What happens during the EVG test?

- The procedure takes 30 minutes, with 10-20 minutes needed to prepare you for the test. It requires no special preparation or any anesthesia.
- Electrodes are placed on the skin (shaving at the specific electrode points may be required) and will remain in place for the duration of the study.
- Throughout the test, you will be asked to remain in a reclining position. Loose-fitting clothing should be worn, and during the test your clothing may be adjusted lower down on your hips and/or above your lower ribs.
- You must use the bathroom prior to the start of the test as you cannot move once the test begins. If you feel cold or too warm, you may request a blanket or a change in the temperature of the room. We would want you to remain comfortable during this period of time.
- Initially a baseline trace of your gastrointestinal electrical signals is then taken for the first 10-15 minutes for comparison purposes.
- A water load satiety test is performed. You will be asked to drink a glass of water during a five minute period of time until you feel full. If this occurs in less than five minutes, then you may stop at that time.
- The gastrointestinal electrical signals are then recorded over the next 30 minutes, after which the electrodes are then removed and the test is over.

- Non-Invasive
- 30 Minute Test
- Instant Results
- Highly Accurate

Before the test

2 DAYS	No opoid medications
3 DAYS	No nausea or spasmodic medication
8 HOURS	Small sips of water only
2 HOURS	Nothing by mouth
NO TEST DURING MENSTRUATION	

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NHS WESTCLIFFE HEALTH INNOVATIONS

endosure TEST

Patient Information

What is an Endosure Test?

The Endosure test is a diagnostic tool that uses findings that come from an EVG or electroviscerogram. It is a simple non-invasive, painless procedure similar to an electrocardiogram/EKG. The electrocardiogram measures the electrical activity of your heart while the electroviscerogram measures the electrical activity of your stomach and intestinal tract. EVG is used to help diagnose disorders which effect the contraction of the small intestine. These contractions are very irregular with high frequency gastrointestinal electric signals, which correlates with the presence of endometriosis.

Are there any risks associated with this test?

There are no risks associated with this test. There are no components that are used during the test equipment that are harmful. Please alert the technician or the person performing your test if you have any allergies to adhesives.

Can I do the test during my menstrual period?

No. To ensure accurate results, you should schedule your Endosure test outside of your menstrual period.

Is there any pain associated with this test?

There is no pain associated with this test. The test is completely non-invasive. In fact there are no needles, or the need to obtain samples of your blood or tissues. There are no medications required nor anaesthesia or sedation.

What preparation is required for this test?

3 days before the test : No nausea or spasmodic medication*
2 days before the test : No opioid medications*
8 hours before the test: Nothing by mouth

Nothing should be eaten after midnight the day before the test. Small sips of water can be taken until 2-hours before the test.

Can I take my medicine before an Electroviscerogram?

Take critical medicines, such as those for your heart, blood pressure, breathing, or seizures, with sips of water on the morning of the test.

endosure TEST

How will I get my results?

While the results are available immediately, they need to be processed and released by your ordering physician. Your physician will contact you with the results.

*** Medications that can effect this test:**
Prokinetic medications such as Reglan (metoclopramide), Zelnorm (tegaserod), erythromycin, Motilium (domperidone,) Bethanechol and antispasmodic medications such as Bentyl (dicyclomine), Donnatal, Levsin (hyocyamine), or Robinul should be discontinued 3 days prior to the test. Pain medications can also slow down the intestine and can affect this test.

These medications include: Pain medications such as Demerol, codeine, morphine, Oxycontin, Percocet, Percodan. These medications should be stopped for two days (48 hours) prior to this test.This list is not exhaustive, if in doubt check with the clinical staff when making the appointment.