

Gastroenterología y Hepatología





IMAGE OF THE MONTH



Hemorragia gástrica masiva tras úlcera por decúbito de sonda nasogástrica en paciente crítico: una complicación inusual

María Pitarch Martínez^{a,*}, María Teresa Robles Quesada^b, Juan Antonio Blanco Elena^b, Ana Alberca Páramo^b

^a Servicio de Cirugía, Hospital de Antequera, Antequera (Málaga), Spain

^b Servicio de Cirugía, Hospital Infanta Margarita, Cabra (Córdoba), Spain

We report the case of a 65-year-old patient with ureteral stenosis admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) for septic shock of urological origin following double-J stent replacement; upon admission, he had a nasogastric tube placed. Initially, he followed a favourable course, but after six days, he presented upper gastrointestinal bleeding with anaemia and haemodynamic instability requiring blood products and vasoactive drugs. Computed tomography (CT) (Fig. 1) showed active gastric bleeding; therapeutic endoscopy was not feasible as extensive longitudinal tearing of the mucosa on the anterior aspect of the stomach was visualised. Emergency exploratory laparotomy was performed with gastrostomy and evacuation of multiple clots until blood was seen oozing from a filiform mucosal ulceration with a length of 10 cm in the lesser curvature, corresponding to pressure

* Please cite this article as: Pitarch Martínez M, Robles Quesada MT, Blanco Elena JA, Alberca Páramo A. Hemorragia gástrica masiva tras úlcera por decúbito de sonda nasogástrica en paciente crítico: una complicación inusual. Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2022;45:291–292.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: maria.pitarchmartinez@gmail.com (M. Pitarch Martínez).



Figure 1 CT showing gastric dilation with bloody contents and linear serpiginous imaging of contrast extravasation consistent with active bleeding (indicated with an arrow).

from the nasogastric tube (Fig. 2). Following interrupted suturing of the tearing, suitable haemostasis was achieved, and the patient subsequently followed a favourable course with no further bleeding.

2444-3824/ $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$ 2021 Elsevier España, S.L.U. All rights reserved.

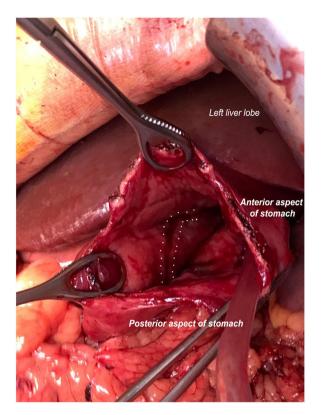


Figure 2 Anterior gastrostomy exposing a longitudinal gastric ulcer due to pressure from a nasogastric tube in the lesser curvature, causing massive upper gastrointestinal bleeding (marked between white dots).

Upper gastrointestinal bleeding due to lesions secondary to a nasogastric tube is rare and can be caused by trauma during placement or by prolonged use with ongoing irritation and necrosis due to pressure.^{1,2} As this is a life-threatening situation,³ early identification and treatment are crucial²: endoscopy is the initial procedure for diagnosis and treatment of choice, and surgery is pursued only when other treatments fail.

Funding

This study received no specific funding from public, private or non-profit organisations.

Conflicts of interest

None.

References

- 1. Yamada T, Motomura Y, Hiraoka E, Miyagaki A, Sato J. Nasogastric tubes can cause intramural hematoma of the esophagus. Am J Case Rep. 2019;20:224–7, http://dx.doi.org/10.12659/AJCR.914133.
- Bansal R, Vyas N, Companioni RAC, Rajnish I, Salehi I. Simple measures to prevent a massive upper gastrointestinal bleed. Clin Case Rep. 2017;5:1416–7, http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ccr3.1055.
- 3. Smith AL, Santa Ana CA, Fordtran JS, Guileyardo JM. Deaths associated with insertion of nasogastric tubes for enteral nutrition in the medical intensive care unit: Clinical and autopsy findings. Proc (Bayl Univ Med Cent). 2018;31:310-6, http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08998280.2018.1459400.