Tulip-bundle technique as rescue hemostatic therapy in a deep Mallory–Weiss tear

An 80-year-old woman who was anticoagulated with rivaroxaban for a previous deep venous thrombosis of the left lower limb presented with a 12-hour history of hematemesis. Her physical examination was unremarkable, and she had a blood pressure of 153/78 mmHg and heart rate of 75 beats/minute. Laboratory test results showed a hemoglobin level of 13.1 g/dL. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy revealed a deep Mallory–Weiss tear with a visible vessel and active pulsatile bleeding

located in a hiatus hernia (**•** Fig. 1 a). Because she was anticoagulated with rivaroxaban, mechanical hemostasis with clips (Resolution Clip; Boston Scientific) was selected as the treatment (**•** Fig. 1 b) but despite the application of six hemostatic clips, bleeding persisted (**•** Fig. 1 c). Subsequently, a tulip-bundle technique was planned (**•** Video 1). A detachable snare (MAJ-254; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) was placed over the clips (**•** Fig. 1 d), which resulted in immediate hemostasis (• Fig. 1 e). Adjunctive management with nil per os, a proton pump inhibitor as a continuous infusion, metoclopramide, and prophylactic enoxaparin instead of rivaroxaban was instituted. The patient remained asymptomatic and was discharged 3 days later.

Mallory–Weiss syndrome accounts for 6%–14% of all cases of upper gastrointestinal bleeding, mainly occurring at the gastroesophageal junction or gastric cardia [1].

The tulip-bundle technique consists of the placement and tightening of a detachable snare around clips [2]. This technique has a range of applications, including hemostasis and closure of perforations and fistulae [2,3]. Moreover, this technique may represent an effective rescue treatment in bleeding that is refractory to initial hemostasis in patients with comorbidities that limit hemostatic options, as highlighted in this report.

# Endoscopy\_UCTN\_Code\_TTT\_1AO\_2AD

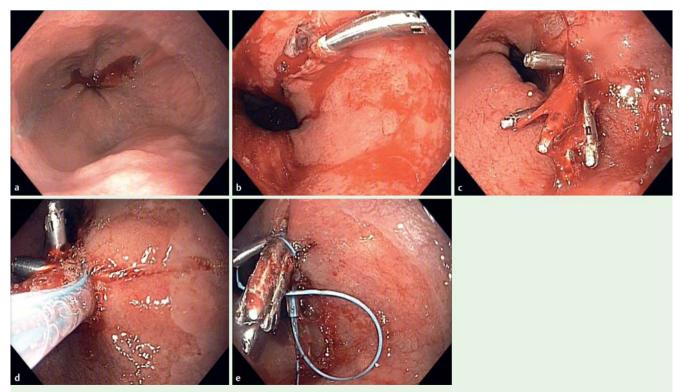
Competing interests: None

# Ana Ponte, Rolando Pinho, Joana Silva, Jaime Rodrigues, João Carvalho

Department of Gastroenterology, Centro Hospitalar Vila Nova de Gaia, Espinho, Portugal



Endoscopic views showing the tulip-bundle technique as rescue treatment for a Mallory– Weiss tear with persistent bleeding despite proper application of several hemostatic clips. The placement of an endoloop around the clips results in the achievement of definitive hemostasis.



**Fig.1** Endoscopic views showing: **a** a Mallory–Weiss tear with active bleeding located in a hiatus hernia; **b** placement of a hemostatic clip; **c** persistent bleeding after the placement of six hemostatic clips; **d** a detachable snare tightened around the hemostatic clips; **e** cessation of the bleeding after completion of the tulip-bundle technique.

### References

- 1 *Kim JJ. Sheibani S, Park S* et al. Causes of bleeding and outcomes in patients hospitalized with upper gastrointestinal bleeding. J Clin Gastroenterol 2014; 48: 113–118
- 2 Pinho R, Silva J, Ponte A et al. Grasp-to-retract modification of the tulip-bundle technique in forward and retroflexed position for difficult hemostasis in the sigmoid colon. Endoscopy 2015; 47 (Suppl. 01): E554 – E555
- 3 *Perri F, Gentile M, Scimeca D* et al. Closure of a gastrocutaneous fistula by a tulip-bundle technique. Endoscopy 2011; 43 (Suppl. 02): E419

## Bibliography

**DOI** http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1055/s-0042-100200 Endoscopy 2016; 48: E42–E43 © Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart - New York ISSN 0013-726X

#### Corresponding author Ana Ponte, MD

Department of Gastroenterology Centro Hospitalar Vila Nova de Gaia Rua Conceição Fernandes 4434-502 Vila Nova Gaia Portugal Fax: +351-227-868369 ana.ilponte@gmail.com