



CT or ultrasound guided percutaneous liver biopsy as an inpatient

This leaflet tells you about the procedure “CT or ultrasound guided percutaneous liver biopsy”. We hope you find the information helpful but you should still discuss the risks and benefits of the procedure with your doctor.

What is a percutaneous liver biopsy?

This is a minimally invasive way of obtaining a tiny piece of liver using a special needle placed in the liver through a nick in the skin. The procedure is carried out under local anaesthetic – i.e. you are awake but the area will be numb.

Why do I need a liver biopsy?

Investigations have shown an abnormality in your liver but it is not always possible to determine the cause or degree of these abnormalities solely using scans or blood tests. To get a better idea of what is wrong, we need to obtain a small sample of liver tissue and examine it under a microscope.

Do make sure you understand what is involved before you sign the consent form and remember that you can change your mind about having the biopsy at any time.

Who has made this decision?

The consultant in charge of your care feels this is the best way of getting more information about your liver. Your opinion will be taken into account and if, after talking to your doctors, you do not wish to have the procedure carried out, you can decide not to have the biopsy.

Who will be performing the biopsy?

A radiologist (X-ray specialist doctor) who is trained to use ultrasound or CT to guide the biopsy needle accurately into the liver will carry out the biopsy.

Where will the biopsy take place?

In the main X-ray Department (Radiology) in Centre Block in the Royal Berkshire Hospital.

What happens before the biopsy?

Prior to your liver biopsy will need to have blood samples taken to make sure your blood clots properly and to check your blood group.

Ideally, blood-thinning medication such as Warfarin, Dabigatran, Rovaroxaban, or Clopidogrel are temporarily discontinued prior to the biopsy. This is not always possible or you may be required to take additional short acting blood thinners for a few days before.

You will be asked **not eat for 6 hours nor drink for 2 hours before the biopsy.**

Please take all you normal medication other than those above that have been stopped for the biopsy.

What happens during the liver biopsy?

You will be asked to wear a hospital gown. You will be taken to an X-ray room containing a CT or ultrasound machine. You will be asked to lie on your back on a hospital trolley with your right hand above your head.

The radiologist will scan your liver to decide the best site for the biopsy. He or she will then clean your skin with antiseptic and will inject the skin and deeper tissues with local anaesthetic. This will sting briefly before the area goes numb. The radiologist will make a small incision and insert the biopsy needle while you hold your breath. Then the CT or ultrasound will be used to guide the needle into the correct position to remove the tiny sample from your liver.

In patients who are slightly higher risk, a 'plugged liver biopsy' using a small dissolvable plug is placed in the hole the needle has been made in the liver. This reduces the chance of bleeding. In patients in whom the risk of bleeding is too high even using this technique, a 'transjugular liver biopsy' is a safer alternative. In this approach, the needle is introduced into the liver via a vein in the neck. Any bleeding that occurs is into the vein and so no blood is lost from the circulation.

How long will it take?

The whole procedure takes between 15 and 20 minutes. The biopsy itself however takes only a matter of a few seconds.

Will it hurt?

You will feel stinging as the local anaesthetic is injected. Some people also feel some momentary discomfort as the needle enters the liver. You may feel discomfort after the biopsy has been taken either in your right shoulder or in the stomach. This is fairly common (30%) and you will be offered painkillers to relieve this discomfort. Do let the nursing staff know if the discomfort does not go away.

What happens afterwards?

After the biopsy, you will be asked to lie flat for 2 hours and then remain in bed for the next 4 hours. During this period the nursing staff will take your pulse and blood pressure regularly. The biopsy result will be sent to the consultant in charge of your care – this will take a few days.

What are the risks and complications?

Percutaneous liver biopsy is a very safe procedure but some there are risks and occasional complications.

The most common complication (30%) is pain, which may take several hours to settle.

Bleeding is usually minimal and of short duration but instances of more serious bleeding do occur (approx 1 in 300) either in or around the liver, into the abdomen or gut.

If the bleeding continues then a further radiological procedure (embolization) or an operation may be needed.

The chance of bleeding causing death is approximately 1 in 10,000.

Finally...

Hopefully some of your questions should have been answered by this leaflet, but remember that this is only a starting point for discussion about your treatment with the doctors looking after you. **Make sure you are satisfied that you have received enough information about the procedure, before you sign the consent form.**

References:

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- J R Soc Med 1982 Sep; 75(9):736-41. Needle biopsy of the liver: a review. Losowsky MS.
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Contacting us

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To find out more about our Trust visit www.royalberkshire.nhs.uk

Please ask if you need this information in another language or format.

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