

Abstract

Background: One of the most common reasons for Children to visit Clinics is Gastrointestinal Issues in which Endoscopic Studies are used Occasionally to investigate it's Etiology more Accurately . GI Bleeding Eventhough uncommon in Children ,can be Life Threatening .

Aim: during this study Endoscopic and Colonoscopic Findings in children under 16 Years of Age with GI Bleeding in Bou Ali Hospital of Ardabil from 2018 until End of 2021 were investigated.

Materials and Methods: During current Descriptive Analytical Cross-Sectional Study , Children under 16 years of age who have been Admitted to Pediatric Department of Bou Ali Hospital in Ardabil with the Diagnosis of Gastrointestinal Bleeding who also Met the inclusion criteria for our Study, were Evaluated Retrospectively. A checklist ,including demographic information(i.e Age and Sex) and treatment information of patients like Chief Compliment, Hemodynamic State, Severity of bleeding, Bleeding type(melena , Hematochezia , Occult Blood), Laboratory results(Hemoglobin, Hematocrit) and Clinical Findings(abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting ,ETC) and Endoscopic and Colonoscopic Results was collected. Finally The Results were Analyzed via Statistical Software SPSS Version 21 .

Results: During this study 73 Patients with an average age of $7/1 \pm 3/6$ were Evaluated . 38 cases(52/1%) were gone under Upper Endoscopy and 35 cases(47/9%) were gone under Colonoscopy. Most of the Patients(71/2%) were admitted to General ward. The most common indications for upper Endoscopy were respectively ,GI Bleeding(76/3%) and Recurrent abdominal Pain(60/5%) and the most common involved anatomical part was Lower portion of Esophagus (44/7%). The most common indication for Colonoscopy were Respectively, Recurrent abdominal pain(62/9%) and Chronic Diarrhea (37/1%). Pathologic Cases were often seen in Sigmoid , Rectum and Anus (52/8%). The most common Colonoscopic Findings were Nodular Hyperplasia(25/7%) and solitary nodule(20%). Frequency of Endoscopic and Colonoscopic findings were also studied Divided by gender and Hospitalization status in which only two of the colonoscopic findings had significant difference in the studied groups. So that Frequency of Diffuse ulcer and loss of vascular pattern was seen significantly more in Female patients (Respectively, $P=0/01$ and $P=0/00$) .In patients with GI bleeding who also had a positive history for administration of NSAIDs, the most common involved area was Stomach.($P=0/03$)

Conclusion: According to Results of current Study, The frequency of Endoscopic evaluation has been Significantly Lower in Female children. Most of the patients didn't need hospitalization in Intensive Care units. Also According to the most common indications for Upper endoscopy (Upper GI Bleeding) and Lower Endoscopy (Abdominal Pain), it is important to consider the Frequency pattern of indications for Endoscopic Study ,Thus it can help Manage patients more accurately in future to come. Also using the information regarded to the most common involved anatomic Areas in endoscopic and colonoscopic studies we can make better and more accurate predictions of Later Endoscopic Evaluation Results in the relevant center by our respected Experts ,there for better Empirical Treatments before the accurate diagnosis.

Key Words: Endoscopy, Colonoscopy , Pediatrics , Gastrointestinal system