# Approach to GI Bleeding



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#### 'Hemorrhage is the most pressing of all surgical emergencies.' Percy Sargent, 1907

'The only hemorrhage you need fear is when you can hear it or If it's your own blood.'

Richard Sim, 2003

## Gastrointestinal Bleeding

- •Upper GI bleeding
- ·Lower GI bleeding
- •GI bleeding of Obscure Origin

# Objectives

- Recognise GI bleed
- Risk stratification
- Resuscitation
- Specific disease entities

## Approach

- Acute vs Chronic
- •Upper vs Lower GI
- Anatomy vs Pathology
- Diagnostic vs Therapeutic
- •General vs Specific

### Acute vs Chronic

- Rate of bleeding
- Intestinal transit
- Pathology
- Urgency of management

# Upper vs Lower GI

- Symptoms and signs
- Anatomy
- Endoscopy
- History, Physical exam

### Anatomy

- Oronasal
- •Esophagus
- •Stomach
- •Duodenum
- •Small bowel
- ·Large bowel
- Anorectal

## Pathology

- Congenital vs Acquired
- Infection vs Inflammation/Immunological
- Benign vs Malignant neoplasm
- •Trauma vs Iatrogenic
- Endocrine vs Metabolic
- Vascular vs Degenerative
- Drugs vs Psychogenic

# Pathology

- •V ascular
- •I nflammatory/infectious
- •N eoplastic
- D egenerative/deficiency states
- •I ntoxication
- •C ongenital
- •A utoimmune/allergic
- •T rauma
- •E ndocrine including metabolic

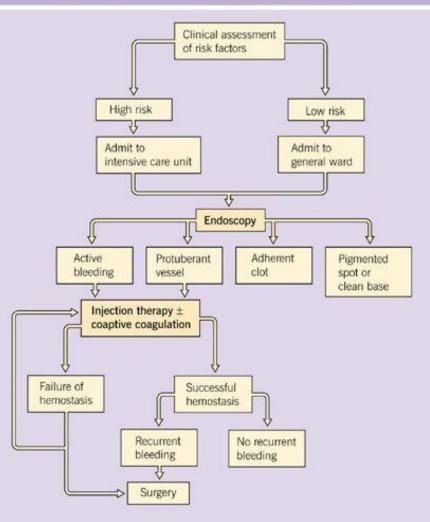
Investigations

- Hematological
- Biochemistry
- Radiological
- Endoscopy
- Others

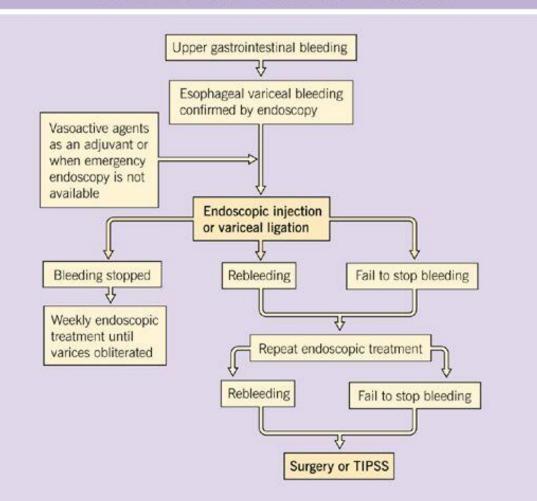
## Management

- •NBM, N/G tube lavage
- I/V fluids, blood and blood products
- I/V omeprazole, Vit K, somatostatin
- Hourly parameters, urine output, I/O chart
- •FBC, U/E, LFT, PT/PTT, Ca/PO4, ABG
- •Oxygen, CXR, ECG
- Other adjuncts CVP, angiogram
- Consent for Endoscopy KIV laparotomy

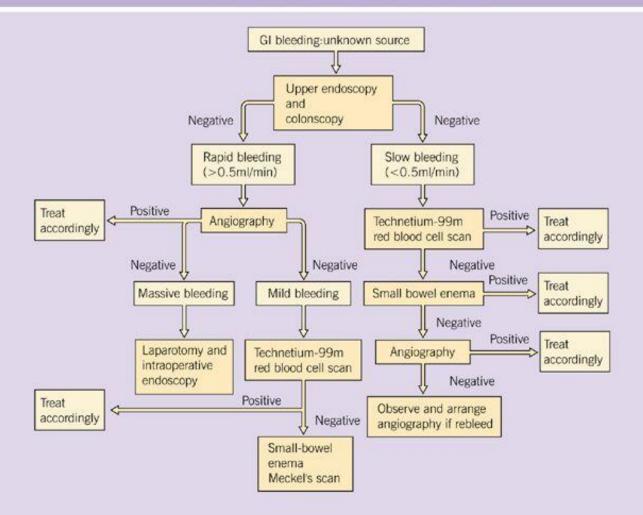
#### COMBINED MANAGEMENT FOR ACUTE ULCER BLEEDING



#### COMBINED MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE VARICEAL BLEEDING



#### MANAGEMENT OF GI BLEEDING OF OBSCURE ORIGIN



#### Conclusion

- Assess severity
- Resuscitate
- Correct coagulopathy
- Diagnose site of bleeding
- Stop bleeding

#### **Conclusion** - Further Reading

- •Peptic ulcer disease
- Esophageal varices
- •Gastric carcinoma
- •GERD
- •Diverticular disease
- •Angiodysplasia
- •Colonic neoplasm