



30. THE APPROACH OF HEMORRHAGE OF THE SUPERIOR DIGESTIVE TRACT IN EMERGENCY MEDICINE DEPARTMENT (2021-2022)

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Introduction. Although we are in the 21st century when medicine has seen great advances in various branches, even today we are faced with massive uncontrolled hemorrhages that shatter human lives. Bleeding management today continues to be a debatable issue that offers controversial solutions.

Aim of study. To identify the hemostatic techniques used in the approach of hemorrhage of the superior digestive tract in the emergency department (ED) of the Institute of Emergency Medicine (IEM).

Methods and materials. This review was based on the study of 31 patients during the period of (2021-2022), that suffered from superior digestive tract hemorrhage, from which applied hemostatic solution, that differs between Thrombin 500 international units or Alcohol 2ml 70%.

Results. Patients that were suffering from superior digestive tract hemorrhage, during their endoscopic investigation and verification, were administered initially Thrombin 500 UI dissolved in 10 ml of NaCl 0.9%. In 10% from total cases the procedures were done up to 4 times, with the maximum dosage of 2000 IU of Thrombin. In around 32,2% from total patients, needed more than thrombin after the maximum dosage and were also administered with Sol. Alcohol 70% with the concentration of 2 ml with 8 ml of NaCl 0.9%. up to 2 rounds. The method is done by an endoscopist. All 31 patients were provided successfully endoscopic hemostatic treatment.

Conclusion. The application of the correct hemostatic solution in time of investigating Endoscopic-ally is one of the most important approaches to superior digestive tract hemorrhage.