

Epidemiology and Treatment of Upper and Lower GI Bleeding

- International Symposium 2 (85回 日本消化器内視鏡學會總會)

Chairman: Hidekazu Suzuki, Mitsuhiro Fujishiro, Akiko Shiotani

Time: 2013-5-12 (85th Congress of the Japan Gastroenterological Endoscopy Society)

Venue: Kyoto International Conference Center



Rui Li (China)

- 18622 UGIB cases from January 1992- October 2011 at 5 hospitals
 - AGML: 40% in elderly patients (60 years and older)
 - AGML: 18 → 35 % in the second decades (not only in younger but also to elderly patients)
 - AGML: stress in the first decade → NSAIDs in the second decade
 - 69% exogenous factors like NSAIDs
- ➔ 중국에서는 NSAIDs에 의한 다발성 궤양을 AGML로 부르는 것으로 생각되었음.

Rungsun Rerknimitr (Tailand, Chulalongkom University)

- Reflux esophagitis bleeding 6%

- Blatchford scoring system for predicting high risk lesions
- 670 patients from 11 patients (535 low risk, 135 high risk)
- Mean Blatchford score 7.3 vs 8.6
- Mean Rockall score 1.7 vs 2.0
- Blatchford was limited in variceal bleeding

Philip WaiYan Chiu (Professor, Department of Surgery, Minimally Invasive Surgical Skills Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Faculty of Medicine, Hong Kong) – 유명한 Dr. Sung과 함께 일하는 인상 좋은 젊은 의사.

- Among all mortalities, bleeding related events are 18.4%.
- Prediction of mortality: old-age, comorbidities,
- With esomeprazole, bleeding rate can be lowered (10.3% → 5.9%)
- Scheduled second look endoscopy vs high dose PPI (Chiu PW et al.)
- Hospital stay was longer in the high dose PPI group. Second-look endoscopy is recommended when high dose PPI is not possible.

Daniela MM Cardoso (Brazil)

- Mortality trends in Brazil
- Cases with uncertain cause of bleeding were excluded
- Brazilian National Healthcare Database (DATASUS, open access data)의 자료를 이용하였다.
- Nonvariceal: old population에서 mortality가 증가하고 있다.
- 젊은 사람의 variceal bleeding과 그로 인한 사망률이 점차 증가하고 있다. 음주량 증가와 관련되어 있다.

Emanuele Rondonotti (Italy)

- Del Piano M. J Clin Gastroenterology 2013
- 37% on antiplatelet / anticoagulation
- 30 day mortality: 6.3%
- PNED score
- Most important factor: failure of endoscopist's intention to treat
- ANN (artificial neural networks): pre-endoscopic score
- Length of hospital stay: 7-10 days. Gastroenterologists가 가장 빨리 환자를 퇴원시킨다. Surgeon은 조금 늦게 퇴원시킨다.

Adam Biley (UK, Oxford)

- First national audit of management of acute upper GI bleeding in 1993/4
- 84% of all hospitals accepting AUGIB admissions in UK submitted data
- 11% taking NSAIDs, 28% taking aspirin, 50% co-prescribe PPI
- Surgery 7% → 1.9%
- Only 50% received endoscopy with 24 h of bleeding (38% presenting at weekends vs 55% on weekdays)
- No abnormality seen in 19% (아마도 내시경 검사가 늦어지는 것과 관련되어 있을 것으로 생각됨)
- Tranexamic acid (TXA) may be effective ???
- Variceal bleeding is increasing due to increasing alcohol consumption and cirrhosis.

Lars Aabakken (Oslo, Norway) – 전형적 복구라파 신사

- How are things in *real life*?

- Bleeding episode occurring outside of hospital: 86%
- Mean duration of hospitalization: 6.9 days
- History of NSAID use and history of warfarin was preventive factors for rebleeding.
- Adrenalin/saline therapy alone unsupported
- HP testing should be done. Negative test in the acute setting should be repeated.

Alberto Herreros de Tajada (Spain)

- Req for admission in patients (>48 h): 54.2%
- Mortality 4.9% for peptic ulcer & 14% for variceal bleeding
- 대장에서는 diverticular bleeding이 가장 흔했다.

Frederick T Dy (Philippines, U Santo Tomas Hospital) – 2013/5/31 한일헬리코박터학회 강사

- PSG members: 333 (March 2013)
- 285,000 people for one gastroenterologists
- 33% erosions, DU 5%, GU 16%, 15% varices
- Cause of bleeding (national): NSAIDs 34%, Hp 32%
- 74% respondents said that they restart aspirin 7 days or later.

Sun Young Lee (Korea)

- Procedure-related bleeding is increasing.
- Approaches to bleeding-related issues are different between East and West.

Tiing Leong Ang (Singapore)

- Transarterial embolization (TAE)
- Before 2007, surgery recommended → After 2007, TAE recommended