

A RARE CASE OF ISCHEMIC GASTRIC ULCER MIMICKING PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A 64-year-old male with refractory gastric ulcer despite *Helicobacter pylori* eradication was found to have severe mesenteric vascular disease including 70% stenosis of the celiac trunk and superior mesenteric artery, suggesting ischemic ulceration as an alternative etiology.

KEY POINTS

- The patient had a 6-year history of recurrent epigastric pain with gastric ulcer and atrophic gastritis that did not improve despite HP eradication and standard anti-ulcer therapy
- Vascular imaging revealed 70% stenosis of the celiac trunk and superior mesenteric artery, atherosclerotic changes, aortic bifurcation thrombosis, and total occlusion of bilateral iliac arteries
- Laboratory findings included elevated inflammatory markers (WBC $16.32 \times 10^9/L$, ESR 94mm/sec, CRP 184.3 mg/L), hyperglycemia (FBG 767 mg), hypoproteinemia (50.9 g/L), and renal impairment
- The case suggests that ischemic ulceration should be considered in the differential diagnosis for patients with persistent gastric ulcers despite medical therapy, particularly those with atherosclerotic risk factors
- This material is most relevant for gastroenterologists and clinicians managing refractory peptic ulcer disease

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