

Centre for Interventional Radiology and Oncology (CiRO)

The new Centre for Interventional Radiology and Oncology (CiRO) at St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton's Charlton Campus provides minimally invasive image guided treatments or procedures that offer less risk, less pain and less recovery time compared to open surgery.

CiRO at St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton delivers high quality, innovative, patient focused clinical services supported by an active research environment.

What Image Guided Lung Biopsy?

A biopsy is a procedure where a needle is inserted through the skin into the lung to take a small piece of tissue for lab testing.

Questions?

We encourage you to ask questions to your health care team at any time. Please find our contact information below to connect with us.

Contact

CiRO 905-522-1155 Extension: 35387

Maps and directions



The Centre for Interventional Radiology and Oncology is located at:
St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton's
Charlton Campus
Bishop Dowling, Level 1, D154
50 Charlton Avenue East
Hamilton, Ontario L8N 4A6

St. Joseph's
Healthcare  Hamilton

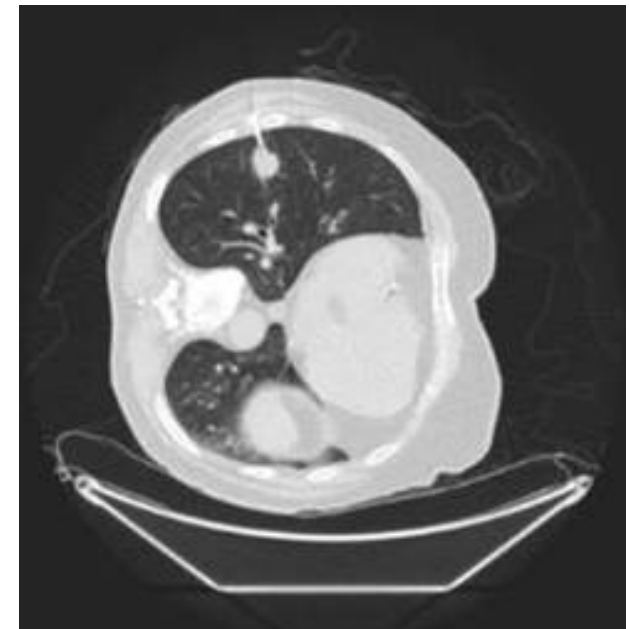
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Centre for Interventional Radiology and Oncology (CiRO)

Department of

Diagnostic Imaging

Image-guided Lung Biopsy



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How This Procedure Helps

Tests have shown that there is an abnormality in your lung. The biopsy will give your doctor more information about the cause of the abnormality. This information will be used to plan the best treatment for you. In some cases, a small metal coil will be placed in your lung in preparation for surgery.

Your Care Team

The biopsy will be done by a specially trained doctor called a radiologist, who will use x-ray imaging as a guide to do the biopsy. Biopsies can be done using x-ray imaging, ultrasound imaging or CT guidance. Our team consists of doctors, nurses and medical radiation technologists.

How To Prepare For A Lung Biopsy

- Have a light breakfast the day of the procedure
- Stop taking all anti-inflammatory and blood thinning medications 5 days before the biopsy – this medication includes:
 - Aspirin
 - Ibuprofen
 - Coumadin (check with your doctor before stopping this medication)
 - Plavix (Clopidogrel)
 - Aggrenox
 - Pradaxa/Dabigatram – stop for 48 hours
 - Apixaban/Eliquis – stop for 48 hours
 - Rivaroxaban/Xarelto – stop for 48 hours
- Please let your doctor know if you've had a previous allergic reaction to x-ray dye
- Your doctor may order a medication for you to take prior to the procedure
- If you're a diabetic, follow your normal routine

When You Arrive

- When you arrive please check in at the main xray reception, Level 0, Juravinski Tower
- You will be brought to the waiting room where a nurse will meet with you and get you ready for the procedure
- An intravenous maybe placed into your arm
- You will be asked about your medication history and list of current medications
- You will be required to change into a hospital gown for this procedure
- Your interventional radiologist will explain the procedure and answer any questions
- If you agree to the test, you will be asked to sign a consent form
- The whole procedure will take 30-45 minutes
- You can expect to be in hospital for 1-4 hours

What Will Happen During The Procedure?

You will be positioned on the CT/ x-ray table either lying on your back or stomach. Images will be taken to localize the area of the lesion or abnormality. Local anesthetic is injected to numb the skin and deeper tissues. The radiologist use x-ray guidance to insert a biopsy needle to the spot in the lungs.

After Your Biopsy

You will be recovered in the interventional radiology recovery area for upto 2 hours. An Xray of your chest will be performed before discharge to rule out air leak(Pneumothorax). Some times a chest tube has to be inserted if there is an airleak causing lung collapse.

After Care Instructions

When you are discharged ensure you have someone to take you home and stay with you for a few hours.

When you get home ensure:

- Do not lift anything heavy for the next few days, smoke, exercise or cough
- Rest in bed until the following morning
- You may remove your bandage after 24 hours
- Ensure you follow your doctor's instructions about a follow-up visit and further treatment
- If the procedure site bleeds, lay down and press firmly on the site until the bleeding stops or until until you reach the nearest emergency department.
- If you experience severe shortness of breath,chest tightness, go to the nearest emergency department.This may be due to an air leak, causing the lung to collapse.

What Are The Risks/ Complications Of A Lung Biopsy?

Haemoptysis (coughing up blood) and pneumothorax (air leak), a partial or full collapse of the lung are potential complications of a lung biopsy. In some cases, a small chest tube may need to be inserted to re-inflate the lung. Staff are fully trained to deal with any complication.