

TREATMENT OF ANEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING AT EMERGENCY ROOM IN SHKODRA HOSPITAL

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Abstract

Gastrointestinal bleeding has a number of symptoms. Sometimes, slow GI bleeding can be "silent," without any noticeable change in bowel movement or stool. These people are often anemic and display pale skin color, shortness of breath and weakness. Losing blood means losing red blood cells, which contain the substance hemoglobin that carries life-giving oxygen. A deficiency of hemoglobin leads to a lack of sufficient oxygen to the organs and other tissues, which can have a wide range of consequences to your health. Iron deficiency anemia (IDA) is a common anemia due to GI bleeding or causes related to malabsorption of iron in GI tract.

We have based the study on an observational retrospective protocol with records of patients with GI bleeding during a 4 years period from January 2008 until December 2011 in Shkodra hospital in the Emergency Room. We have provide data from the protocols for laboratory tests such as the levels of haemoglobin and number of red cells for all patients. During our study we have noticed that anaemia in most of patients was a consequence of GI bleeding. Mostly to all patients was done blood perfusion and crystalloid perfusion in emergency room because all these patient had hypotension and blood tests (level of haemoglobin and number of red cells) were in the lower limit of the normal range. All patients had iron supplement orally or parenterally. The patients who were submitted to the sclerotisation with adrenaline, anaemia was established in a shorter time than the others. So gastrointestinal bleeding must be identified and diagnosed so it can be treated and stopped, so long even the consequences.

Keyword: *Gastrointestinal bleed, anemia, treatment, Shkodra hospital*