

# GI BLEEDING

## Pediatric GI Curriculum Lecture




**Fareed Khdair MD**

Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology  
and Nutrition



# Agenda

- Causes of upper GI bleeding
  - Management of acute upper GI bleeding
  - Causes of lower GI bleeding
  - “Red flags” in patients with lower GI bleeding
  - Determining the source of lower GI bleeding
  - Cases
- 

# Causes of Upper GI Bleeding

- Newborn (1<sup>st</sup> month of life)
  - Swallowed maternal blood
  - Gastritis
  - Vitamin K deficiency
- Discuss the presentation of each

# Causes of Upper GI Bleeding

- Infant (1 month – 1 year)
  - Swallowed maternal blood (breastfeeding)
  - Gastritis
  - Acid-peptic disease
  - Mallory-Weiss tear
  - Vascular anomaly
  - Varices
- Discuss the presentation of each

# Causes of Upper GI Bleeding

- Child or Adolescent
  - Mallory-Weiss tear
  - Acid-peptic disease
  - Swallowed blood
  - Varices
- Discuss the presentation of each

# Management of Acute UGI Bleeding

1. Quickly determine if the patient is hemodynamically stable
2. Perform gastric lavage to determine if bleeding is ongoing
3. Send screening labs: CBC, CMP, coags, type and cross
4. Initiate acid suppression +/- octreotide
5. Endoscopy (emergent vs. non-emergent)

# Causes of Lower GI Bleeding

- Newborn (1<sup>st</sup> month of life)
  - Anal fissure
  - Milk protein allergy
  - Swallowed maternal blood
- Discuss the presentation of each

# Causes of Lower GI Bleeding

- Infant (1 month – 1 year)
  - Anal fissure
  - Milk protein allergy
  - Infectious colitis
  - Intussusception
  - Meckel's diverticulum
- Discuss the presentation of each



# Causes of Lower GI Bleeding

- Child or Adolescent
  - Anal fissure
  - Juvenile polyp
  - Infectious colitis
  - Inflammatory bowel disease
  - Meckel's diverticulum
- Discuss the presentation of each

# Determining the Source of Bleeding

- Color of Blood
  - Bright red
  - Darker red
  - Very dark or maroon
  - Black
- Character of the stool
  - Firm or very large
  - Normal formed with blood on the surface
  - Normal formed with blood mixed throughout
  - Bloody diarrhea

# “Red Flags” with Lower GI bleeding

- History
  - Excessive or episodic irritability
  - Severe constipation
  - Bilious emesis
- Physical Exam
  - Fever or toxic appearance
  - Abdominal distension
  - Abdominal tenderness
- What do each of these suggest?

THE END

# QUESTIONS?

