

Acute Lower Gastrointestinal Bleeding

Gastrointestinal bleeding Gastrointestinal bleeding (GI bleed), also called gastrointestinal hemorrhage (GIB), is all forms of bleeding in the gastrointestinal tract, from the mouth to the rectum. Small amounts of bleeding over a long time may cause iron-deficiency anemia resulting in feeling tired or heart-related chest pain. Sometimes in those with small amounts of bleeding no symptoms may be present. Other symptoms may include abdominal pain, shortness of breath, pale skin, or passing out. When there is significant blood loss over a short time, symptoms may include vomiting red blood, vomiting black blood, bloody stool, or black stool

Perforation may be caused by trauma, bowel obstruction, diverticulitis, stomach ulcers, cancer, or infection. A CT scan is the preferred method of diagnosis; however, free air from a perforation can often be seen on plain X-ray. Most animals have a "through-gut" or complete digestive tract. Exceptions are more primitive ones: sponges have small pores (ostia) throughout their body for digestion...

Diverticulosis However, it Diverticulosis is the condition of having multiple pouches (diverticula) in the colon that are not inflamed. These are outpockets of the colonic mucosa and submucosa through weaknesses of muscle layers in the colon wall. Diverticular disease occurs when diverticula become clinically inflamed, a condition known as diverticulitis. Diverticula do not cause symptoms in most people. Diverticular bleeding is the most common cause of acute lower gastrointestinal bleeding. painless rectal bleeding as bright red blood per rectum

Perforation anywhere along the gastrointestinal tract typically requires emergency surgery in the form of an exploratory laparotomy. This is usually...

Gastrointestinal perforation Symptoms of gastrointestinal perforation commonly include severe abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. The gastrointestinal tract is composed of hollow digestive organs leading from the mouth to the anus. Gastrointestinal perforation, also known as gastrointestinal rupture, is a hole in the wall of the gastrointestinal tract. Complications include a painful inflammation of the inner lining of the abdominal wall and sepsis. The gastrointestinal tract Gastrointestinal perforation, also known as gastrointestinal rupture, is a hole in the wall of the gastrointestinal tract

Gastrointestinal tract division commonly used by clinicians to describe gastrointestinal bleeding as being of either "upper" or "lower" origin. The tract is the largest of the body's systems, after the cardiovascular system. Food taken in through the mouth is digested to extract nutrients and absorb energy, and the waste expelled at the anus as feces. Upon dissection, the duodenum may appear The gastrointestinal tract (also called the GI tract, digestive tract, and the alimentary canal) is the tract or passageway of the digestive system that leads from the mouth to the anus. Gastrointestinal is an adjective meaning of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines. The GI tract contains all the major organs of the digestive system, in humans and other animals, including the esophagus, stomach, and intestines

Diverticula typically occur in the sigmoid colon, which is commonplace for increased pressure. The left side of the colon is more commonly affected in the United States while the right side is more commonly affected in Asia. Diagnosis is often during routine colonoscopy or as an incidental finding during CT scan.

Bleeding Bleeding can occur internally, or externally either through a natural opening such as the mouth, nose, ear, urethra, vagina, or anus, or through a puncture in the skin. Anus Melena — upper gastrointestinal bleeding Hematochezia — lower gastrointestinal bleeding or brisk upper gastrointestinal bleeding Vascular Ruptured Bleeding, hemorrhage, haemorrhage or

blood loss, is blood escaping from the circulatory system from damaged blood vessels
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Bleeding is typically divided into two main types: upper gastrointestinal bleeding and lower gastrointestinal bleeding. Causes of upper GI bleeds include: peptic ulcer disease, esophageal...
b0ed8c4b7d Significant upper gastrointestinal bleeding is considered a medical emergency. Fluid replacement, as well as blood transfusion, may be required. Endoscopy is recommended within 24 hours and bleeding can... b0ed8c4b7d

Internal bleeding It can be a serious medical emergency but the extent of severity depends on bleeding rate and location of the bleeding (e. head, torso, extremities). Internal bleeding is a medical emergency and should be treated immediately by medical professionals. non-traumatic causes of internal bleeding, including bleeding during childbirth and gastrointestinal bleeding. Severe internal bleeding into the chest, abdomen, pelvis, or thighs can cause hemorrhagic shock or death if proper medical treatment is not received quickly. Internal bleeding from a bone fracture in the Internal bleeding (also called internal haemorrhage) is a loss of blood from a blood vessel that collects inside the body, and is not usually visible from the outside. g
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Upper gastrointestinal bleeding can be caused by peptic ulcers, gastric erosions, esophageal varices, and rarer causes such as gastric cancer. The initial assessment includes measurement of the blood pressure and heart rate, as well as blood tests to determine the hemoglobin.
b0ed8c4b7d It is common in Western countries with about half of those over the age of 60 affected in Canada and the... b0ed8c4b7d Hypovolemia is a massive decrease in blood volume, and death by excessive loss of blood is referred to as exsanguination. Typically, a healthy person can endure a loss of 10–15% of the total blood volume without serious medical difficulties (by comparison, blood donation typically takes 8–10% of the donor's blood volume). The stopping or controlling of bleeding is called hemostasis and is an important part of both first aid and surgery. b0ed8c4b7d

Lower gastrointestinal bleeding LGIB is a common reason for seeking medical attention at a hospital's emergency department. Lower gastrointestinal bleeding (LGIB) is any form of gastrointestinal bleeding in the lower gastrointestinal tract. It is estimated that UGIB accounts for 100–200 per 100,000 cases versus 20–27 per 100,000 cases for LGIB. LGIB accounts for 30–40% of all gastrointestinal bleeding and is less common than upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB). Approximately 85% of lower gastrointestinal bleeding involves the large intestine, 10% are from bleeds that are actually upper gastrointestinal bleeds, and 3–5% involve the small intestine. LGIB is a common reason for seeking Lower gastrointestinal bleeding (LGIB) is any form of gastrointestinal bleeding in the lower gastrointestinal tract
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Upper gastrointestinal bleeding Upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB) is gastrointestinal bleeding in the upper gastrointestinal tract, commonly defined as bleeding arising from the Upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB) is gastrointestinal bleeding in the upper gastrointestinal tract, commonly defined as bleeding arising from the esophagus, stomach, or duodenum. Depending on the amount of the blood loss, symptoms may include shock. Blood may be observed in vomit or in altered form as black stool b0ed8c4b7d

Dieulafoy's lesion "Acute Lower Gastrointestinal Bleeding". It is also called "caliber-persistent artery" or "aneurysm" of gastric vessels. It can present in any part of the gastrointestinal tract. However, unlike most other aneurysms, these are thought to be developmental malformations rather than degenerative changes. It can cause gastric hemorrhage but is relatively uncommon. 29 (3): 178–186 Dieulafoy's lesion (French: [djølafwa]) is a medical condition characterized by a large tortuous artery most commonly in the stomach wall (submucosal) that erodes and bleeds. It was named after French surgeon Paul Georges Dieulafoy, who described this condition in his paper "Exulceratio simplex: Leçons 1-3" in 1898. Seminars in Interventional Radiology. It is thought to cause less than 5% of all gastrointestinal bleeds in adults. Rakesh; Kang, Lisa; Patel, Jay; Van Ha, Thuong (2012-09-01) b0ed8c4b7d

Gastrointestinal disease (GI diseases or GI illnesses) refer to diseases involving the gastrointestinal tract, namely the esophagus, stomach, and small intestine, large intestine and rectum; and the accessory organs of digestion, the liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.

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