

The cause of upper and lower gastrointestinal bleeding in patients referred to Ardabil Imam Khomeini Hospital Endoscopy ward from 2012-2013

Abstract

Introduction

Gastrointestinal bleeding may be representing as many as five forms. Hematemesis, melena, hematochezia, occult gastrointestinal bleeding and blood loss or anemia, such as going dark eyes, fainting (syncope), angina or shortness of breath are involved in. Peptic ulcers are the most common cause of upper gastrointestinal bleeding, and almost half of the causes involved. The aim of this study was to determine the causes of upper and lower gastrointestinal bleeding to provide better treatment and prevention of Its complications.

Material and Methods

This study is a descriptive analytical cross-sectional study and carried out on patients with upper and lower gastrointestinal bleeding who referred to Emam Khomeini Hospital and underwent endoscopy and colonoscopy. Then questions from their records included age, sex, initial complaint, the patients underlying disease in form of check list that have already been designed was evaluated. Finally, all the data obtained from endoscopy, colonoscopy and also other information of patient's record were analyzed using SPSS16 statistical software.

Results

In this study in patients undergoing endoscopy, 52.22% were with hematemesis, melena with 40.37% and the rest were with a combination of both. 55.6% of patients were men and the average age of them was 55.83 years. The most common symptom was dyspepsia and 28.88% were with a history of regular use of NSAIDs. Endoscopy results in 14.9% of patients had normal results and among patients with positive endoscopy, peptic ulcers with 41.11%, varicose veins with 19.62% and malignancies with 11.85% were the most prevalence finding of patients. In relation to patients undergoing colonoscopy, 50.6% were women and the average age was 54.84 years. The most common complaint of patients was rectorhalgia with 83.54%. 22.2% of patients had normal colonoscopy. Among patients with positive colonoscopy, hemorrhoids with 44.3%, malignancy with 18.35% and anal fissure with 12.65% were the most common colonoscopy finding.

Conclusion

The results of this study indicated that dyspepsia and peptic ulcers were the most common complaints and diagnosis in patients with UGIB and rectorhalgia and hemorrhoids were in patients with LGIB.

Keywords: upper gastrointestinal bleeding, lower gastrointestinal bleeding, endoscopy.