takes many years to develop.

Symptoms of polyps

Most people are unaware of having polyps as they produce no symptoms and they are often an incidental finding. Some polyps can, however, produce a small amount of bleeding or an excess production of mucus (slime) with bowel motions. Also an alteration in bowel habit may occur and very large polyps may lead to a blockage in the bowel but this is extremely unusual.

Polyps are usually found as a result of bowel investigations - such as a sigmoidoscopy or barium enema. If they are found a colonoscopy is required to view the whole of the large bowel.

Treatments for polyps

There are several methods for doing this but the most common is by:

- 1 SNARING the polyp whilst you have a colonoscopy. Snaring is like cutting the polyp off with a cheese wire and is painless.

- 2 HOT BIOPSYING removes the polyp by touching it with an electric probe. This is also painless.
- 3 An operation to remove part of the bowel if the polyp has some cell changes or is large, but this is unusual.

After removal of the polyp/s they are sent to specialist doctors in a laboratory who tells your consultant a) if the polyp has been completely removed, b) if there is any risk of it re-growing and c) if there is any cancerous change in the polyp. If there is cancerous change in the polyp you may or may not require further treatment depending on the degree and extent of change. Your specialist will be able to advise you on this matter.

Follow-up after polyp removal varies but some people will require further colonoscopies because polyps can recur. Some bowel polyps run in families. This is uncommon but if this condition is diagnosed colonoscopy checks will be at regular intervals.



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Review date: May 2014