



## Lumbar puncture (LP)

<https://libcat.nshealth.ca/en/permalink/chpams34117>

Available Online: View Pamphlet

Corporate Author: Nova Scotia Health Authority. QEII. Minor Procedures

Alternate Title: Spinal tap

Place of Publication: Halifax, NS

Publisher: Nova Scotia Health Authority

Date of Publication: 2017

Format: Pamphlet

Language: English

Physical Description: 1 electronic document ([4] p.) : digital, PDF file

Subjects (MeSH): Spinal Puncture  
Nervous System Diseases - diagnosis

Subjects (LCSH): Spine-Puncture  
Nervous system-Diseases-Diagnosis

Abstract: This test is sometimes called a spinal tap. A small amount of fluid is taken out from the space around your spinal cord that is fluid-filled. The cells in the fluid are studied under a microscope in a lab to check for any problems. This pamphlet explains how the test is done, how long it takes and follow-up care.

Responsibility: Prepared by: Minor Procedures, HI

Pamphlet Number: 0422



## After your lumbar puncture

<https://libcat.nshealth.ca/en/permalink/chpams35498>

Available Online: View Pamphlet

Corporate Author: Nova Scotia Health Authority. Emergency Services

Alternate Title: Spinal tap

Place of Publication: Halifax, NS

Publisher: Nova Scotia Health Authority

Date of Publication: 2018

Format: Pamphlet

Language: English

Physical Description: 1 electronic document ([4] p.) : digital, PDF file

Subjects (MeSH): Spinal Puncture  
Nervous System Diseases - diagnosis

Subjects (LCSH): Spine-Puncture  
Nervous system-Diseases-Diagnosis

Abstract: During your lumbar puncture, a needle was placed in your back to collect cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). This fluid surrounds your brain and spinal cord. The CSF will be sent to the lab for testing. The results of this test may help your doctor to diagnose a particular disease or injury. It may take several days or weeks before the results are available. Topics include: care of the puncture site, headache, diet, back discomfort, bathing, driving, and activities to avoid for 24 hours. A list of symptoms for when you need to go to the Emergency Department are provided. The French version of this pamphlet 1949, "Après votre ponction lombaire", is also available.

Responsibility: Prepared by: Emergency Services

Pamphlet Number: 1560



## Après votre ponction lombaire

<https://libcat.nshealth.ca/en/permalink/chpams36505>

Available Online: View Pamphlet

Corporate Author: Nova Scotia Health Authority. Emergency Services

Alternate Title: After your lumbar puncture

Place of Publication: Halifax, NS

Publisher: Nova Scotia Health Authority

Date of Publication: 2018

Format: Pamphlet

Language: French

Physical Description: 1 electronic document ([4] p.) : digital, PDF file

Subjects (MeSH): Spinal Puncture  
Nervous System Diseases - diagnosis

Subjects (LCSH): Spine-Puncture  
Nervous system-Diseases-Diagnosis

Abstract: Durant votre ponction lombaire, une aiguille a été insérée dans votre dos pour recueillir du liquide céphalorachidien (LCR). Ce liquide entoure votre cerveau et votre moelle épinière. Le LCR est envoyé au laboratoire pour une analyse. Les résultats de ce test pourraient aider votre médecin à diagnostiquer une maladie ou une blessure particulière. Plusieurs jours ou semaines peuvent être nécessaires avant d'obtenir les résultats. Les sujets traités dans la brochure sont les soins du point d'insertion, le mal de tête, l'alimentation, l'inconfort dans le dos, le bain, la conduite automobile et les activités à éviter pendant 24 heures. Une liste de symptômes indiquant quand vous rendre au service des urgences est présentée.

This is a French translation of the English pamphlet 1560, "After Your Lumbar Puncture". During your lumbar puncture, a needle was placed in your back to collect cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). This fluid surrounds your brain and spinal cord. The CSF will be sent to the lab for testing. The results of this test may help your doctor to diagnose a particular disease or injury. It may take several days or weeks before the results are available. Topics include: care of the puncture site, headache, diet, back discomfort, bathing, driving, and activities to avoid for 24 hours. A list of symptoms for when you need to go to the Emergency Department are provided.

Responsibility: Prepared by: Emergency Services

Pamphlet Number: 1949