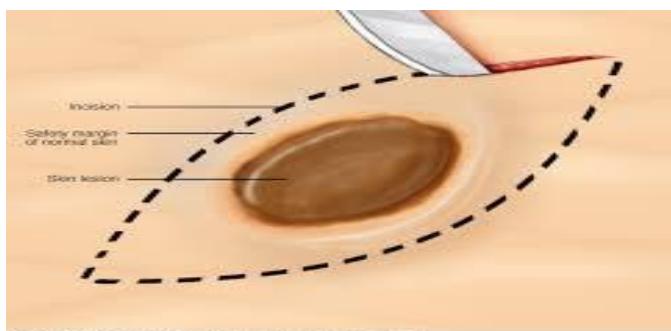


Biopsy

- **Definition:** removal and examination of apart or the whole of a lesion, there are several types of biopsy techniques. The most important is surgical biopsy.
- **Types of Biopsy:**
- 1_surgical biopsy:
- A_ **Incisional biopsy**:-it is removal of part of lesion is used to determine the diagnosis before treatment.



- B_ **Excisional biopsy**:-it is removal of the whole lesion such as mucoscle is used to confirm chemical diagnosis and it consider as treatment.



- C_ **Frozen sections**:-allows stained slide to be examined within 10 min of taken the specimen but has some limitation the tissue is sent fresh to the laboratory to be quickly frozen.



- **2_Fine Needle Aspiration biopsy(F.N.A):** to differentiate between solid and cystic lesion e.g : heamangioma which is benign tumor of blood vessels.



- **3_Thick needle core biopsy:** larger sample than F.N.A



- **4_Exfoliate cytology:** it is limited to the surface cells provide no information on deeper tissue.



- ***Indication of biopsy:***

- **1_Any lesion persists for more than 2 week.**
- **2_Any inflammatory lesion that not respond to local treatment.**
- **3_Persist hyperkeratotic changes.**
- **4_Any lesion that has the characteristic of malignancy.**

- ***Contraindication for biopsy:***

- **1-uncontrole bleeding**
- **2-uncontrole sever hypertension**
- **3-active renal infection**
- **4-skin infection at biopsy site**

- ***Technique:***
- **1_Anesthesia and incision done around the site of the lesion.**
- **2_Biopsy provide tissue lesion and 2mm around from normal tissue.**
- **3_Fix the tissue immediately in 10% formalin.**