Tissue biopsy

- The figure below shows how a tissue biopsy is performed.

- Benign and malignant tumors in various organs can be detected via tissue biopsy, in which a tissue sample is obtained from the lesion. The collected specimen is then examined grossly and histologically.

- Tissue biopsy may be performed in order to analyze abnormal findings of the esophagus, stomach, or duodenum. In some cases, even mild inflammation requires tissue biopsy for a more accurate diagnosis of cancer.

- In general, endoscopic tissue biopsy is performed for the diagnosis of cancer, inflammation, ulcer, polyp, intestinal metaplasia, Helicobacter pylori infection, and fungal infection.

- The test result will be available in 3-5 days. Treatment regimen may vary depending on the result. Please visit the center and discuss with your doctor.

- If you experience melena, hematoma, emesis, or dizziness after a tissue biopsy, please visit the Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Center or Emergency Medical Care Center immediately.

- For further inquiries, please contact: Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Center (Telephone number: 2019-2341) or Emergency Medical Care Center (Telephone number: 2019-3333)

Supplementary Fig. 2. The written educational material for endoscopic biopsy in our study (English version).