



Procedure Information

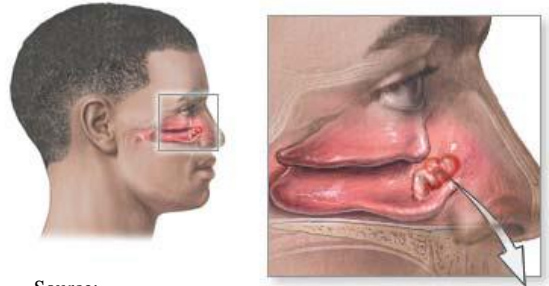
Nasal Biopsy

Introduction

Nasal Biopsy is a diagnostic procedure in which a small piece of tissue is removed from the mucosal lining of the nose. It is usually performed when abnormal lesion is observed during an examination of the nose.

Outcomes

The abnormal tissue is taken from the mucosal lining of the nose and sent to the laboratory for a pathology test.



Source:
<http://eclinicalworks.adam.com/content.aspx?productid=39&pid=1&gid=003848>

Procedures

A variety of techniques can be used for taking a nasal biopsy, depending on the individual situation.

1. A local anaesthetic is sprayed or injected into your nose.
2. A small piece of the abnormal tissue is taken from the mucosal lining of the nose by using
 - Nasal speculum: the doctor uses a metal speculum and a headlight to visualize the lesion and perform a biopsy using forceps.
 - Endoscopy: the doctor uses a rigid or flexible endoscope to visualize the suspicious area and perform a biopsy through the endoscope.
3. The tissue is sent to the laboratory for examination.

Possible Risks and Complications

1. Bleeding from the biopsy site
2. Infection

** The risks listed above are in general terms and the possibility of complications is not exhaustive. Please understand that even though all procedures are carried out with utmost professionalism and care, this does not rule out the possibility of complications from arising.

Pre-procedure Preparations

1. The procedure and possible complications will be explained by the doctor and a consent form must be signed prior to the procedure.
2. Please inform the doctor and nurse all your past medical history, previous surgical operations, current medication and any complication with drug or anaesthesia. Please inform doctor if you are taking medications that affect blood coagulation, such as Aspirin, Warfarin, Xarelto or Pradaxa, herbs and dietary supplement.

Post-procedure Instructions

1. The biopsy area may be sore for a few days. You may take the prescribed pain relievers as needed.
2. A small amount of bleeding from the biopsy site is common.
3. Avoid nose blowing and picking for a few days.
4. Immediately consult your doctor or return to hospital for professional attention in the event of persistent nasal bleeding, foul-smelling discharge from the nostrils, shivering, high fever over 38°C or 100.4°F, or any other unusual symptoms.
5. Any follow-up consultations should be attended as scheduled.

Should there be any enquiries or concerns, please consult the attending doctor.

Under the professional care of the doctor, you will gradually recover. We wish you all the best during your treatment and recovery.

If you have any questions after reading the entire leaflet, please write them down in the spaces provided in order for the doctor to further follow-up.

Compiled by Union Hospital Operating Theatre (OT) Governance Committee

The above information is for reference only, please enquire your physician for details
Our Hospital reserves the RIGHT to amend any information in this leaflet without prior notification