

中文題目：一個造成上消化道出血少見的原因(假牙導至之上消化道出血)—案例報告

英文題目：An uncommon cause of upper gastrointestinal bleeding—denture-related bleeding: A case report

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Background: Acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB) is a common and potentially fatal condition. The common etiologies of non-variceal UGIB include peptic ulcer, gastric and duodenal erosions, erosive esophagitis, Mallory-Weiss tears, vascular ectasias, Dieulafoy's lesions, and neoplasm. We presented a case with tarry stool and later the endoscopy revealed denture-related UGIB.

Materials and Methods: A 74-years-old man with history of DM, HTN, old CVA presented to our emergency department (ED) with tarry stool for 2 days. Because of his old CVA, he could not talk and no further history could be obtained. At ED, the initial vital signs were BT: 36.4°C, PR: 105/min, RR: 16/min, BP: 135/84 mmHg. The laboratory tests showed Hb 4.5 g/dl, WBC 10.62×10^3 /ul. Emergency esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) demonstrated esophageal ulcers, with a denture embedded in the mucosa of esophagus-gastric junction. After admission, PPI, blood transfusion and fluid support were given. After his condition became stable, he was discharged. We searched the Pubmed with the keywords “upper gastrointestinal bleeding”, “guideline” and “gastrointestinal foreign body” for brief review of related topic.

Result: The most common causes of UGIB are peptic ulcer and esophago-gastric varices. Elderly patients or those with comorbidities would have poor prognosis. Endoscopy is the first choice for diagnostic investigation and therapeutic management in patients with UGIB. Some medications are beneficial for patients. For example, proton pump inhibitor for peptic ulcer or vasoactive agents to reduce portal venous pressure for variceal bleeding. When endoscopic or medical treatment is not effective, surgical or radiologic intervention may be helpful. As to the foreign body in the esophagus, many complications may occur, ranging from superficial mucosal injury to life-threatening condition such as perforation or abscess formation. Sharp foreign body should be removed endoscopically, due to the high risk of severe complication.

Conclusion: The most common causes of ulcer include *Helicobacter pylori*, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, post-radiation therapy, critical illness and Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. Ulcer induced by denture was less common and it may result in severe complication like massive bleeding or perforation. Endoscopic evaluation and treatment should be the first choice in such case.