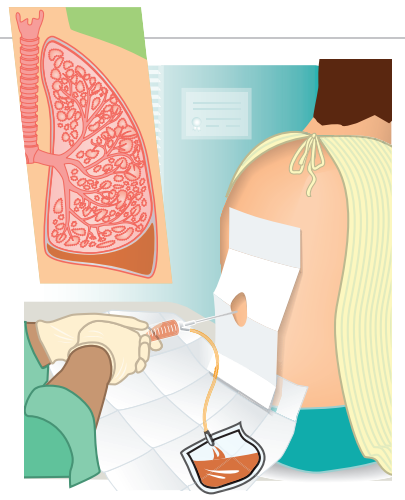


# Thoracentesis

Thoracentesis (thor-a-sen-tee-sis) is a procedure that is done to remove a sample of fluid from around the lung. The lung is covered with a tissue called the pleura. The inside of the chest is also lined with pleura. The space between these two areas is called the pleural space. This space normally contains just a thin layer of fluid, however, some conditions such as pneumonia, some types of cancer, or congestive heart failure may cause excessive fluid to develop (pleural effusion).



To remove this fluid for evaluation (testing) or to reduce the amount of fluid, a procedure called a thoracentesis is done.

Thoracentesis involves placing a thin needle or tube into the pleural space to remove some of the fluid. The needle or tube is inserted through the skin, between the ribs and into the chest. This procedure may be done to remove fluid for testing or for treatment. The needle or tube is removed when the procedure is completed. If a person needs more fluid drained, sometimes the tube is left in place for a longer time (see Patient Information Series on Chest Tube Thoracostomy at [www.thoracic.org/patients](http://www.thoracic.org/patients)).

## Why Do I Need a Thoracentesis?

The most common reasons for doing a thoracentesis are:

- **New pleural effusion**—Thoracentesis may be done to figure out the cause of new fluid build-up in the chest.
- **Infection**—When an infection is suspected to be the cause of fluid build-up in the chest, a thoracentesis may be done to help make a diagnosis. Fluid that is drained can be analyzed in the laboratory to identify the type of germ causing the infection and what medicines (antibiotics) might be effective.

- **Cancer**—Some cancers spread to the lung or the pleura (the lining of the lung and chest wall). This can cause fluid to build up in the chest. A thoracentesis may be done to help make a diagnosis. Fluid that is drained can be examined in the laboratory to see if cancer cells are present. This type of pleural effusion is called a Malignant Pleural Effusion (MPE). For more information on MPE see the ATS Patient Information Series piece “Malignant Pleural Effusion at [www.thoracic.org/patients](http://www.thoracic.org/patients))
- **Comfort**—A large build up of fluid can be painful and make it hard to breathe. Removing some fluid may make the person more comfortable.

## What are the Risks of a Thoracentesis?

Risks of having a thoracentesis are not common and are usually not serious. Your doctor will explain the risks and how likely they may be for you when you give consent for the procedure. Some of the possible risks of thoracentesis include:

- **Pain during placement**—Discomfort can result from the needle at the time it is inserted. Doctors try to lessen any pain or discomfort by giving a local numbing medicine (topical anesthetic). The discomfort is usually mild and goes away once the needle or tube is removed.

- **Bleeding**—During insertion of the needle, a blood vessel in the skin or chest wall may be accidentally nicked. Bleeding is usually minor and stops on its own. Sometimes, bleeding can cause a bruise on the chest wall. Rarely, bleeding can occur into or around the lung and may require a chest tube or surgery. (See Patient Information Series on Chest Tube Thoracostomy at [www.thoracic.org/patients](http://www.thoracic.org/patients)).
- **Collapsed lung**—When the needle is being placed, it may puncture the lung. This hole may seal quickly on its own. If the hole does not seal over, air can leak out and build up around the lung. This build-up of air can cause part or all of the lung on that side to collapse (pneumothorax). If this happens, the doctor can place a chest tube between the ribs into the chest to remove the air that is leaking from the lung (See ATS Patient Information Series on Chest Tube Thoracostomy at [www.thoracic.org/patients](http://www.thoracic.org/patients)).

### Getting ready for a Thoracentesis

Your physician or other member of the health care team will provide you with instructions about how you will need to prepare for the procedure, including taking medications prior to or the day of the procedure, following a specific diet, and so forth.

Usually an imaging test is done to look at how much fluid is around the lungs. This may be a chest radiograph (x-ray), a chest ultrasound, and/or a chest CT ("cat-scan") to look at where the pleural fluid is and how much is there. Sometimes the procedure is done using ultrasound guidance.

Usually an adult or older child remains awake when a thoracentesis is done. Sometimes a person, particularly a younger child, is given medicine (a sedative) that causes sleepiness before a the procedure. The skin is cleaned with a disinfectant before the needle is inserted. Sometimes a local numbing medicine (anesthetic) is injected into the skin first. The fluid may drain through the needle or the doctor may slide a small plastic tube through the needle to drain fluid. When the fluid is removed, the needle and tube are removed and a bandage is placed over the insertion site wound. The wound closes on its own without the need for stitches.

Often this procedure is done as an outpatient, though your health care provider may have you stay in the hospital for a day for observation.

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## Rx Action Steps

- ✓ Talk to your doctor about why the procedure is needed and how much fluid is expected to be drained.
- ✓ Ask your doctor about the use of numbing medicine (anesthetic) or medicine that causes sleepiness (sedative) before the procedure.
- ✓ Ask how to take care of the wound after the procedure.
- ✓ Call your doctor if you have:
  - Bleeding from the needle site
  - New, sudden difficulty breathing
  - Pain taking a deep breath
  - A cough that produces blood

Healthcare Provider's Contact Number:

**631-509-1888**

### Additional Information:

**ATS Patient Information Series**  
[www.thoracic.org/patients](http://www.thoracic.org/patients)

**National Heart Lung and Blood Institute**  
<http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/thor/>

**US National Library of Medicine**  
<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/003420.htm>

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