Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

PATIENT & CAREGIVER EDUCATION

How To Get Ready for Your Colonoscopy Using Sutab® Bowel Prep Kit

This information will help you get ready for your colonoscopy using a Sutab bowel prep kit. Your doctor will give you a prescription for the kit.

Follow the instructions in this resource carefully. If you have any questions, contact your doctor's office.

About your colonoscopy

A colonoscopy is an exam of the inside of your colon (large intestine). It's done by a gastroenterologist (GAS-troh-EN-teh-RAH-loh-jist). A gastroenterologist is a doctor who treats problems with digestion. A gastroenterologist is also called a GI specialist.

The GI specialist will use a colonoscope to see the inside of your colon. A colonoscope is a flexible tube with a camera on the end. The images will appear on a video monitor.

During your colonoscopy, the GI specialist can:

- Do a biopsy (take small tissue samples) to check for cancer cells.
- Remove polyps (growth of tissue).
- Take photos of the inside of your colon.

Your colon must be empty for your colonoscopy. Your GI specialist may not be able to see polyps or other problems if there's stool (poop) inside your colon. If this happens, you may need to have another colonoscopy.

You will get anesthesia before your colonoscopy starts. Anesthesia is medicine to make you sleep during your procedure.

About Sutab bowel prep

Sutab is a split-dose medicine that empties your bowels before your colonoscopy. Split-dose means the medicine comes in 2 doses.

Your Sutab kit will have 2 doses. Each dose of Sutab is 12 tablets. It will also have an empty 16-ounce container for water.

The tablets may make your abdomen (belly) swell or feel uncomfortable. You may also feel nauseous (like you're going to throw up), bloated, or cramping while you're taking the tablets. If you do, slow down or stop drinking the water. Only keep drinking the water after these feelings stop.

Call your healthcare provider if you vomit (throw up) of feel pain in your abdomen. **Feeling uncomfortable during your prep is normal, but feeling pain is not.**

What to do 1 week before your colonoscopy

Ask about your medicines

You may need to stop taking some of your usual medicines before your procedure. Or, you may need to take a different dose (amount) than usual. Talk with your healthcare provider about how to take your medicines before your procedure. Do not change how you take your medicines without talking with a healthcare provider.

This section lists some examples of medicines, but there are many others. **Make sure your care team knows all the prescription medicines, over-the-counter medicines, and dietary supplements you take.** A prescription medicine is one you can only get with a prescription from a healthcare provider. An over-the-counter medicine is one you can buy without a prescription.

It's very important to take your medicines and supplements the right way in the days before your procedure. If you don't, we may need to reschedule your procedure.

Anticoagulants (Blood thinners)

Blood thinners are medications that affect the way your blood clots. If you take a blood thinner, ask the healthcare provider who prescribed it what to do before your colonoscopy.

Here are some examples of blood thinners. There are others, so be sure your care team knows all the medicines you take. **Do not stop taking your blood thinner without talking with a member of your care team.**

- Apixaban (Eliquis®)
- Aspirin
- Celecoxib (Celebrex®)
- Cilostazol (Pletal®)
- Clopidogrel (Plavix®)
- Dabigatran (Pradaxa®)
- Dalteparin (Fragmin®)
- Dipyridamole (Persantine®)
- Edoxaban (Savaysa®)
- Enoxaparin (Lovenox®)
- Fondaparinux (Arixtra®)
- Heparin injection (shot)
- Meloxicam (Mobic®)
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®) and naproxen (Aleve®)
- Pentoxifylline (Trental®)
- Prasugrel (Effient®)
- Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®)
- Sulfasalazine (Azulfidine®, Sulfazine®)
- Ticagrelor (Brilinta®)
- Tinzaparin (Innohep®)
- Warfarin (Jantoven®, Coumadin®)

Diabetes medicines

You may take insulin or other diabetes medicines. If so, talk with your MSK healthcare provider and the healthcare provider who prescribes it. Ask them what to do before your surgery or procedure. You may need to stop taking the medicine or take a different dose (amount) than usual. You may also need to follow different eating and drinking instructions before your surgery or procedure. Follow your healthcare provider's instructions.

Your care team will check your blood sugar levels during your surgery or procedure.

Here are some examples of diabetes medicines. There are others, so be sure your care team knows all the medicines you take.

- Insulin.
- Metformin, such as Glucophage® and Glumetza®.
- Medicine that contains metformin, such as Janumet®.
- SGLT-2 inhibitors, such as canagliflozin (Invokana®), dapagliflozin (Farxiga®), empagliflozin (Jardiance®), ertugliflozin (Steglatro®), bexagliflozin (Brenzavvy®), and sotagliflozin (Inpefa®).
- GLP-1 receptor agonists. Read the section "GLP-1 medicines for weight loss" for examples of GLP-1 medicines.

GLP-1 medicines for weight loss

It's important to tell your healthcare provider if you take a GLP-1 medicine. You must follow special eating and drinking instructions before your surgery or procedure. **It is very important to follow these instructions if you have taken a GLP-1 medicine at any time in the last 30 days. If you do not follow them, your surgery or procedure may be delayed or canceled.**

- **Start following a clear liquid diet at 6 a.m. the day before your surgery or procedure.** Do not eat any solid food. Read *Clear Liquid Diet* (www.mskcc.org/pe/clear-liquid-diet) to learn more.
- **Stop drinking 8 hours before your arrival time.** Do not eat or drink anything after this time, including clear liquids. You can have small sips of water with your medicines.

To learn more, read *Eating and Drinking Before Your Surgery or Procedure When Taking GLP-1 Medicines* (www.mskcc.org/pe/eat-drink-glp1).

Here are some examples of GLP-1 medicines. There are others, so be sure your care team knows all the medicines you take. Sometimes, these are prescribed to help manage diabetes or other conditions. Other times, they're prescribed for weight loss.

• Semaglutide (Wegovy®, Ozempic®, Rybelsus®) • Dulaglutide (Trulicity®)	• Tirzepatide (Zepbound®, Mounjaro®) • Liraglutide (Saxenda®, Victoza®)

Get clearance letters from your doctor, if needed

You may need to get clearance letters before your colonoscopy. A clearance letter is a letter that says you can safely have the procedure. Your MSK doctor's office must have your clearance letter at least 1 day before your colonoscopy.

Clearance letter for an automatic implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (AICD)

Tell your MSK healthcare provider if you have an AICD. If you do, you will need a clearance letter from your cardiologist (heart doctor).

Clearance letter for other symptoms

You'll need a clearance letter from your doctor if you have had any of these during the last 6 weeks:

- Chest pain.
- Trouble breathing that's new or has gotten worse.
- Fainting.

Arrange for someone to take you home

You must have a responsible care partner take you home after your procedure. A responsible care partner is someone who can help you get home safely. They should be able to contact your care team if they have any concerns. Make sure to plan this before the day of your procedure.

If you don't have a responsible care partner to take you home, call one of the agencies below. They'll send someone to go home with you. There's a charge for this service, and you'll need to provide transportation. It's OK to use a taxi or car service, but you still need a responsible care partner with you.

Agencies in New York

VNS Health: 888-735-8913

Caring People: 877-227-4649

Agencies in New Jersey

Caring People: 877-227-4649

Buy supplies

You will need to buy a Sutab bowel prep kit. Your doctor will give you a prescription for this.

Clear liquids

You will also need to buy clear liquids (liquids you can see through). You'll drink these while you're following a clear liquid diet the day before your colonoscopy. Sports drinks, such as Gatorade® or Powerade®, are a good choice. They help replace electrolytes you'll lose during your bowel prep.

Read the "Clear liquid diet" table in this resource for more examples of clear liquids.

Do not buy clear liquids that are red, purple, or orange. If you have diabetes, be sure to get sugar-free clear liquids.

Extra supplies, if needed

You'll need to buy extra supplies if you answer yes to any (1 or more) of these questions:

1. Do you tend to be constipated (have trouble pooping) or have less than 3 bowel movements a week?
2. Do you take narcotic (opioid) medications? If you're not sure, ask your healthcare provider. Opioids include:
    - Fentanyl (Duragesic®, Subsys®)
    - Morphine (DepoDur®, Duramorph®)
    - Hydrocodone (Vicodin®)
    - Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Percocet®)
3. Have you had a colonoscopy with a poor prep (stool in your colon) in the past?

If you answered yes to any of these questions, you may need to buy MiraLAX®. You can buy a box of 10 (17-gram) packets or a (119-gram) bottle of powder. If you have any questions, talk to your GI specialist.

You'll also need to buy more liquids for a full liquid diet. Read the section "What to do 2 days before your colonoscopy" for examples of what you can drink.

What to do 5 days before your colonoscopy

Stop taking iron supplements

If you take an iron supplement or multivitamin with iron, stop taking it 5 days before your procedure. Iron supplements can cause color changes in your stool. This can make it harder for your doctor to see your colon clearly.

What to do 3 days before your colonoscopy

Follow a low-fiber diet

Follow a low-fiber diet starting 3 days before your colonoscopy. During this time, do not eat:

- Raw (uncooked) fruits and vegetables.
- Whole kernel corn, including canned corn.
- Whole grains, such as oatmeal, brown rice, quinoa, or wheat bread.
- Seeds, such as poppy or sesame seeds.
- Nuts.

Talk with an endoscopy nurse

An endoscopy nurse will call you between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. 3 days before your colonoscopy. They will:

- Go over the instructions in this guide with you.
- Ask you questions about your medical history.
- Go over your medicines and tell you which ones to take the morning of your colonoscopy.

Use the space below to write down your medicines.

Tell the endoscopy nurse that your doctor has recommended Sutab prep for you.

What to do 2 days before your colonoscopy

Keep following a low-fiber diet unless you:

- Are often constipated.
- Take narcotic medications.
- Have had a colonoscopy with a poor prep in the past.

If any of those apply to you, stop following the low-fiber diet. Follow these instructions instead:

- Take 1 (17 gram) dose of MiraLAX 3 times a day:
  - One dose at breakfast.
  - One dose at lunch.
  - One dose at dinner.
- Mix 1 dose with 8 ounces of liquid each time. You can take one dose at breakfast, lunch, and dinner.
- Follow a full liquid diet. Full liquids are different from clear liquids. On a full liquid diet, you can eat and drink the following:
  - Yogurt (without any pieces of fruit).
  - Fruit juices without pulp.
  - Cream soups that have been strained so there are no vegetable pieces.
  - Nutritional supplements.
  - Ice cream and fruit ices. These must not have any pieces of fruit, nuts, fudge, or peanut butter mixed in.

What to do the day before your colonoscopy

Starting the day before your colonoscopy, do not eat anything.

Follow a clear liquid diet

Follow a clear liquid diet starting the day before your colonoscopy. A clear liquid diet includes only liquids you can see through. You can find examples in the “Clear liquid diet” table.

When you’re on a clear liquid diet:

- Do not eat any solid foods.
- Do not drink anything red, purple, or orange.
- Try to drink at least 1 (8 ounce) cup of clear liquid every hour you’re awake.
- Drink different types of clear liquids. Do not just drink water, coffee, and tea. This helps make sure you get enough calories and is an important part of your colonoscopy prep.
- If you have diabetes, drink only sugar-free clear liquids and check your blood sugar level often. Talk with your healthcare provider if you have questions.

Clear liquid diet		
	OK to have	**Do not have**
Soups	• Clear broth, bouillon, and consommé.	• Anything with pieces of food or seasoning.
Sweets	• Gelatin, such as Jell-O®. • Flavored ices. • Hard candies, such as Life Savers®, lemon drops, and peppermints.	• Anything red, purple, or orange. • All other sweets.
Drinks	• Clear fruit juices, such as lemonade, apple, white cranberry, and white grape juices. • Soda, such as ginger ale, 7UP®, Sprite®, and seltzer. • Sports drinks, such as Gatorade® and Powerade®. • Coffee or tea without milk or creamer. • Water, including carbonated (fizzy) and flavored water.	• Anything red, purple, or orange. This includes red, purple, and orange juices, sodas, and sports drinks. • Juices with pulp. • Nectars. • Smoothies or shakes. • Milk, cream, and other dairy products. • Nut milks, plant milks, non-dairy creamers, and other dairy alternatives. • Drinks with alcohol.

Note the time of your procedure

A staff member will call you after noon (12 p.m.) the day before your procedure. If your procedure is scheduled for a Monday, they'll call you on the Friday before. If you do not get a call by 7 p.m., call 212-639-5014.

The staff member will tell you what time to get to the hospital for your procedure. They'll also remind you where to go.

Write your appointment date and time below:

Date of procedure: _____

Scheduled arrival time: _____

If you need to cancel your procedure, call the GI scheduling office at 212-639-5020.

Start Sutab bowel prep

Sutab comes in 2 (12 tablet) doses. The tablets may make your abdomen (belly) swell or feel uncomfortable. You may also feel nauseous (like you're going to throw up), bloated, or cramping while you're taking the tablets. If you do, slow down or stop drinking the water. Only keep drinking the water after these feelings stop.

Call your healthcare provider if you:

- Vomit (throw up)
- Feel pain in your abdomen

Feeling uncomfortable during your prep is normal, but feeling pain is not.

When to start your Sutab bowel prep

Start taking dose 1 around 4 p.m. the day before your colonoscopy. Start at 4 p.m. no matter what time you're scheduled to arrive for your colonoscopy. Follow "Steps for taking Sutab bowel prep" at the end of this resource.

If you're scheduled to arrive for your colonoscopy before 12 p.m. (noon): Start dose 2 at 11 p.m. the night before your colonoscopy.

If you're scheduled to arrive for your colonoscopy at 12 p.m. (noon) or later, you will take dose 2 on the day of your colonoscopy.

What to do the day of your colonoscopy

If you're taking a GLP-1 medicine: Your care team will give you different instructions for eating, drinking, and finishing your bowel prep the morning of your colonoscopy. Follow their instructions.

- **Do not eat anything until after your colonoscopy.** Keep following a clear liquid diet.
- **If you're scheduled to arrive at 12 p.m. (noon) or later:** Take dose 2 the morning of your procedure. The time you start depends on when you're scheduled to arrive. **Read the "When to take each dose of Sutab bowel prep" section at the end of this resource.** It explains when to start dose 2 and when to stop drinking liquids based on your scheduled arrival time.
    - Skip this if you're scheduled to arrive before noon and already finished dose 2 the night before.
- You can keep drinking clear liquids until 4 hours before you're scheduled to arrive. **Stop drinking no later than 4 hours before you're scheduled to arrive.**

Things to remember

- Take only the medicines you were told to take the morning of your colonoscopy. Take them with a few sips of water no later than 2 hours before you arrive at the hospital.
- If you wear contact lenses, wear your glasses instead.
- Do not wear any lotion, cream, makeup, powder, perfume, or cologne.
- Remove any jewelry, including body piercings.
- Leave valuable items at home if you do not need them. This includes extra credit cards, extra cash, and jewelry.

What to bring

- Your wallet card, if you have an AICD and your card isn't already on file with the hospital.
- Your rescue inhaler (such as albuterol for asthma), if you have one.
- A case for your glasses, if you wear them.
- Your Health Care Proxy form, if you filled one out.

Where to go

Your colonoscopy will be at one of these places:

- **David H. Koch Center**
  530 E. 74th St.
  New York, NY 10021
  Take the elevator to the 8th floor.
- **Endoscopy Suite at Memorial Hospital (MSK's main hospital)**
  1275 York Ave. (between East 67th and East 68th Streets)
  New York, NY 10065
  Take the B elevator to the 2nd floor. Turn right and enter the Endoscopy/Surgical Day Hospital Suite through the glass doors.
- **MSK Monmouth**
  480 Red Hill Rd.
  Middletown, NJ 07748

Visit www.msk.org/parking for parking information and directions to all MSK locations.

What to expect when you arrive

Many staff members will ask you to say and spell your name and birth date. This is for your safety. People with the same or similar names may be having a procedure on the same day.

When it's time for your colonoscopy, you'll get a hospital gown and nonskid socks to wear.

Meet with a nurse

You'll meet with a nurse before your procedure. Tell them the dose of any medicines you took after midnight (12 a.m.) and the time you took them. Make sure to include prescription and over-the-counter medicine, patches, and creams.

Your nurse may place an intravenous (IV) line in one of your veins, usually in your arm or hand. If your nurse does not place the IV, your anesthesiologist will do it in the procedure room.

Meet with your GI specialist

You will talk with your GI specialist before your colonoscopy. They will explain the procedure and answer your questions.

Meet with an anesthesiologist

You will also meet with an anesthesiologist (A-nes-THEE-zee-AH-loh-jist). An anesthesiologist is a doctor with special training in anesthesia. They'll give you anesthesia during your procedure. They'll also:

- Review your medical history with you.
- Ask if you've had any problems with anesthesia in the past. This includes nausea (feeling like you're going to throw up) or pain.
- Talk with you about your comfort and safety during your procedure.
- Talk with you about the kind of anesthesia you'll get.
- Answer questions you have about anesthesia.

Inside the procedure room

A staff member will bring you into the procedure room when it's time for your colonoscopy. They'll attach you to equipment to monitor your heart, breathing, and blood pressure. You will also get oxygen through a thin tube that rests below your nose.

You will lay on your left side with your knees bent. You will get anesthesia through your IV, which will make you fall asleep.

Once you're asleep, your GI specialist will do your colonoscopy. This usually takes 40 to 60 minutes.

What to do after your colonoscopy

In the Post-Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU)

You will be in the PACU when you wake up after your colonoscopy. A nurse will keep track of your heart, breathing, and blood pressure. You may feel bloated and have stomach cramps after you wake up. This is normal and goes away, usually within 15 minutes, by passing gas.

The nurse will take out your IV before you leave the hospital. Your care team will tell you when it's safe to leave. You will need a responsible care partner to go with you.

At home

- You can eat all your usual foods after your colonoscopy, unless your doctor gives you other instructions.
- Do not drink alcohol for 24 hours after your colonoscopy.
- You can go back to doing your usual activities 24 hours after your colonoscopy.

If you had a biopsy, it's normal to have a small amount of bleeding from your rectum. There should not be more than a few drops of blood. The bleeding should stop within 24 hours after your procedure.

After a colonoscopy, it's normal for your bowel movements to be irregular or different from usual. This may last for up to a week after your procedure.

When to call your healthcare provider

Call your healthcare provider if:

- You have a fever of 101 °F (38.3 °C) or higher.
- You have very bad stomach pain.
- You have vomiting (throwing up).
- Your abdomen feels hard.
- You feel weak, faint, or nauseous after your colonoscopy.
- You're bleeding from your rectum for more than 24 hours.
- You're bleeding from your rectum between bowel movements.
- You have heavy bleeding from your rectum.

Contact information

If you have any questions or concerns, talk with a member of your healthcare team. You can reach them Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. After 5 p.m., during the weekend, and on holidays, call 212-639-2000. Ask for the GI specialist on call.

Steps for taking Sutab bowel prep

Follow these steps when taking each dose of Sutab bowel prep:

1. Open 1 bottle (12 tablets) of Sutab bowel prep.
2. Fill the empty water container to the fill line with 16 ounces (2 cups) of water.
3. Swallow 1 tablet with a sip of water every 1 to 2 minutes. Drink all 16 ounces of water. Finish all 12 tablets and all 16 ounces of water within 20 minutes.
4. 1 hour after you finish step 3, fill the empty water container again with 16 ounces of water. Drink all 16 ounces of water within 30 minutes.
5. 30 minutes after you finish step 4, fill the empty water container again with 16 ounces of water. Drink all 16 ounces of water within 30 minutes.

When to take each dose of Sutab bowel prep

Dose 1

Start taking dose 1 around 4 p.m. the day before your colonoscopy. Start at 4 p.m. no matter what time you're scheduled to arrive for your procedure.

Follow "Steps for taking Sutab bowel prep."

Dose 2

If you're taking a GLP-1 medicine: Your care team will give you different instructions for eating, drinking, and finishing your bowel prep the morning of your colonoscopy. Follow their instructions.

The time you start taking dose 2 of your Sutab bowel prep depends on when you're scheduled to arrive.

- **If you're scheduled to arrive before 12 p.m. (noon):** Start dose 2 at 11 p.m. the night before your colonoscopy.
- **If you're scheduled to arrive at 12 p.m. (noon) or later:** Start dose 2 the morning of your colonoscopy. The table below tells you what time to start..

Follow "Steps for taking Sutab bowel prep" above.

You must finish all 48 ounces of water at least 4 hours before your colonoscopy.

If you finish sooner, you can keep drinking clear liquids until 4 hours before you're scheduled to arrive. **Stop drinking no later than 4 hours before you're scheduled to arrive.**

This table will help you figure out when to start drinking dose 2 of your Sutab:

1. Find your scheduled arrival time in the column on the left.
2. In the same row, find when to start drinking Sutab part 2 in the middle column.
3. In the same row, find the time you need to stop drinking all liquids in the column on the right.

Scheduled arrival time	When to start taking Sutab dose 2	When to stop drinking all liquids
Before 12 p.m. (noon)	11 p.m. the night before	4 hours before your arrival time
12 p.m. (noon)	5 a.m.	8 a.m.
1 p.m.	6 a.m.	9 a.m.
2 p.m.	7 a.m.	10 a.m.
3 p.m.	8 a.m.	11a.m.
4 p.m.	9 a.m.	12 p.m. (noon)
5 p.m.	10 a.m.	1 p.m.
6 p.m.	11 a.m.	2 p.m.

If your scheduled arrival time ends in :15, :30, or :45, add that onto the hour listed in the table. For example:

- If your scheduled arrival time is 12:15 p.m.:
  - Start drinking dose 2 at 5:15 a.m.
  - Stop drinking all liquids by 8:15 a.m.
- If your scheduled arrival time is 12:30 p.m.:
  - Start drinking dose 2 at 5:30 a.m.
  - Stop drinking all liquids by 8:30 a.m.
- If your scheduled arrival time is 12:45 p.m.:
  - Start dose 2 at 5:45 a.m.
  - Stop drinking all liquids by 8:45 a.m.

For more resources, visit www.mskcc.org/pe to search our virtual library.

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