

Other treatments or procedures which may be performed at the time of a cystoscopy

Urethral dilatation

A urethral dilatation involves slight stretching of the urethra via the insertion of instruments of increasing size is done for a narrowed urethra.

Ureteric stent removal

A ureteric stent removal involves a grasping instrument being inserted into the bladder via the cystoscope which then takes hold of the stent (which has usually been left in place following surgery) and pulls it out.

Results of your cystoscopy

In most cases, your doctor will be able to discuss the results of your cystoscopy right after your procedure. your urologist will recommend a treatment plan for you and any further necessary tests

After you have had cystoscopy, report to the Emergency Department at Al Wakra Hospital if:

Pain or bleeding is severe.

Any pain or bleeding lasts longer than two days.

You develop symptoms of infection, such as a fever.

You are unable to pass urine

Alternatives to a flexible cystoscopy

1. Certain x-rays, urine tests and external examinations may provide some idea of what is causing urinary tract symptoms. However, they are not as effective as a flexible cystoscopy, which is a very direct way of seeing the problem in a single procedure
2. A rigid cystoscopy or urethroscopy is an operation using a larger camera, performed under general anesthetic which means you are asleep throughout the procedure. Most abnormalities found can be dealt with during the same operation.

Your cystoscopy appointment has been scheduled for:

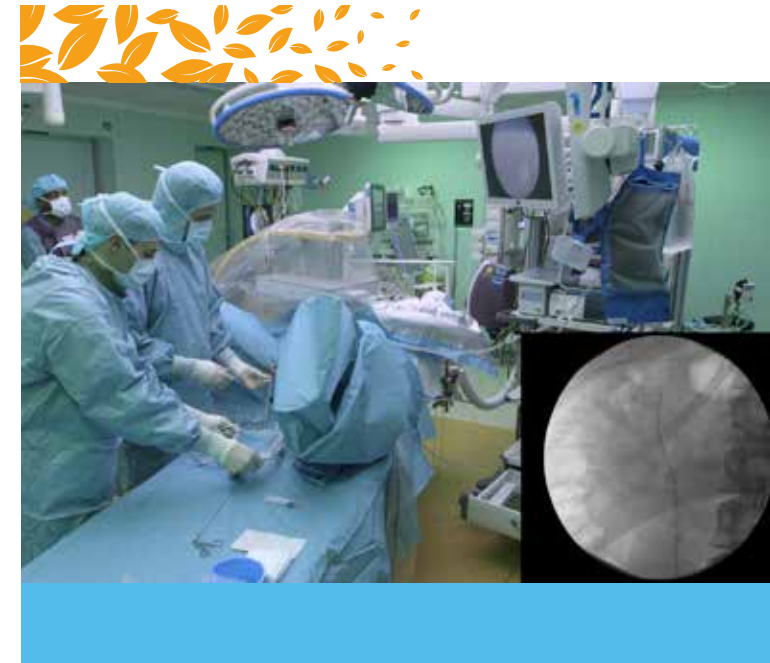
Day: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Location: _____

Patient Education for Flexible Cystoscopy



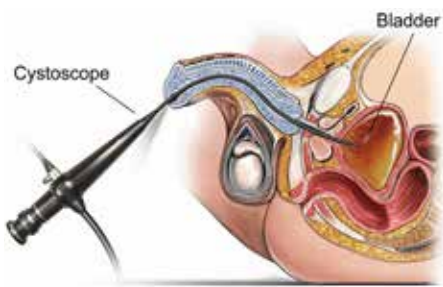
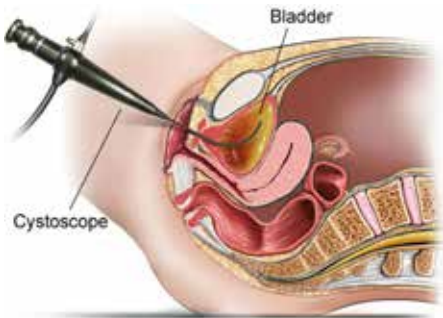
مستشفى الوكرة
Al Wakra Hospital

عضو في مؤسسة حمد الطبية
A Member of Hamad Medical Corporation



What is a flexible cystoscopy?

A flexible cystoscopy involves a telescopic examination of the bladder and urethra.



How I prepare for it?

A prior negative urine culture is confirmed before your appointment. No special preparation is required. You can eat and drink as normal on the day of the cystoscopy. You simply turn up for your appointment, have your cystoscopy and then leave the clinic on your own. You may drive home after the procedure. There is no need to rest afterwards.

Why A Cystoscopy Is Performed

- | Gross hematuria i.e. –blood in the urine that you can see
- | Microscopic hematuria i.e. blood in the urine that is seen only under a microscope
- | Lower urinary tract symptoms such as slow flow or frequency
- | Urinary retention
- | Bladder cancer
- | Bladder stones
- | Recurrent urinary tract infections
- | Burning or discomfort with urination

How is a flexible cystoscopy performed?

Local anesthetic lubricating jelly will be used to insert the cystoscope. It is unlikely you will feel severe pain but you may feel discomfort as the cystoscope is passed along the urethra. A flexible tube containing a tiny telescopic camera and light source will be

inserted through your urethra (from where you pass urine) and into your bladder. Your bladder will be filled with sterile fluid so that it is possible to inspect the whole lining of the bladder. The procedure will only take a few minutes.

Are there any risks involved?

- | You may feel some discomfort during the procedure, but it should not be painful.
- | Bleeding – It is usual to see blood when you pass urine, but this should subside within 2 days.
- | Pain passing urine – You may mild burning sensation when you pass urine for about 1 to 2 days. Drinking extra fluids should help to reduce this.
- | Frequency and urgency – You may feel an urgent need to pass urine after the procedure, which is normal and is due to irritation from the insertion of the cystoscope.
- | Infection – It is normal to have some discomfort on passing urine immediately after the procedure. If this lasts for more than 1 to 2 days or if you feel feverish and/or generally unwell, you may have an infection requiring antibiotics.
- | Injury to the urethra – very rarely a stricture (narrowing) may occur due to the formation of scar tissue within the urethra
- | Further investigation, treatment or surgery may be required if an abnormality is found when looking inside the bladder.