



Liver Biopsy

What is a Liver Biopsy?

In a liver biopsy, the doctor analyzes a small piece of tissue from your liver for signs of damage or disease. A special needle is used to remove the tissue from the liver. Your doctor decides to do a liver biopsy after tests suggest that the liver does not work properly. For example, a blood test might show that your blood contains higher than normal levels of liver enzymes or too much iron or copper. Looking at liver tissue itself is the best way to determine whether the liver is healthy or what is causing it to be damaged.

What Preparation is Required for the Procedure?

Before scheduling your biopsy, the physician will take blood samples to make sure your blood clots properly. Be sure to mention any medications you take, especially those that affect blood clotting, like blood thinners such as Coumadin, aspirin or NSAIDs. One week before the procedure, you will have to stop taking aspirin, ibuprofen, and anticoagulants.

You must not eat or drink anything for 8 hours before the biopsy, and you should plan to arrive at the facility about an hour before the scheduled time of the procedure. Your physician will tell you whether to take your regular medications during the fasting period and may give you other special instructions. Please follow your doctor's instructions very carefully.

What Can I Expect During a Liver Biopsy?

Liver biopsy is considered minor surgery. For the biopsy, you will lie on a procedure table on your back with your right hand above your head. After marking the outline of your liver and injecting a local anesthetic to numb the area, the doctor will make a small incision in your right side near your rib cage, then insert the biopsy needle and retrieve a sample of liver tissue. In some cases, the physician may use an ultrasound image of the liver to help guide the needle to a specific spot.

You will need to hold very still so that the doctor does not accidentally nick the lung or gallbladder, which are close to the liver. The physician will ask you to hold your breath for 5 to 10 seconds while he or she puts the needle in your liver. You may feel pressure and a dull pain. The entire procedure takes about 20 minutes.

Two other methods of liver biopsy are also available. For a laparoscopic biopsy, the physician inserts a special tube called a laparoscope through an incision in the abdomen. The laparoscope sends images of the liver to a monitor. The physician watches the monitor and uses instruments in the laparoscope to remove tissue samples from one or more parts of the liver. The doctor will use this type of biopsy when they

need tissue samples from specific parts of the liver. Transvenous biopsy involves inserting a tube called a catheter into a vein in the neck and guiding it to the liver. The physician puts a biopsy needle into the catheter and then into the liver. Doctors use this procedure when patients have blood-clotting problems or fluid in the abdomen.

What Happens After a Liver Biopsy?

After the biopsy, the doctor will put a bandage over the incision and have you lie on your right side, pressed against a towel, for 1 to 2 hours. The nurse will monitor your vital signs and level of pain.

You will need to arrange for someone to take you home after the procedure since you will not be allowed to drive. You must go directly home and remain in bed (except to use the bathroom) for 8 to 12 hours, depending on your physician's instructions. Also, avoid exertion for the next week so that the incision and liver can heal. You can expect a little soreness at the incision site and possibly some pain in your right shoulder. This pain is caused by irritation of the diaphragm muscle (the pain usually radiates to the shoulder) and should disappear within a few hours or days. Your physician may recommend that you take Tylenol for pain, but you must not take aspirin or ibuprofen for the first week after surgery. These medicines decrease blood clotting, which is crucial for healing.

What are Possible Complications of a Liver Biopsy?

Like any surgery, liver biopsy does have some risks, such as puncture of the lung or gallbladder, infection, bleeding, and pain, but these complications are rare. Risks vary, depending on why the procedure is performed, what is found during the test and whether a patient has a major medical problem. Your doctor will discuss your likelihood of complications before you undergo the procedure.

Important Information: The information included on this sheet is intended only to provide general guidance and not as a definitive basis for diagnosis or treatment in any instance. It is extremely important that you consult a physician about your specific condition.

