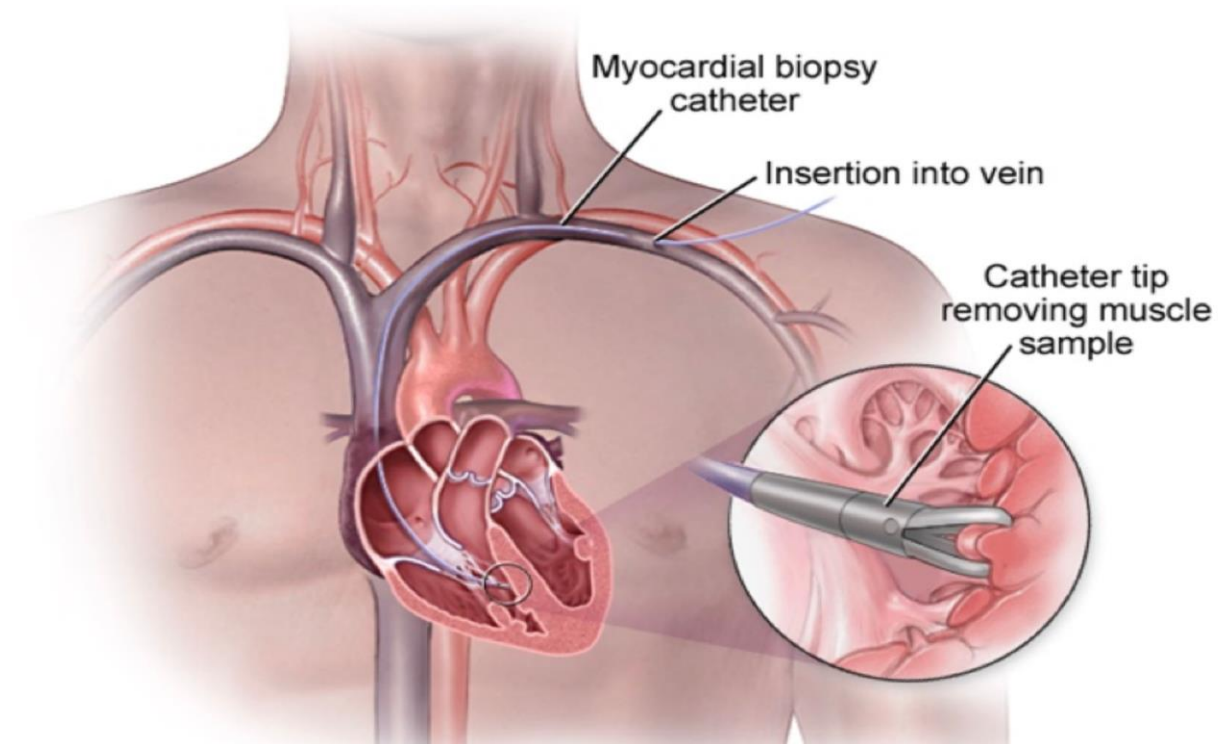


## Heart Biopsy Treatment in India

Get ready to connect with the best cardiologists across the globe on GoMedii. Learn what a cardiac biopsy really is here. A cardiac biopsy involves taking small samples of heart muscle to examine under a microscope. It is usually done to look for rejection of the new heart after a heart transplant. It is also done to diagnose the cause of newly found [heart failure](#) or to determine the cause of specific heart muscle problems where all other tests cannot make a clear diagnosis. It is usually a one-day procedure.



### About

Heart biopsy is currently the only reliable means of diagnosing cardiac rejection. It is performed at regular intervals after surgery, sometimes when rejection is suspected, and to assess the adequacy of anti-rejection therapy. In adults and older children, routine heart biopsies are performed approximately every week for the first four weeks after the operation and then with less frequency depending on your course. After six months, most patients can have routine biopsies every three months. The need for surveillance biopsies on a regular basis is uncertain.

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## Signs & Symptoms

If you have any of these problems such as:

- **Cardiomyopathy:** breakdown of the heart muscle, which can be caused by many conditions
- **Myocarditis:** inflammation of the heart muscle
- Rejection after a heart transplant

## When to seek medical attention?

People who have any doubts about the functioning of the heart can get a biopsy done. It is a general understanding of how the heart works. Therefore anyone suffering from a heart problem should undergo a biopsy procedure. Your doctor may also suggest a heart biopsy if you have any of these problems:

- ATTR (transthyretin) amyloidosis
- Cardiomyopathy, including hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- Cardiotoxicity from chemotherapy
- [Heart cancer](#)
- Heart failure
- Heart infections such as myocarditis
- Sarcoidosis

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## Which specialist must be consulted?

You have to consult with a Cardiovascular Surgeon

## Risk Factors

There are serious complications that occur in less than 1% of heart biopsies. It may include:

- Arrhythmia
- Blood clots, including pulmonary embolism, deep vein thrombosis, and stroke
- Blood vessel damage or perforation
- Collapsed lung
- Hem thorax
- Nerve damage
- Pericardial effusion
- Right bundle branch block
- Tricuspid valve regurgitation

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## DIAGNOSTIC & TESTS

- Electrocardiogram (ECG)
- Echocardiogram (Echo)
- Halter monitor
- A review of your medical history

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## Treatment Procedure

This procedure is performed in the operating room or cardiac cath lab and takes about 30 minutes. The doctor will give you a local anesthetic to numb the area around your neck. A long tube called a biotope is inserted into your heart through a small incision on the right side of the neck.

**A type of X-ray called fluoroscopy helps doctors guide the biptome through the jugular vein into the heart's right ventricular chamber. The jaws of the instrument are opened and closed, and a small piece of tissue is cut out and removed.**

**They will look for white blood cells to determine if you are experiencing rejection. Biopsy results are usually available within 24 to 48 hours. The transplant coordinator will notify you of the results as soon as possible.**

**After the biopsy, you will be asked to keep your head upright to avoid increased pressure in the jugular vein, which can cause bleeding at the site of the biopsy. After the biopsy, your neck area will be inspected for bleeding and gentle pressure will be applied. If you experience bleeding or swelling, you should notify the nurse or doctor. This is rare and can usually be easily controlled with additional gentle pressure. Shortness of breath or unusual chest pain immediately after the biopsy may be a sign of a complication and should be reported immediately. If the femoral approach is used, you will be asked to lie on your back with your leg straight for up to an hour after the procedure.**