

Upper and Lower GI Bleeding

1. Peptic Ulcers: Gastric or Duodenal
2. Gastritis from Painkiller known as NSAIDS
3. Esophageal Varices and Ulcers
4. Vascular Abnormalities
5. Esophageal Tear Known as Mallory-Weiss Tears

Tests to Diagnose Upper GI Bleeding

- Blood Count-CBC
- Platelets
- Prothrombine Time
- Endoscopy

Treatments for Upper GI Bleeding

- Intravenous Fluids
- Blood Transfusion if Needed
- IV Proton Pump Inhibitors
- Endoscopic Control by Injection, Ablation or Endoclip Placements over Bleeding Site

Most Common Causes of Lower GI Bleeding

- Hemorrhoids
- Diverticulosis
- Vascular Malformations
- Neoplasm

Other Causes of Lower GI Bleeding

- Anal Fissures
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- Infections Diarrhea
- Polyps
- Ischemic Colitis

Tests to Diagnose Lower GI Bleeding

- Flexible Sigmoidoscopy
- Colonoscopy
- Abdominal CT
- Bleeding Scan
- Angiogram

Treatments for Lower GI Bleeding

- Blood Transfusion
- Endoscopic Control of Bleeding
- Surgical Intervention if Other Measures Fail to Control Bleeding