

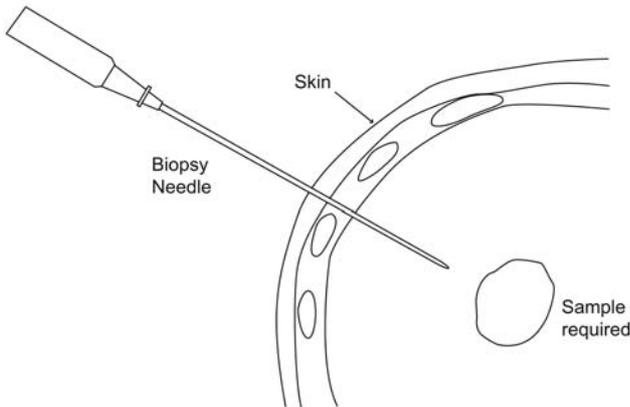


# Consent Information - Patient Copy Biopsy under Imaging

## 1. What is a Biopsy?

A biopsy (also known as a 'Core Biopsy' or a 'Fine Needle Aspiration' – FNA) is the removal of a sample of tissue, cells or fluid from the body. The sample is sent to pathology for testing.

Biopsies performed in medical imaging are done with guidance from imaging machines such as ultrasound or CT. For more information on these imaging methods and the risks involved in their use, please read the **CT or Ultrasound Patient Information Sheet** (if you do not have this information sheet please ask for one).



Biopsy - Herston Multi Media Unit, RBWH, 2009

## 2. Will there be any discomfort, is any anaesthetic needed?

This procedure will require an injection of local anaesthetic. It is used to prevent or relieve pain, but will not put you to sleep.

You should feel no more than mild discomfort. A sedative injection is *rarely* given.

## 3. What is sedation?

Sedation is the use of drugs that give you a 'sleepy-like' feeling. It makes you feel very relaxed during a procedure that may be otherwise unpleasant or painful. You may remember some or little about what has occurred during the procedure.

This procedure may only have a light sedation. You need to be able to fully co-operate at times by holding your breath when instructed by the doctor.

Sedation is generally very safe but has a risk with side effects and complications. Whilst these are usually temporary, some of them may cause long-term problems.

The risk to you will depend on:

- whether you have any other illness
- personal factors, such as whether you smoke or are overweight.

## 4. Preparation for the procedure

The medical imaging department will give you instructions on how to prepare for your procedure.

- You will be told when to have your last meal and drink. This is to make sure your stomach is empty so that if you vomit during the procedure there will be nothing to go into your lungs.
- Please tell the staff if you are or suspect you might be pregnant.
- If you take Aspirin, Warfarin, Clopidogrel (Plavix and Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin and Asasantin) or any other drug that is used to thin your blood ask your doctor/health practitioner if you should stop taking it before the procedure as it may affect your blood clotting.

*List or bring all your prescribed drugs, those drugs you buy over the counter, herbal remedies and supplements.*

- Do not drink any alcohol and stop recreational drugs 24 hours before procedure.

**If you have a drug habit please tell your doctor.**

## 5. During the procedure

A fine needle (IV cannula) may be inserted into a vein in your arm.

Pictures will be taken of the biopsy site.

The doctor will inject local anaesthetic.

Using imaging as a guide the doctor will insert the biopsy needle. The biopsy is taken and the needle removed. It is not unusual for this step to be repeated.

You must remain as still as possible. At times, you may be asked to hold your breath.

At the end of the procedure, a dressing will be applied to the puncture site.

## 6. After the procedure

The recovery time varies depending on the biopsy site and the sedation that may have been given. It varies between 30 minutes to 6 hours.

The IV cannula will be removed after you have recovered.

Staff will discuss with you what level of activity is suitable after your procedure.

## 7. What are the risks of this specific procedure?

The risks and complications with this procedure can include but are not limited to the following.

**Common risks and complications include:**

- Minor pain, bruising and/or infection from the IV cannula. This may require treatment with antibiotics.