

LAXATIVE

How is the Dr. Deppe EndoStar-Lavage-drinking solution prepared?

The content of 2 pouches result each time in 1 litre ready-to-use drinking solution. Do never change the prescribed dosage of 2 pouches per litre!



1. Empty the content of 2 pouches in a jar or a bottle.



2. Add ½ litre of lukewarm tap water and let it dissolve.



3. Add another ½ litre cold tap water.

4. The solution can then be cooled in the fridge, because cooled it tastes best. Use the ready-to-use solution within 48 hours

Lavage



Irrigation of the bowel

EndoStar[®]-Lavage



for the cleandown of the bowel
before colonoscopy



Quality from Germany

**1 pouch contains 54,93 g powder
for the preparation of one solution for taking in**

Ingredients:

1 pouch contains as active substances:

Macrogol 3350	52,500 g
Sodium Chloride	1,402 g
Sodium Hydrogencarbonate	0,714 g
Potassium Chloride	0,186 g
Other ingredients: Saccharine Sodium, aroma	

Application:

The content of two pouches is dissolved in 500 ml (1/2 litre) lukewarm tap water and afterwards filled up with tap water up to 1 litre.

For a complete irrigation of the bowel circa 4 hours before the colonoscopy 3 - 4 litres (corresponding to 6 - 8 pouches) must be drunk.

The solution should be drunk in portions, circa 250 ml (about 1 drinking glass) every 10 minutes, until the total quantity is used up or until the rectal effluence is clear.

Keep out of the reach of children.



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Information

For the early detection of bowel cancer

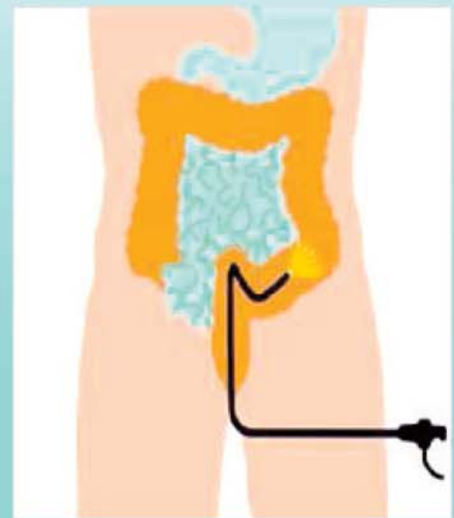
Bowel cancer is the second most frequent kind of cancer in the western industrialized countries. In Germany every year approximately 57.000 new persons develop bowel cancer; circa 30.000 persons die from the consequences of it. But the diagnosis bowel cancer is avoidable. For the bowel carcinomas develop almost always from polyps, which – if detected in time- can be eliminated without problem. Even if cancer tumours have already originated and if they are still at an early stage, they are curable. Therefore the realization of early detection examinations of bowel cancer is of utmost importance.

When is a colonoscopy recommendable?

With discomforts which are indicative of a bowel disease and for the fine tissue security of the diagnosis, but also in the framework of preliminary and follow-up examinations, of devolution observations and therapy controls, as well as with the detection of not visible blood in the stool. The risk to fall sick with bowel cancer increases significantly after the age of 45 and about three quarters of all new illnesses are detected with people above the age of 60. Therefore all health insured people above the age of 55 can make a free of charge colonoscopy.

People with an increased risk of bowel cancer are:

- persons who suffer from a long term inflammation of the large intestine's mucous membrane (Cilitis ulcerosa) (Colitis ulcerosa)
- persons who have bowel polyps
- people in whose family bowel cancer already occurred
- patients with other kinds of cancer illnesses
- people who eat fat-laden, protein rich and with few fibre
- elder people



Procedure of the examination

The best way to detect changes in the bowel area is by a colonoscopy. The colonoscopy is an examination which can be carried out outpatient respectively in the doctor's practice. Special conditions can also give cause for in-patient treatment. The examination can be performed with or without the giving of medication (pain killer). Special pain sensitivity or difficult examination conditions (e.g. adhesions, narrow bows and loops) can medication make necessary immediately before or during the examination.

After a short recovering phase, whose length can be different, the patient can go home. If unexpected complaints arise or if the elimination of a plant (polyp) is carried out, a short subsequent in-patient observation can be necessary. If after the examination pains occur in the abdomen area or if blood effluences take place after the elimination of polyps, the treating doctor has immediately to be consulted.

The colonoscopy



The examination is carried out by introducing carefully a flexible tube (colonoscope) through the bowel exit. Thanks to tiny cameras and light sources the doctor can get an insight into the entire colon and detect even preliminary stages of cancer like polyps. If this is the case and if the polyps show a diameter of less than five millimetres they can be immediately removed by a forceps or an electronic loop, which can also be introduced through the conducting tube of the colonoscope. Like this the examination becomes at the same time a treatment. If a really



if a malign alteration is detected an operation and a subsequent treatment by rays or chemo-therapy will be necessary. But if no alterations of the mucous membrane of the colon were detected by the colonoscopy, the probability that a malign tumour will develop during the next ten years is very small however.

My contribution to the cleaning of the bowel

The reliability of the diagnosis as well as a complete examination of the bowel under optimal conditions requires that the bowel is clean, a condition to that the patient can essentially contribute through a careful preparation.

For the preparation of the colonoscopy it is necessary to eat only a little during the two preceding days (only easily digestible food and no whole-grain products, grapes, nuts, cereals, tomatoes, poppy seed, kiwi, pulses, beans, lentils and peas) and to stay with empty stomach the day before. However, one should drink a lot, (clear beverages, tea) in order to rinse the bowel.

The precondition - a clean bowel

In order to make use of the unique advantages of this examination for the objective evidence or exclusion of diseases a clean and free of stool bowel is needed, which means an intensive cleaning of the bowel is necessary. **Dr. Deppe Endo Star - Lavage** is a mixture of different salts with Macrogol for the preparation of an isotonic solution which is drunk with the purpose of an intensive cleaning of the entire bowel. The taking is alleviated through a pleasant aroma (orange-citron-aroma). The solution is sugar-free. During the cleaning of the bowel practically no absorption or no loss of salt is taking place so that the water- und electrolyte-balance remain virtually unchanged. Thanks to the commensurate combination of macrogol and electrolytes (salts) and contrary to other bowel irrigations there is no danger of loss of water or electrolytes. This is especially important for the application with older people.

Which are the ingredients of Dr. Deppe Endo Star Lavage?

One pouch of Dr. Deppe Endo Star Lavage contains:
 54,93g powder for the preparation of a solution to be taken in
 Composition: Macrogol 3350 52,500 g
 Sodium Chloride 1,402 g
 Sodium Hydrogencarbonate 0,714 g
 Potassium Chloride 0,186 g
 Other ingredients:
 Saccharine-Sodium, Aroma