An endoscopic multimodal approach in a patient with blue rubber bleb nevus syndrome and acute bleeding

Blue rubber bleb nevus syndrome is a rare disease characterized by multiple venous malformations found in various organs, among which the gastrointestinal (GI) tract stands out [1]. Patients frequently suffer GI bleeding and iron deficiency anemia. Many endoscopic therapeutic options have been implemented for treatment of this syndrome, such as endoscopic sclerotherapy [2, 3], endoscopic band ligation, detachable snare [4], and even endoscopic submucosal dissection [5].

Herein we present the case of a 44-year-old man with a diagnosis of blue rubber bleb nevus syndrome (►Fig. 1) who arrived at the emergency department after 2 days with melena. Laboratory findings on admission reported microcytic anemia (hemoglobin 8.9 g/dl, mean corpuscular volume 77 fl) and mild thrombocytopenia (138 K/µL). Upper endoscopy disclosed purplish lesions on the hypopharynx, esophagus, stomach, and duodenum without signs of active or recent bleeding. A colonoscopy showed hemangiomas in the left colon and the rectum without signs of active or recent bleeding. An endoscopic capsule revealed purplish blebs larger than 10 mm at the proximal jejunum with active bleeding (►Video 1). Finally, an anterograde enteroscopy was performed showing 8 hemangiomas in the jejunum. Cyanoacrylate was applied in a large lesion (> 2 cm), a snare resection was performed in two lesions, and a detachable snare was inserted in another (►Fig. 2, ►Video 1).

The patient remained without clinical or laboratory signs of gastrointestinal bleeding, therefore he was discharged without further complications. A follow-up enteroscopy was performed 14 weeks after his discharge, which showed adequate scarring. Signs of neovascularization were observed in the sites of snare resection and detachable snare insertion, with the application of argon plasma in the site of snare resection being necessary (►Video 1).

In conclusion, there is no technique of choice for endoscopic management of the blue rubber bleb nevus syndrome; however an endoscopic multimodal approach is effective in the treatment of acute bleeding in these patients.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.
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