



PROSTATE BIOPSY

Description of Procedure

Prostate biopsy is performed to rule out the presence of prostate cancer. It is a procedure performed in the office under local anesthesia. You will have an ultrasound probe placed into the rectum which will cause some mild discomfort. Local anesthetic will be injected near the base of the prostate. During the procedure we will measure the size of the prostate and then take several samples of tissue from your prostate using a needle biopsy device. The entire procedure takes less than 5-10 minutes to complete and is generally accompanied by some mild discomfort and pain.

Preparation

1. Do not take any aspirin, advil, naprosyn, celebrex, or any other non-steroidal anti-inflammatories for ten (10) days prior to the procedure. You may, however, take Tylenol.
2. If you are on Coumadin, or any other blood thinner like Plavix, stop the medication five (5) days prior to your biopsy (with the permission of your prescribing doctor).
3. Please continue to take any other prescribed medications. This is important, especially if you are diabetic or being treated for high blood pressure.
4. Your physician has prescribed an antibiotic to be taken for three (3) consecutive days. Begin taking the pills the day **before** the biopsy. Continue taking the antibiotic on the day of the biopsy, and for one day afterward. You will also be prescribed two (2) fleet enemas, the first to be used the night before your procedure and the second one to be used the morning of your procedure prior to reporting to the office.
5. There are **no dietary restrictions** prior to, or following, the procedure. In fact, you should probably eat a small meal prior to your procedure.

After the Procedure

You may drive home after your biopsy. In the event that you were prescribed a sedative or a narcotic pain pill, you will need a driver to accompany you, and do not take this medication until you arrive for procedure and have checked in.



Risks and Complications:

The biopsy will likely cause minor bleeding in the urine, stool, or semen. Usually the blood disappears from the urine in a day or two, from the stool in a few days, and from the ejaculate in a few weeks. You should drink more fluids than normal; to keep the urine diluted and prevent formation of clots that could potentially block the urinary stream. If you are unable to void or you pass a large amount of blood or blood clots in your urine, you should call Washington Urology or report to the Emergency Room (ER) if after normal duty hours. If you should develop a fever or chills following this procedure, this may indicate an infection and again you should contact your surgeon.

Results are available in seven (7) to ten (10) working days. If you have not heard from your doctor within two (2) weeks, please call the office at 703-506-8590 or 703-717-4200.