

# 11. OESOPHAGOGASTRO-DUODENOSCOPY

## INTRODUCTION

Oesophagogastroduodenoscopy (OGD) is the commonest procedure in the gastroenterologist's repertoire and in this sample 44% (809/1,818) of patients underwent an OGD. Of these, 65% (524/809) of patients had suffered an upper gastrointestinal (GI) haemorrhage. Upper GI haemorrhage is a condition that accounts for between 1 - 4% of all emergency admissions, and 11% of patients admitted with upper GI haemorrhage will die<sup>1</sup>. Inflammation and ulceration are responsible for the majority of cases and only 5 - 10% are due to oesophageal varices<sup>1</sup>. This chapter will focus mainly on patients with upper GI haemorrhage. Guidelines for the management of variceal and non-variceal upper GI haemorrhage have been produced by the British Society of Gastroenterology (BSG)<sup>2,3</sup>.