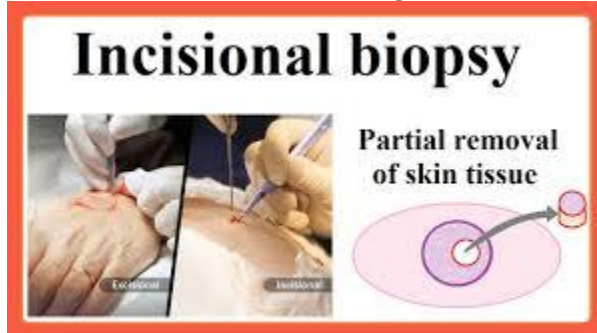
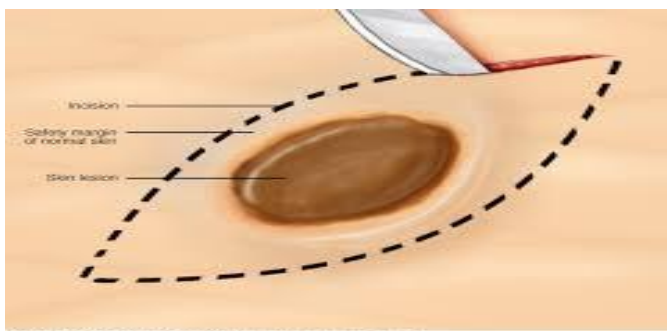


## Biopsy

- **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 : heamingioma 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-uncontroled bleeding**
- **2-uncontroled severe 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.**