A 21-year-old man developed nausea and weight loss 2 months after undergoing allogenic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation for treatment of acute myeloid leukemia. He was referred to gastrointestinal endoscopy for a duodenal biopsy, which is a procedure commonly used to confirm the diagnosis of acute graft-versus-host disease (GvHD) [1]. His coagulation test results were within the normal ranges and his platelet count was 52 × 10⁹/L. The examination was uneventful and a duodenal biopsy was performed without significant bleeding (▶ Fig. 1).

Shortly after the intervention, the patient complained of upper abdominal pain, which initially responded to symptomatic therapy. However, after 24 hours, he presented with vomiting and progressive abdominal tenderness, suspicious of an ileus. Laboratory tests showed his hemoglobin had decreased from 4.8 mmol/L to 3.3 mmol/L and he had an elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) level at 211 mg/L. Transabdominal ultrasound revealed a large inhomogeneous hypoechoic structure in the horizontal part of the duodenum (▶ Fig. 2; ▶ Video 1). A computed tomography (CT) scan confirmed a large hematoma of the duodenal wall that was causing intestinal obstruction (▶ Fig. 3).

The patient was treated with a nasogastric tube, parenteral nutrition, and platelet transfusion to prevent further bleeding. Despite these attempts, he developed progressive jaundice during the following days and ultrasound confirmed common bile duct dilatation due to compression of the region of the duodenal papilla by the hematoma (▶ Fig. 4). The conservative therapeutic approach was continued, with frequent ultrasound and laboratory monitoring, which showed that the hematoma diminished within 3 weeks, and the patient’s symptoms resolved.

Endoscopy-guided duodenal biopsy is the gold standard for the diagnosis of gastrointestinal GvHD and has a low incidence of severe complications [2]. However, duodenal hematoma following duodenal biopsy may occur in patients with coagulopathy and platelet dysfunction, especially after stem cell therapy [3]. The present case clearly illustrates the potentially life-threatening complications of biopsy-induced intestinal hematoma and highlights the role of bedside ultrasound as the first-line approach for unclear abdominal symptoms after endoscopic interventions.

Competing interests

None
The Authors

Robert Henker¹, Sebastian Schwind², Christine Döhring², Mario Heindl¹, Maximilian Beimler³, Albrecht Hoffmeister¹, Thomas Karlas¹
¹ Division of Gastroenterology and Rheumatology, University Hospital Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany
² Division of Hematology and Oncology, University Hospital Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany
³ Department of Diagnostics and Interventional Radiology, University Hospital Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

Corresponding author
Thomas Karlas, MD
University Hospital Leipzig, Division of Gastroenterology and Rheumatology, Liebigstraße 20, 04103 Leipzig, Germany
Fax: +49-341-9712209
thomas.karlas@medizin.uni-leipzig.de

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DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0043-103405
Endoscopy 2017; 49: E132–E133
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X