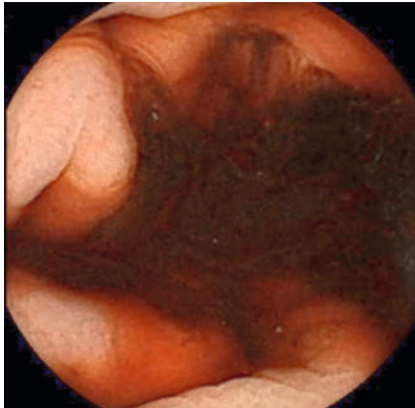


# A tricky gastric lesion diagnosed by small-bowel capsule endoscopy

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► **Fig. 1** Small-bowel capsule endoscopy showed hematinic residues in the stomach.

Small-bowel capsule endoscopy (SBCE) is the first-line method for investigating overt gastrointestinal bleeding (OGB), ideally within 48 hours after the episode [1]. However, SBCE can also evaluate lesions outside the small bowel, even though that is not its original purpose. This is extremely important when considering the prevalence of lesions outside the small bowel that are missed by conventional esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) or push enteroscopy, a rate that ranges from 3.5% to more than 30% [2]. We report on a 70-year-old woman who was referred for evaluation using SBCE following recurrent episodes of OGB. She had already undergone two EGDs and a colonoscopy, neither of which identified the source of bleeding. At the time of the current examination, she presented with melena.

After swallowing the device, the capsule endoscope quickly reached the stomach, where it was possible to visualize hematinic residues (► **Fig. 1**). An EGD was subsequently performed and identified a Dieulafoy's lesion along the anterior wall of the gastric body. A hemostatic clip was placed (► **Fig. 2**). The bleeding stopped immediately, and the patient was discharged after 2 days.



► **Fig. 2** Findings on esophagogastroduodenoscopy. **a** Actively bleeding lesion in the gastric body. **b** Dieulafoy's lesion visualized after lavage. **c** Final appearance after hemostasis with a hemostatic clip.

Subsequent analysis of the SBCE allowed the visualization of active bleeding in the stomach. ► **Video 1** shows the diagnostic steps and treatment of the Dieulafoy's lesion.

Reading of an SBCE examination should include prereading, landmarking, findings and clip selection, and reporting, as well as evaluating other segments beyond the small bowel [3]. However, this case demonstrates the need to observe the capsule's real-time display, if available, in patients under investigation for OGB. Dieulafoy's lesion, as presented here, is a submucosal vascular lesion identified endoscopically as a bleeding point not associated with erosions or ulcers, making its endoscopic diagnosis challenging [4].

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## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.



► **Video 1** Dieulafoy's lesion found on small-bowel capsule endoscopy and treated during esophagogastroduodenoscopy.

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