
Editorial

Kidney biopsy

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INTRODUCTION

A kidney biopsy is a procedure to remove small piece of kidney tissue that can be examined under a microscope for signs of damage or disease. Kidney biopsy also called as renal biopsy to diagnose a suspected kidney problem. The biopsy sample is taken in two ways: Percutaneous (through the skin) biopsy: a needle placed through the skin that lies over kidney and guided to the right place in the kidney, usually with help of the ultrasound. Open biopsy: the sample of kidney is taken by directly from the kidney during surgery. Then the kidney sample is sent to a pathology lab to check for any signs of disease. He or she will check for any signs of the disease [1].

Some kidney problems can vary often to found with blood and urine tests, a sonogram and a physical exam rather than a biopsy. But in some patients having certain types of kidney disease, and those with a kidney transplant which is not really working well, a correct diagnosis can be only be made up with a kidney biopsy. The possible risks of kidney biopsy are basically very small, but they should be must discussed with healthcare professional. As in other medical and surgical procedures and certain complications may happen even though every effort is taken to be preventing them. A blood transfusion may need if serious bleeding occurs. Rarely, surgery may need to fix a blood vessel that is damaged during the procedure. A kidney biopsy is done in a hospital. It may take a overnight stay needed to watch for any problems. Patients may be awake with only light sedation, or asleep under general anesthesia. During needle biopsy, a long, thin needle is inserted through the skin and into the suspicious area. Cells are mostly removed and analyzed to see if they are cancerous. During a needle biopsy doctor uses a special needle to extract cells from a suspicious area. This is the basic process of biopsy. The kidney is mostly found using a sonogram, x-ray images, or it may both. Sometimes, an injection of dye into the veins needed to help the doctor find the kidney and important blood vessels and Once the biopsy site is found, the skin is marked, and cleaned where the biopsy needle will be inserted. Then it will receive a local anesthetic to numb the area where the biopsy needle enters. It better to take a deep breath and hold it as the doctor puts in the needle. When the needle pushes through the skin to the kidney, it feels a "pop" or pressure. It is important to stay still and to hold breath (about 45 seconds or less). Sometimes two needle passes are needed to get enough of the kidney sample for diagnosis. When enough is taken, the needle is removed and a bandage is placed over the needle puncture site. The entire procedure, from start to finish, usually lasts about one hour. Sometimes the process may take longer than an hour. Some of patients should not have percutaneous biopsy

Because they have a history of bleeding problems. For these patients, an open operation may do where the surgeon can actually see the kidney to get a good sample to study [2-3].

After the test it needs to take rest in bed for 12 to 24 hours after the biopsy, as suggested by doctor. Staying on bed helps to heal the site where the kidney sample was taken and lessen the chance of bleeding. The blood pressure and pulse are checked often to look for any signs of bleeding inside the body, or other problems Blood tests also done. If the blood tests, blood pressure and pulse are stable then patients should be allowed to leave the hospital the next day. After the kidney sample is taken, it sent to specially trained pathologists who will read and interpret the kidney biopsy. It often takes three to five days to get the full biopsy results. In some cases, it may have a partial or full report within 24 hours or less. A kidney biopsy is a procedure that involves taking a small piece of kidney tissue for examination with a microscope. A health care provider will perform a kidney biopsy to evaluate any of the following conditions such as hematuria—blood in the urine, it can be a sign of kidney disease or other urinary problems. Albuminuria—it is a condition in which the urine has more-than-normal amounts of a protein called albumin. Albuminuria may be a sign of kidney disease and changes in kidney function, which can cause buildup of waste products in the blood [4].

CONCLUSION

Before the kidney biopsy, a person must talk with their health care provider about medical conditions and allergies they have and all medications they take. They must understand the risks of the procedure. Follow their health care providers' instructions about food and medication restrictions.

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