

GIT BLEEDING



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OUTLINE

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INTRODUCTION

- Gastrointestinal bleeding (GIB) . is a common condition in children and can occur in any part of the gastrointestinal tract, from the mouth to the anus , The blood often appears in stool or vomit but isn't always visible, though it may cause the stool to look black or tarry.
- The level of bleeding can range from mild to severe and can be life-threatening.
- Types of bleeding :
 - UGITB .it's originating from mouth to esophagus.
 - LGITB .It's originating from stomach to the anus .

COUSES :

- Trauma .
- Foreign body ingestion such as erosive esophagitis & gastritis.
- peptic Ulcer .
- Esophageal varices .
- AGE .bacterial ,protozoal .
- IBS. (Ulcerative colitis) .
- Meckel diverticulum.
- Constipation (Anal fissures) .

CLINICAL PICTURES :

- Hematemesis (vomiting of fresh red blood).
- Melaena (passage of black, tarry stool).
- Bloody diarrhea(acute ,chronic).
- Abdominal pain ,fever .
- Dizziness & Fatigue & Headache .



COMPLICATIONS :

- Dehydration .
- Iron deficiency anemia .
- Hypovolemic shock .
- FTT , delay puberty .
- Intestinal obstruction .
- Diverticulitis .

- Toxic megacolon .
- colon cancer .
- Extra intestinal complication of (UC);
 - Finger clubbing
 - Erythema nodosum
 - Sclerosing cholangitis



INITIAL ASSESSMENT AND DIAGNOSIS :

- Rapid assessment and resuscitation should precede diagnostic evaluation in unstable patients with acute severe bleeding.
- Once hemodynamic stability is assured, patients should be evaluated for immediate risk of rebleeding and complications as well as the underlying source of bleeding.

DIGNOSIS :

-Good history .

-Examination:

(General examination)

Looking for sings of anemia

(Abdominal examination.)

Inspection, palpation, percussion, Auscultation .



INVESTIGATION:

Lab :

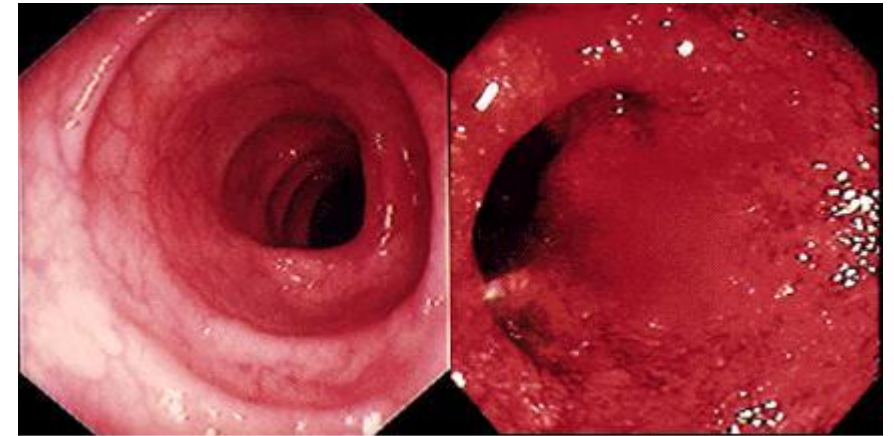
- CBC , ESR
- CRP, PCT
- stool analysis
- Breathing test
- Coagulation profile
- LFT



- ANCA .(+ve in 80% UC)
- Barium enema .
- Endoscopy (upper & lower) .
- Biopsy .

Radio :

- US
- CT scan abdomen



Healthy Colon

Ulcerative Colon

TREATMENT :

Treat underlying cause .

For example (Acute bacterial gastroenteritis) :

- Appropriate antibiotic
- ORS
- Lactiforet sachet
- Zinc sulfate

Treatment of (Ulcerative colitis) :

- Nutritional care .
- Steroids .
- Drugs (Sulfasalazine , Mesalazine) .
- Acute toxic megacolon
(ICU > IVF > steroids > antibiotics > Colectomy may needed) .
- Surgery in (perforation , megacolon ,failed of medical RX) .

THE END