

THINGS TO CONSIDER

GI BLEED



HIGH RISK PATIENTS

- Patients on anticoagulants
- Kidney Disease
- Diabetes
- Stroke
- Heart Disease/Failure
- COPD
- Gastrostomy tube
- Tracheostomy
- Alcohol abuse
- Cancer
- Anemia
- Abdominal history
 - Crohn's Disease
 - Diverticulitis
 - Intestinal perforation
 - Ulcers
- Recent GI surgery

ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Changes in vital signs
 - Hypotension
 - Resting tachycardia
- Fluctuation in blood sugar levels
- Change in bowel habits
 - Dark tarry stools
 - Frank red bleeding in stools
 - Loose stools
- Abdominal pain
- Coffee ground emesis
- Bleeding at stoma sites
- Change in mental status
- Weight loss
- Hemorrhoids
- Dizziness/Lightheadedness

CONSIDERATIONS

- ✓ Medications
 - Proton pump inhibitors
 - Antacids
- ✓ Discuss anticoagulant use with MD
- ✓ Treatment of underlying abdominal disease
- ✓ GI consult for additional workup & management
- ✓ Orthostatic blood pressure
- ✓ Labs
 - Serial CBC
 - CMP
 - Liver function
 - Coagulation tests
- ✓ Goals of care discussion

NOTE: These are general guidelines. Please customize assessments and interventions to the patient's individual care plan and always check with the attending physician.