

## CT-Guided Needle Lung Biopsy

- A CT-guided needle lung biopsy uses a CT scanner to help guide the radiologist (a doctor that specializes in the use of radiation for diagnosis and treatment) to obtain when he is taking a biopsy (tissue sample) of an abnormal or suspicious area in your lung.
- This is an outpatient procedure that requires a stay of 4-6 hours.
- This biopsy will help your doctors diagnose your condition.
- The procedure takes place in the Radiology Department on the second floor of the hospital.

### Your Appointment

Your CT-guided needle lung biopsy is scheduled for \_\_\_\_\_

Please arrive at \_\_\_\_\_ (time) and go to

\_\_\_\_\_

If you have to change or cancel your appointment, please call the Thoracic Center at **716-845-3167**.

### How to Prepare for Your Procedure

#### Medications

Some over-the-counter and prescription medications can interfere with normal blood clotting and may increase the risk of bleeding. Follow the guidelines in the chart on the next page regarding when to stop taking certain medicines, vitamins, and supplements.

**It is important to follow these instructions or your surgery may be delayed or rescheduled.**

**If your doctor gives you different instructions, always follow your doctor's instructions.**

**7 days (1 week) before your procedure, stop taking:**

- aspirin and products containing aspirin
- herbal supplements
- garlic tablets
- vitamins

**5 days before your procedure, stop taking:**

- warfarin (Coumadin<sup>®</sup> or Jantoven<sup>®</sup>)
- clopidogrel (Plavix<sup>®</sup>) Note: For certain procedures, your doctor may tell you to stop this medication 7 days before surgery

**3 days before your procedure, stop taking:**

- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications (NSAIDs):
  - ibuprofen (Advil<sup>®</sup> /Motrin<sup>®</sup>)
  - naproxen (Aleve<sup>®</sup> /Anaprox<sup>®</sup>)
  - meloxicam (Mobic<sup>®</sup>)
  - oxaprozin (Daypro<sup>®</sup>)
  - sulindac (Clinoril<sup>®</sup>)
  - etodolac (Lodine<sup>®</sup>)
  - diclofenac (Voltaren<sup>®</sup>)
  - piroxicam (Feldene<sup>®</sup>)
  - diflunisal
  - ketoprofen

**1 day (24 hours) before your procedure, stop taking:**

- enoxaparin (Lovenox<sup>®</sup>)

If you take medication to treat or prevent blood clots, talk to your doctor about when, or if, you should stop before surgery.

- apixaban (Eliquis<sup>®</sup>)
- cilostazol (Pletal<sup>®</sup>)
- dabigatran (Pradaxa<sup>®</sup>)
- dalteparin (Fragmin<sup>®</sup>)
- eptifibatide (Integrilin<sup>®</sup>)
- fondaparinux (Arixtra<sup>®</sup>)
- lepirudin (Refludan<sup>®</sup>)
- prasurgel (Effient<sup>®</sup>)
- rivaroxaban (Xarelto<sup>®</sup>)
- ticagrelor (Brilinta<sup>®</sup>)
- ticlopidine (Ticlid<sup>®</sup>)
- tinzaparin (Innohep<sup>®</sup>)
- tirofiban (Aggrastat<sup>®</sup>)

**On the day of your procedure, do NOT take these medications:**

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**On the day of your procedure, DO take these medications as instructed by your doctor:**

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- You may restart your medications the day after your biopsy.
- **If you have diabetes and take insulin:** For your morning dose the day of your procedure: Take ½ dose of insulin at scheduled time. Exceptions: Lantus® and glargine.
- **Eating/Drinking: If you will be having conscious sedation\* for your procedure: Stop eating and drinking six (6) hours before your schedule procedure time.** \*Conscious sedation is medication that relaxes you and blocks pain but allows you to remain awake (though you may not remember the procedure).

### **What to Expect on the Day of Your Procedure**

- An IV (intravenous) line will be started, usually in your arm.
- You may receive IV medication to make you sleepy or help with anxiety or discomfort.
- You will have a CT scan and be on the CT scan table for approximately 1 hour.
- The identified area on your chest will be numbed with medication. Once numb, a needle will be inserted into the abnormal area to get a small piece of tissue for biopsy.

### **What You Can Expect After Your Procedure**

- You will recover in a special area on 2 West for 3-4 hours after your procedure.
- A chest x-ray will be taken after your procedure to make sure your lung has not collapsed.
- If the lung has collapsed, there is a chance you may need a small tube placed into the chest cavity to re-expand your lung.
- You may eat immediately after your biopsy as long as the x-ray does not show any difficulties. (If the lung has collapsed, eating may be delayed 2-4 hours).
- After your procedure, rest for the remainder of the day. You may have mild tenderness and swelling at the biopsy site.
- You may restart all of your medications unless otherwise directed.
- For a few days after your biopsy, avoid heavy lifting, strenuous exercise, or activity that will cause you to feel out of breath.
- Either we will give you a follow-up appointment with your lung doctor, or we will call you with the results of the biopsy and the next step in the plan of care.

### **When to Call Your Doctor**

- **Temperature of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher**
- Increased shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Chest pain
- Coughing up blood, if more than one teaspoon (about 5 milliliters)
- Heart palpitations
- Redness, heat, increased swelling, or drainage where you had the biopsy done

