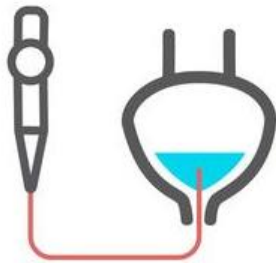




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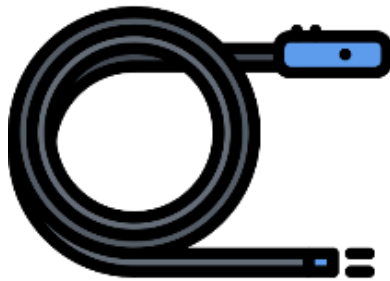
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# Cystoscopy



## What is a cystoscopy?

It is a procedure enables the physician to examine the lower urinary tract and the cavity of the urinary bladder with an instrument called a cystoscopy (a hollow tube).



## When to use cystoscopy?

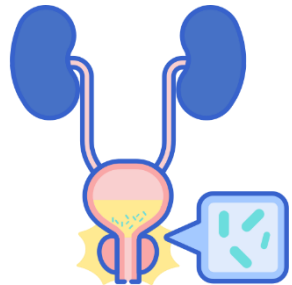
### To diagnose:

- In case of stones, tumors, or polyps in the bladder.
- For taking a urine sample from the kidney.
- To check the bladder lining and the prostate gland.
- For a biopsy by taking a sample from the bladder tissue to ensure the diagnosis of a tumor, if any
- For removal of urethra obstruction (whether it is a narrowing of the urethra, an enlarged prostate, or stones).



## To treat:

- Removal of bladder tumors.
- Removal of obstruction in the urethra (whether it is a narrowing of the urethra, an enlarged prostate, or stones)
- Bladder bleeding treatment.



## Guidelines before the operation:

- Follow your doctor instruction.



- If the anesthesia is general, the patient should abstain himself from eating and drinking for 8-12 hours before the operation.



- The physician should take a sample from the patient urine to make sure there are no inflammations. In case of inflammation antibiotics will be given to the patient and the operation will be delayed till the patient recovers



- The patient should abstain from drinking coffee and tea



## During the operation:



The doctor inserts a cystoscopy through the opening of the urethra, then inserts a quantity of water into the bladder, and the passage expands.

- If the anesthesia is general, the patient does not feel anything, as the body's muscles relax, so he does not feel pain.
- If the anesthesia is local, the passage is numbed and the patient remains awake, and the patient may feel:

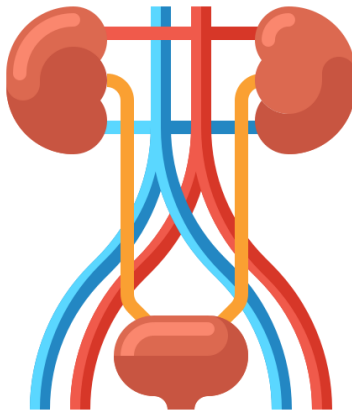
- Cold when filling the bladder with water or when the endoscope is inserted and removed.



- Pinching or stinging when a tissue sample is taken.

## The urologist will get acquainted with problem which may be:

- Problems with bladder muscles.
- Relaxation of the bladder wall.
- Tumors.
- Inflammations.
- A blockage in the urethra.



## After the operation:

- Your doctor will prescribe medication to relieve pain and check your vital signs (blood pressure, pulse, and breathing).



When you go home after the operation, the following symptoms are normal for several day:



- Urination frequently and a burning sensation when urinating.
- Blood or blood strings in the urine.
- Swelling and difficulty when you pass water.
- It is normal for the blood to be pink for a few days after the operation.





## Scientific Review

The content of this booklet has been reviewed by the consultants of the  
Urology Department at King Fahd University Hospital

## Health Awareness Unit

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