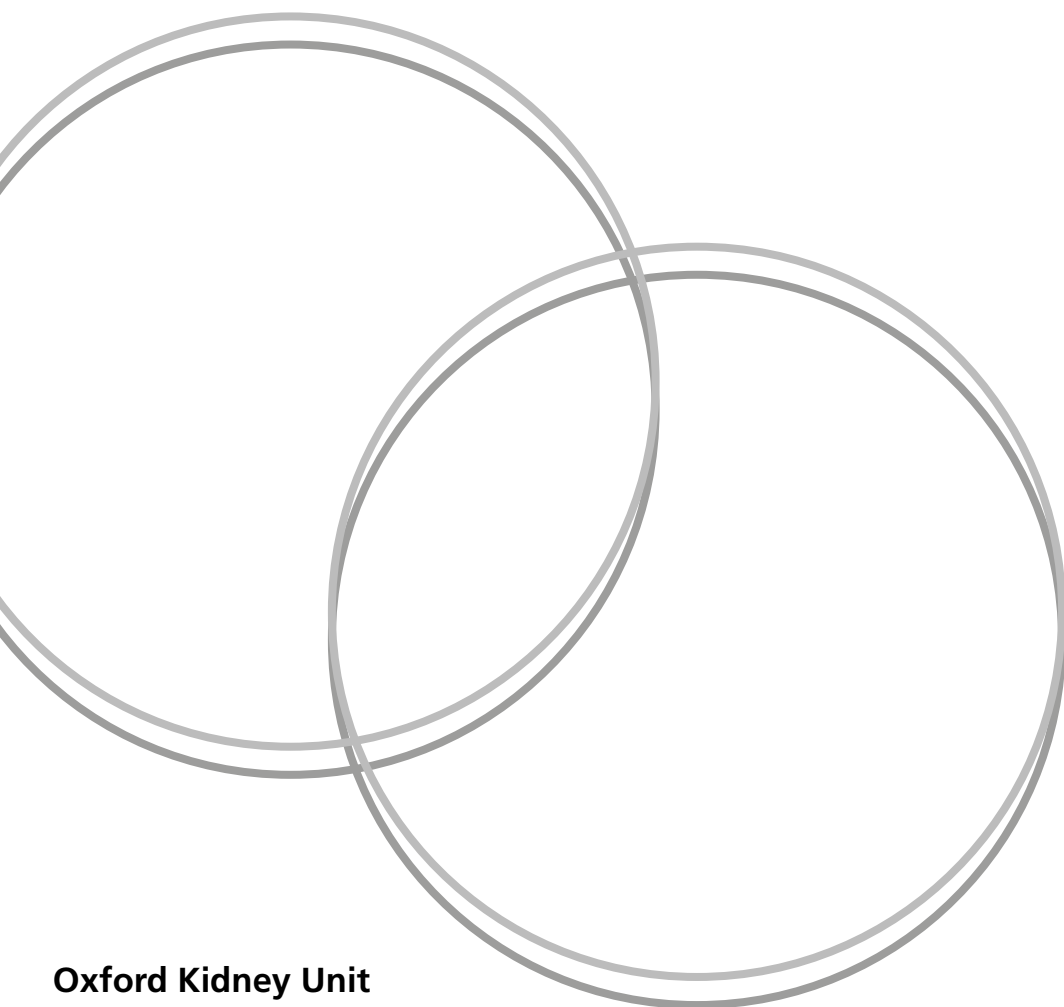


Kidney Biopsy

Information for people who need a kidney biopsy



What is a kidney biopsy?

A kidney biopsy (also known as renal biopsy) is an important procedure to take samples of kidney tissue. These are each about the size of half a matchstick. The biopsies are then examined under a microscope by a specialist pathologist.

Biopsies can be taken from your own kidney or from your transplanted kidney, if you have had a kidney transplant. Kidney diseases usually affect both kidneys so you will only need a biopsy from one.

Why do I need a kidney biopsy?

Many kidney problems can be diagnosed from your symptoms, by examining you, by testing your blood and urine and by X-rays and scans. However, sometimes a kidney biopsy is needed to find out why your kidneys are not functioning as they should.

Your kidney doctor (nephrologist) or transplant surgeon will only recommend a kidney biopsy if it is necessary to help make the correct diagnosis and plan treatment. They will tell you what is being looked for and answer any questions about the procedure. Please don't be afraid to ask any questions you may have.

Where are the kidneys?

Your own kidneys are at the back of your abdomen in front of the lowest two ribs. They are each about the size of a mango and are shaped like a broad bean. If you have a transplant kidney it will be at the front right or left side of your lower abdomen.

Is there any preparation needed before the biopsy?

If you take blood thinning medicines such as warfarin, aspirin, apixiban, or clopidogrel you should discuss this with your kidney doctor before the procedure. These medicines are usually stopped before the procedure, to reduce the chance of bleeding during and after the biopsy. Each of these medications have a different length of time they will need to stop before the procedure.

Before the biopsy you may have had a scan of your kidneys, a blood test and a check of your blood pressure. These can be done four weeks before your biopsy. **If you have not had a blood test this will delay the time of the biopsy on the day.** If you are unsure please call Renal Day Case Unit.

You can eat as usual on the day before the biopsy. Have a small breakfast on the morning of the biopsy, as you will be lying on your front during the procedure. If you are having a biopsy of your transplanted kidney you will be lying on your back, so you can eat and drink normally.

We advise you to bring an overnight bag with your toiletries, dressing gown and nightwear, in case you need to stay in hospital overnight. However, you are likely to go home the same day.

You should not drive home or go home on public transport after the biopsy. You will need to be taken home by car. This will be more comfortable for you and also quicker for you to return to the hospital if there are any complications on the journey home. If you do not have anyone to take you home please phone the Renal Day Case Unit as soon as possible, so that transport can be arranged.

Tel: **01865 225 362**

What happens on the day of the biopsy?

If you are not already in hospital, you will be admitted to the Renal Day Case Unit at the Churchill Hospital at 8.00am. If you are already in hospital, we will come to see you on your ward.

Your blood pressure will be checked and blood and urine samples will be taken. If your blood pressure is too high, or you have signs of a urine infection, we will not be able to do the biopsy. We will give you another date to come back to the Renal Day Case Unit.

You will then have a cannula (a small tube) inserted into a vein in your hand or arm.

You will be examined by a doctor to check whether the biopsy can go ahead. The doctor will explain the procedure to you and ask you to sign a consent form and change into a hospital gown.

The biopsy will be carried out in a bed on the ward, with screens or curtains for privacy. If you are having a biopsy of your own kidney you will be asked to lie on your front with some pillows under your abdomen. The doctor then will use an ultrasound machine to check exactly where your kidneys are. The ultrasound creates images on a screen when it is rolled over a cool gel on your skin. The doctor will also use the ultrasound probe during the procedure to see exactly where the biopsy should be taken from.

For a transplant kidney biopsy you will be asked to lie on your back and the ultrasound will be used over your lower abdomen.

What happens during the biopsy?

The biopsy should not hurt, but may be slightly uncomfortable. Local anaesthetic will be injected into your skin to make it go numb and then more deeply, down to the edge of your kidney. This stings a little but will quickly make your skin and the deeper area go numb. The local anaesthetic should take any pain away but you will still feel pressure.

A special biopsy needle will then be inserted through your skin and into your kidney. When the biopsy is taken you will be asked to hold your breath for a few seconds (for a transplant biopsy you will not need to hold your breath). The doctor will then remove the needle, which will contain a small kidney sample.

This is usually done twice, so two samples are taken from the same area.

The biopsy procedure takes about 30 minutes.

What happens after the biopsy?

You will need to spend 4 hours in hospital after the biopsy, 2 of these hours include lying on a bed. If there are no problems after 2 hours you can sit in a chair and start moving around the ward.

This reduces the risk of bleeding from the area of the biopsy or kidney. If you need to go to the toilet we will give you a bed pan or urine bottle during the first 2 hours. The nurse will examine your urine to check for blood and will monitor your blood pressure. You will need to pass 2 clear urine samples before you can go home. All being well, after 4 hours you should be able to go home.

A small dressing is applied to the biopsy site. This will be checked to make sure there is no bleeding.

If you have some discomfort you can take a mild painkiller such as paracetamol.

A nurse will check your blood pressure and pulse during this time (initially every 15 minutes).

What are the risks of the biopsy?

Although these do not happen often, complications can occur and it is important to be aware of them. Possible complications include:

At the time of the biopsy or within 4 hours

Common (more than 1 in 20):

- Passing blood in your urine (haematuria)
- Pain, at the site of the biopsy

Around 1 in 10 to 20 biopsies:

- Minor bleeding. Most bleeding settles on its own, but we prefer to admit you to hospital for observation.

Less common (fewer than 1 in 20):

- Significant bleeding.
- Failure to complete the procedure.

Rare (fewer than 1 in 100):

- Damage to surrounding structures or bowel.
- Collapsed lung (pneumothorax).

Early, in the days after the biopsy

Common (more than 1 in 20):

- Blood pooling somewhere in your body (haematoma)

Less common (fewer than 1 in 20):

- Inconclusive result
- further investigation or treatment needed

Rare (fewer than 1 in 100):

- Wound infection
- Failure to obtain an adequate sample. If the sample is too small to provide a reliable result we may need to repeat the biopsy at a later date.

Very rare (less than 1 in 2,500 biopsies)

- Death

Is there anything I need to know when I go home?

If you get any discomfort from the biopsy site, you should take a mild painkiller, such as paracetamol. You may need to take these for up to 5 days.

You should always avoid taking anti-inflammatory painkillers, such as ibuprofen (Nurofen or Brufen), because they may cause further damage to your kidneys.

Do not take aspirin as a painkiller for a week after the biopsy, as this can increase the risk of bleeding. If you take other blood thinning medications regularly, your kidney doctor will tell you before you leave the ward when you can restart these.

You can return to driving once you are pain-free. Avoid heavy lifting or strenuous exertion for one week, as this could cause bleeding.

You can shower and bathe as normal once you go home and can remove the plaster on your back (or abdomen) the next day.

You may need 2-5 days off work, depending on the type of work you do. A kidney doctor will discuss this with you. The kidney doctor will also write to your GP to tell them you have had a kidney biopsy. They will give you a copy of this letter before you leave the hospital.

Signs to look out for

If you notice any bright red (fresh) blood in your urine, feel any new discomfort at the biopsy site or to your kidney, or become faint after you have gone home, you should telephone the Hospital switchboard on **0300 304 7777** and ask for the **on-call renal registrar** – tell them that you have had a kidney biopsy.

If you have severe abdominal pain or cannot stand because you feel faint call 111, tell them you have had a kidney biopsy and may be bleeding. Do not delay seeking help, you will need to be seen urgently in your local hospital.

If you have any questions after you have gone home, please call the Renal Day Case Unit or the Hospital switchboard and ask to speak to the on-call renal registrar. Contact numbers are at the end of this leaflet.

When will I get the results of the biopsy?

Before you leave the hospital you will be given an outpatient appointment to see a kidney doctor. A doctor will discuss the results with you at this appointment, as well as any treatment that you may need.

Useful websites

Oxford Kidney Unit

Lots of information about the Oxford Kidney Unit for patients and carers.

Website: **www.ouh.nhs.uk/oku**

Kidney Patient Guide

Information for patients with kidney failure and those who care for them.

Website: **www.kidneypatientguide.org.uk**

Kidney Care UK

A charity which has lots of practical support and information for people with kidney disease.

Website: **www.kidneycareuk.org**

Six Counties Kidney Patients Association

The SCKPA is run for patients by patients or family members.

They offer support to people suffering from kidney disease or who are on dialysis. They work closely with the Oxford Kidney Unit and have branches in Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, and Milton Keynes, and parts of Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Berkshire.

Website: **www.sixcountieskpa.org.uk**

National Kidney Federation

A charity which has lots of practical support and information for people with kidney disease.

Website: www.kidney.org.uk

OUH Patient Portal

Health for Me

Please ask a member of the kidney team to sign you up to the patient portal.

Website: www.ouh.nhs.uk/patient-guide/patient-portal

Contacts

Renal Day Case Unit, Churchill Hospital

Tel: **01865 226 106**

8am to 6.30pm, Monday to Friday

Renal Ward, Churchill hospital

Tel: **01865 225 780**

24 hours, including weekends and bank holidays

Further information

If you would like an interpreter, please speak to the department where you are being seen.

Please also tell them if you would like this information in another format, such as:

- Easy Read
- large print
- braille
- audio
- electronic
- another language.

We have tried to make the information in this leaflet meet your needs. If it does not meet your individual needs or situation, please speak to your healthcare team. They are happy to help.

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Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

www.ouh.nhs.uk/information



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