

Patient information factsheet

Having a bronchoscopy

We have given you this factsheet because you are due to have a procedure called a bronchoscopy. It explains what a bronchoscopy is and what it involves so that you know what to expect. We hope it will help to answer some of the questions you may have. If you have any further questions or concerns, please contact a member of the medical team that referred you for the bronchoscopy or call us using the details at the end of this factsheet.

What is a bronchoscopy?

A bronchoscopy is an examination of the breathing passages (airways) of your lungs. It is performed using a thin tube-like instrument that has a small camera at its tip, called a bronchoscope. The bronchoscope enables us to see inside the breathing passages of your lungs and, if needed, to take samples of mucus (phlegm) or tissue from inside your lungs.

A bronchoscopy is usually carried out as a day case procedure, which means that you can go home the same day. However, if you are travelling from the Channel Islands, you will need to stay in hospital overnight after your bronchoscopy. Please read the section 'How do I prepare for my bronchoscopy?' for more information.

Why do I need a bronchoscopy?

The doctor who referred you for a bronchoscopy will explain why you need this test.

Common reasons for carrying out a bronchoscopy include:

- **Infection** – samples from your lungs can help find the cause of infections and enable us to treat you appropriately. The bronchoscope can also be used to clear some of the mucus from your lungs.
- **Lung disease** – in some diseases in which your lungs are scarred or inflamed, samples taken from your lungs may help to determine the cause.
- **Bleeding** – if there is sometimes blood when you cough, we can look inside your breathing passages to determine where the blood is coming from.
- **Abnormal chest x-ray** – there may be a narrowing of a breathing passage or a 'spot' on your lung that your doctor wants to look at and possibly take samples.
- **Persistent cough** – samples taken during a bronchoscopy can sometimes help to determine the cause for a cough that does not respond to usual medication.
- **Noisy breathing** – a bronchoscopy can help determine if narrowing of your breathing passages or erratic movement of your vocal cords (voice box) is causing additional breathing sounds.

How do I prepare for my bronchoscopy?

Before your appointment

Contact the endoscopy unit on **023 8120 6066** as soon as you receive your appointment letter if you:

- are unable to keep your appointment
- take any medication that thins your blood (please see 'Medication' section below)
- have had a heart attack within the last six weeks
- need oxygen at least 16 hours a day
- have recently had or been exposed to tuberculosis
- have diabetes

If you are coming from the Channel Islands

You must be prepared to stay overnight in hospital and fly back the next day. This is in case there are medical issues during or after your procedure. Please contact your local liaison team in the Channel Islands to arrange travel and accommodation for you.

Please contact us to check that an overnight bed has been arranged for you.

If you are coming from the Channel Islands, please remember to:

- bring an overnight bag with you
- leave valuables at home where possible

On the day of your bronchoscopy

Eating and drinking

You must not eat or drink anything (including water) for 4 hours before your procedure.

Medication

You may continue taking your usual medication unless advised otherwise by your doctor or ourselves.

Please bring a list of all your medications, allergies and any medical conditions you have to your appointment.

Please contact the endoscopy unit on **023 8120 6066** as soon as you receive your appointment letter if you are taking:

- warfarin
- clopidogrel
- edoxaban
- rivaroxaban
- apixaban
- dabigatran

It is important that you let both us and the doctor who referred you know if you are taking any blood-thinning medications. These medications can increase your risk of bleeding during the procedure so it's essential we discuss this with you in advance.

If you are unsure about any of your medications, please speak to your doctor.

Sedation

You will need to have sedation for this procedure. Sedation helps you stay relaxed and pain-free during the procedure. A nurse will give you a sedative injection (medicine to make you drowsy) via a cannula (a small plastic tube placed in your hand or arm).

After having sedation, you must have a responsible adult to take you home and stay with you overnight. If you do not have anyone who can stay with you, you may need to stay in hospital overnight after your procedure. If this is the case, please call the endoscopy unit on **023 8120 6066** as soon as possible so that we can make arrangements for this.

For 24 hours after being sedated you must not:

• drive	• drink alcohol
• operate machinery	• sign important documents

Pre-procedure check

Before your procedure, a nurse will carry out a series of pre-procedure checks with you. Please note that glasses and/or false teeth will need to be removed before your procedure. You may also need to change into a hospital gown.

The nurse will attach a loose clip (fingerprobe) to your finger so that we can monitor the oxygen levels in your blood and your heart rate during your procedure. The nurse will also give you some oxygen through a face mask or nose tubes.

Consent

The doctor will explain what they are going to do during your procedure, and you will be given the opportunity to ask any questions you may have. If you are happy to go ahead with the procedure, we will then ask you to sign a consent form.

What will happen during the bronchoscopy?

The bronchoscopy is performed in the endoscopy unit by a specialist doctor.

We will spray a local anaesthetic (medicine that numbs a specific area of the body) into your nose and throat. This can be uncomfortable but should not be painful. The anaesthetic doesn't taste particularly pleasant and you may have a sensation of numbness or 'blocking' in the back of your throat. You may also feel as if you can't swallow, but you can - the back of your throat is just temporarily numb.

We will then give you a sedative injection, which should make you feel comfortably relaxed throughout the procedure. Once the sedative has worked, we will pass a bronchoscope (a flexible telescope about the thickness of a little finger) into your lungs through your nose or mouth. We will spray local anaesthetic through the bronchoscope to numb first the vocal cords (voice box) and then the air passages in your lungs. While your voice box and breathing passages are being numbed, you may cough. This coughing usually settles down once the local anaesthetic takes effect, but can sometimes cause you some discomfort during the procedure. If this is the case, we will give you more anaesthetic or sedation as needed.

We will then look inside your breathing passages and take samples (also known as a biopsy).

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How long will it take?

The procedure usually takes about 40 minutes.

How long will I be in hospital?

You are likely to be in hospital for a total of four hours (unless you are from the Channel Islands or we have told you otherwise).

Occasionally, people can take a longer time to recover after the procedure than expected. If this is the case, you may need to stay in hospital for observation.

What happens after the bronchoscopy?

After the procedure, a nurse will look after you. They will check your breathing rate, pulse and blood pressure. You may also need to have a chest x-ray (a quick and painless procedure used to produce images of the inside of the body). If this is necessary, we will discuss this with you in more detail.

You may cough up small amounts of blood. Please let the nurse know if you cough up more than a tablespoon of blood, have chest pains or difficulty breathing.

When you have come around from the sedation sufficiently, the nurse will offer you a drink and a small bite to eat. If you tolerate these well, you will be allowed to go home.

You will likely feel sleepy for the rest of the day and into the next morning. You may also not remember much of the procedure due to having had a sedative injection. It is also common for people to:

- have a numb throat for an hour or two
- have a mild sore throat, hoarseness, congestion and/or a cough for a couple of days
- have temporary chest discomfort (for a day or so)
- feel congestion in their chest
- cough up a small amount of blood (this should become less within a day or so)
- have a mild fever (1 in 10 chance)

All of these symptoms are normal and should settle by themselves. To ease these symptoms, you can take paracetamol or ibuprofen as needed (always remember to read the instructions included in the box).

When to seek medical attention

If after a few days you are still coughing up blood, or if you cough up a large amount of blood (more than a tablespoon) either all at once or over a period of time, contact our endoscopy unit using the details at the end of this factsheet or call NHS **111**.

If you develop discomfort in the chest or increased difficulty breathing, call NHS **111** immediately.

Are there any risks or complications?

A bronchoscopy is a safe procedure with little risk, and complications are relatively rare.

There is a small chance of infection and bleeding associated with the procedure, but every effort is made to prevent this from happening.

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Air can also sometimes leak into the space surrounding your lung during the procedure, but this is not usually a problem. If this does happen, we can usually take the air out with a needle and syringe. However, in some instances, we may need to insert a drain (a little plastic tube) inside of you, which will need to stay there for a couple of hours to drain the air out.

Is there an alternative test that I can have?

Although breathing tests, x-rays and CT scans (a test that takes detailed pictures of the inside of your body) can give some additional information about your lungs, a bronchoscopy provides the most detailed information as it enables us to look inside your breathing passages and obtain specific samples for testing.

When will I get the results?

The doctor may be able to give you some initial results on the day of your bronchoscopy, but please be aware that this is not always possible. Your results will be sent to the doctor who requested you have the bronchoscopy and they will contact you when they have received them. If you have not heard anything within a week, please contact them for an appointment.

Contact us

If you have any further questions or concerns, please contact us.

Endoscopy unit

Telephone: **023 8120 6066** (every day, 8am to 6pm)

Respiratory secretaries

Telephone: **023 8120 6257** or **023 8120 3824** (Monday to Friday, 8am to 4pm)

For any urgent queries outside of these hours, call NHS **111**.

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For help preparing for your visit, arranging an interpreter or accessing the hospital, please visit **www.uhs.nhs.uk/additionalsupport**

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