

CHARACTERISTICS OF GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING OCCURRING IN PATIENTS ON ANTITHROMBOTIC THERAPY

sawsen labben

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Oesophagus

October 15, 2023

A retrospective study of 91 patients with gastrointestinal bleeding found that patients on antithrombotic therapy had similar clinical outcomes to those not on such therapy, despite being older and having more lower GI bleeding.

KEY POINTS

- Patients on antithrombotic therapy were significantly older (mean 70 vs 56 years) and had higher CRP and plasma urea levels at presentation.
- Lower GI bleeding was significantly more frequent in patients on antithrombotic therapy, with diverticular hemorrhage being the main cause in this group, while peptic ulcer disease was the main cause overall.
- Despite these differences, there were no significant differences between groups in transfusion requirements, endoscopic management, intensive care admissions, mortality, or recurrence rates.
- Patients on antithrombotic therapy had a longer mean hospital stay (8 vs 5 days) and were more likely to undergo colonoscopy.
- The authors suggest the similar outcomes reflect improved guideline adherence and endoscopic management capabilities.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/93adefb0-743c-11ee-bae6-0242ac140004>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.