

BLEEDING RISK OF PERCUTANEOUS RENAL BIOPSY IN PATIENTS WITH AMYLOIDOSIS

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Bleeding is the most common complication after percutaneous renal biopsy. Whether patients with amyloidosis are at higher risk for this complication is still to be determined and was the objective of the current study.

Clinical data from 101 patients with and 188 patients without the diagnosis of renal amyloidosis who underwent renal biopsy at the Mayo Clinic were retrospectively reviewed. Post-renal biopsy bleeding was considered major in extent if it required hospital admission, blood transfusion, or an embolization procedure; otherwise, it was considered minor in extent.

Overall, 30 patients (10.4%) experienced bleeding after renal biopsy. Minor bleeding episodes were more common than major bleeding episodes (7.3% vs. 3.1%, $p=0.03$). There was no significant difference in bleeding episodes between patients with and without amyloidosis (see Table).

<i>Bleeding type</i>	<i>Amyloidosis group (n=101)</i>	<i>Control group (n=188)</i>	<i>p-value</i>
Minor	6 (5.9%)	16 (8.5%)	0.42
Major	4 (4.0%)	4 (2.1%)	0.37
Any	10 (9.9%)	20 (10.6%)	0.84

In conclusion, the current study suggests that amyloidosis does not increase the overall risk of renal biopsy-related bleeding. It therefore lends support for the safety of this procedure in patients with amyloidosis.