Aortoduodenal fistulas (ADFs) are rare but potentially lethal causes of massive gastrointestinal tract bleeding. Here, we report the typical endoscopic findings of ADFs.

A 57-year-old man was admitted to our hospital with intermittent melena for 2 weeks. His medical history included implantation of a prosthetic graft for an abdominal aortic aneurysm at the age of 56 years. Hemoglobin level decreased from 14.5 g/dL in the previous month to 11.2 g/dL, and esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) revealed no source of bleeding up to the second part of the duodenum. On day 3, melena recurred and hemoglobin level further decreased to 9.3 g/dL. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) scan showed a protruding aorta compressing the third part of the duodenum. Operative findings revealed fistula formation between the aorta and the third part of the duodenum. Gastrojejunostomy with graft replacement was performed.

ADFs are classified as either primary or secondary. Incidences of secondary ADFs after endovascular stent grafting of abdominal aortic aneurysms have been reported to be about 1%. The duodenum, particularly its third part, is the most common site of fistula formation. Gastrojejunostomy with graft replacement was performed.

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Corresponding author
A. Goto, MD
Department of Gastroenterology and Rheumatology
Kushiro City General Hospital
1-12, Shunkodai
Kushiro city
085-0822
Japan
Fax: +81-0154-414080
kh8939@kushiro-cghp.jp