

Clinical Characteristics of Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding in Hemodialysis Patients

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Upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB) frequently occurs in hemodialysis (HD) patients. But, clinical characteristics of UGIB in HD patients are well not reported yet.

Objective : This study was designed to compare clinical characteristics of UGIB between HD patients and normal population with intact renal function.

Methods : This study enrolled 24 HD patients with UGIB. Age- and sex-matched 26 patients with UGIB and normal renal function were selected as control group during the same period. Of the cases of UGIB, esophageal variceal bleedings due to liver cirrhosis were excluded in this study. We investigated result of treatment and UGIB-associated mortality for 3 months after the event and then compared previous gastrointestinal (GI) symptom (Sx), endoscopic finding, treatment result, and mortality between HD patients and control.

Results : The results are as follows.

Conclusion : Previous gastrointestinal symptoms were less frequent in hemodialysis patients than normal population with intact renal function. In contrast, hemodialysis patients had higher incidence of vascular ectasia and mortality than normal population with intact renal function.

	HD patients (n=24)	Control (n=26)	p value
Age (yr)	60.11	61.11	0.702
Sex male/female (%)	62.5/37.5	53.8/46.2	0.536
Previous GI Sx asymptomatic/symptomatic (%)	33.3/66.7	65.3/34.7	0.024
Endoscopic diagnosis vascular ectasia/others (%)	45.8/54.2	15.3/84.7	0.020
Primary treatment endoscopic/medical (%)	70.8/29.2	61.5/38.5	0.488
Result of treatment success/rebleeding (%)	75.0/25.0	92.4/7.6	0.095
patient survival/UGIB-related death (%)	83.3/16.7	100/0	0.046