

Definitions & Terminology

Depending upon site

- Upper & Lower GI bleeding

Any bleeding which occur distal to ligament of Treitz is labelled as Lower GI bleeding

Proximal to it is called Upper GI bleed

Or

So dividing line is ligament of Treitz

- Intra abdominal bleeding

Depending upon Quantity

- **Massive Hemorrhage**

It is defined as continued bleeding with hemodynamic instability

Signs of poor perfusion

HB drop more than 2 gm/dl and

Transfusion requirement of more than 2 units PRBC in 24 hrs

- **Hematochezia**

Is defined as passage of fresh blood per anus

- **Melena**

Is defined as passage of black tarry stools per anus

Having strong odor

Due to partly digested HB by bacteria

Etiology

Causes

Causes of Intra abd Bleeding

1. Abdominal Trauma

Blunt / Penetrating

Spleen / Liver / Mesentry

2. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy / Ruptured ovarian cyst

3. Ruptured Aneurysm

4. Post operative bleeding

5. Ruptured liver lesion

Hepatoma

Hepatocellular Ca

Causes of Chronic LGIB

1. Hemorrhoid
2. Anal fissure
3. Colon Ca
4. IBD
5. Colitis / Diverticulitis / Endometriosis / Polyps

Causes of massive LGIB

1. Diverticular disease
2. Angiodysplasia / polyps
3. Ulceration of hemorrhoid
4. Post operative bleeding
5. Coagulopathy

Clinical features

Clinical features

- Three groups of features

1. Features of blood loss from circulatory system

Chronic (Anemia)

Massive (Hemodynamic instability)

2. Features due to of presence of intra Abd blood

Peritonism & Peritonitis

3. Features of underlying disease causing bleeding

Symptoms & Signs

Anemia

1. Fatigue / weakness
2. Pallor / Cold hands , feet
3. Shortness of breath
4. Dizziness
5. Palpitation

Hemorrhage

1. Tachycardia
2. Sweating
3. Confusion & loss of consciousness
4. Cold hand & feet
5. Decreased urine output
6. Hypotension

Factors	I	II	III	IV
Blood loss	<15% (<750ml)	15-30% (750-1500ml)	30-40% (1500-2000ml)	>40% (>2000ml)
Pulse	>100	>100	>120	>140
B.P.	Normal	Normal	↓	↓↓
Pulse pressure	N or ↓	↓	↓↓	↓↓
Capillary refill	<2s	2-3s	3-4s	>5s
Resp. rate	14-20	20-30	30-40	>40
Urine output ml/hr	30 or more	20-30	5-10	Negligible
Mental status	Slightly anxious	Mildly anxious	Anxious & confused	Confused Lethargic

Peritonitis

- Symptoms

1. Abd Pain
2. Distention
3. Anorexia , Nausea , Vomiting
4. Obstipation / Constipation
5. Decreased urine output
6. Fever & tachycardia

- **Signs**

1. Abd tenderness
2. Distention
3. Rebound tenderness
4. Guarding & Rigidity
5. Decreased or absent bowel sounds
6. DR Examination

Features of underlying disease

- Symptoms & Signs
 1. Hemorrhoid
 2. Anal fissure
 3. Colon ca
 4. IBD
 5. Angiodysplasia
 6. Diverticulosis
 7. Ectopic Preg
 8. Ruptured aneurysm

Format of Exam

- Local Examination

 - Inspection

 - DRE - Digital rectal exam

 - Anoscopy / Proctoscopy

- Abdominal Exam

 - Rarely Rt colon Ca is palpable

 - Signs of obstruction in obstructed colon Ca

 - Signs of Crohn's involvement in abdomen

- GP Exam

Examination

Format of Exam

- Local Examination

 - Inspection

 - DRE - Digital rectal exam

 - Anoscopy / Proctoscopy

- Abdominal Exam

 - Rarely Rt colon Ca is palpable

 - Signs of obstruction in obstructed colon Ca

 - Signs of Crohn's involvement in abdomen

- GP Exam

Complications

Format of Exam

- **Chronic Bleeding**

Progressive anemia

- **Massive Hemorrhage**

Hypovolemic shock

Irreversible shock

Multi organ failure

ARDS

Expiry

- **Peritonitis**

Local abscess formation / Adhesions / Fistulas

Septic shock

MOF, ARDS, Expiry