

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC RECTAL ULCER

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Colorectal

October 15, 2023

A retrospective study of 68 acute hemorrhagic rectal ulcer patients found high rates of comorbidities, rebleeding, transfusion requirements, and in-hospital mortality in this predominantly elderly population.

KEY POINTS

- Among 68 AHRU patients (mean age 79 years), 46% had performance status of 3 or more, and common comorbidities included hypertension (33 patients), cardiovascular disease (24 patients), and diabetes (22 patients).
- Endoscopic hemostasis was performed in 38% of patients, with rebleeding occurring in 29% of those treated endoscopically and 24% overall.
- Blood transfusion was required in 74% of patients with a mean volume of 10.6 units (range 2-50 units).
- In-hospital mortality was 19% (13 of 68 patients), with deaths attributed to exacerbation of comorbidities.
- The authors conclude that management should address both local bleeding control and underlying comorbidities given the association between endoscopic hemostasis, frequent rebleeding, and severe outcomes.

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