Discharge hemoglobin and outcome in patients with acute nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding

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Background and study aims: Many patients with acute gastrointestinal bleeding present with anemia and frequently require red blood cell (RBC) transfusion. A restrictive transfusion strategy and a low hemoglobin (Hb) threshold for transfusion had been shown to produce acceptable outcomes in patients with acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding. However, most patients are discharged with mild anemia owing to the restricted volume of packed RBCs (pRBCs). We investigated whether discharge Hb influences the outcome in patients with acute nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding.

Patients and methods: We retrospectively analyzed patients with upper gastrointestinal bleeding who had received pRBCs during hospitalization between January 2012 and January 2014. Patients with variceal bleeding, malignant lesion, stroke, or cardiovascular disease were excluded. We divided the patients into 2 groups, low (Hb < 10 g/dL) and high (Hb ≥ 10 g/dL) discharge Hb, and compared the clinical course and Hb changes between these groups.

Results: A total of 102 patients met the inclusion criteria. Fifty patients were discharged with Hb levels < 10 g/dL, whereas 52 were discharged with Hb levels > 10 g/dL. Patients in the low Hb group had a lower consumption of pRBCs and shorter hospital stay than did those in the high Hb group. The Hb levels were not fully recovered at outpatient follow-up until 7 days after discharge; however, most patients showed Hb recovery at 45 days after discharge. The rate of rebleeding after discharge was not significantly different between the 2 groups.

Conclusions: In patients with acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding, a discharge Hb between 8 and 10 g/dL was linked to favorable outcomes on outpatient follow-up. Most patients recovered from anemia without any critical complication within 45 days after discharge.

Introduction

Acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding is the most common reason for emergency hospital admission of patients with a gastrointestinal disorder and the major indication for packed red blood cell (pRBC) transfusion [1, 2]. Although the hemoglobin (Hb) value can be useful in deciding whether a patient needs a blood transfusion, the reliance on Hb values may result in the underestimation of blood loss. Therefore, the Hb threshold for transfusion after a successful endoscopic hemostasis is controversial. It had been suggested that the therapeutic strategy with conservative transfusion do not affect the mortality risk or length of hospital stay [3].

Furthermore, recently published trials have shown that a restrictive transfusion strategy produces acceptable outcomes in patients with acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding [4, 5]. However, these results may not be generalizable because of the comprehensive inclusion of patients with variceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding and those with nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Although international consensus suggests the initiation of transfusion when the Hb level decreases to < 8 g/dL in a patient with nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding [6], Hb values could be slowly decreased in the early course of acute bleeding. Therefore, many physicians are often concerned about the possibility of a bad prognosis related to an unexpected aggravation of anemia after discharge.

“Discharge Hb,” which means the Hb value within 24 hours before discharge, is a simple but important concept in clinical practice that can be an
Patients and methods

Study design
We carried out a retrospective analysis of all patients who had undergone an urgent endoscopy between January 2012 and January 2014. Medical records, endoscopy reports, and laboratory data were reviewed. The following data on clinical characteristics and prognosis were collected: sex, age, initial vital signs, Hb level, symptoms, total requirement of pRBCs, clinical outcomes, and mortality. The complete Rockall score [8] and Glasgow-Blatchford bleeding score [9] were calculated for each patient. A previous bleeding score [7] and mortality. The complete Rockall score [8] and Glasgow-Blatchford bleeding score [9] were calculated for each patient. A previous bleeding score [7]. Although many patients with upper gastrointestinal bleeding are still anemic at discharge, whether discharge Hb affects clinical outcomes at outpatient follow-up has not been investigated. In this study, we investigated the effect of discharge Hb on outcomes in patients with acute nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding.

Patients
Patients with acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding caused by benign lesions were screened for this study. Those patients who had received 1 or more units of pRBCs after a successful endoscopic hemostasis were selected. Patients with a history of cerebrovascular disease, cardiovascular disease with or without antiplatelet therapy, unstable initial vital signs (e.g., significant hypovolemic shock and poor mental status), or severe comorbidity were excluded. In addition, patients with insufficient data of blood test were also excluded.

Endoscopic therapy and management
All patients underwent initial endoscopic hemostasis within 12 hours and received intravenous proton pump inhibitors. Hb values were measured every day, and discharge Hb was defined as the last Hb level determined within 24 hours before discharge. The patients were scheduled to visit the outpatient clinic at 7 and 45 days after discharge.

Statistical analysis
Data are presented as the mean value ± standard deviation, or as proportions. Chi-square statistics were used to compare the measures, as indicated. The Mann-Whitney U-test for nonnormally distributed data and Student’s t-test for normally distributed data were used to compare the differences between the 2 groups. Data were analyzed with SPSS version 20.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), and P values < 0.05 were considered significant.

Results

Patient characteristics
A total of 212 patients with a first episode of acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding due to a benign lesion underwent endoscopic hemostasis during the study period. Of these patients, 184 had nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding and 156 had received one or more units of pRBCs during their stay. Fifty-four of them were excluded from study because of a history of cerebrovascular disease (n = 12), cardiovascular disease (n = 31), or severe comorbidity (n = 11). Finally, 102 patients with a successful endoscopic hemostasis fulfilled the inclusion criteria (Fig. 1). The baseline characteristics are shown in Table 1.

Diagnosis and endoscopic findings of upper gastrointestinal bleeding
Table 2 shows a comparison of endoscopic findings in the 102 patients with acute nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding. The complete Rockall score was 4.3±1.2, and the Glasgow-Blatchford bleeding score was 12±2.7. Ninety-one patients had peptic ulcers (duodenal, n = 28; gastric, n = 63), and 11 had Mallory-Weiss tears as a result of vomiting. The most frequent site of bleeding was the body of the stomach (n = 26) in patients with gastric ulcers. We noted no significant difference in the origin, cause, or endoscopic finding of upper gastrointestinal bleeding between the two groups (Table 2).
Comparison of outcomes between patients with low and high discharge Hb

None of the 102 patients with nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding required emergency surgery during admission, and all were discharged without any severe complication. Significant differences in Hb values between the 2 groups were seen at the time of discharge (8.8±0.7 g/dL vs. 10.9 ±0.9 g/dL; \( P < 0.001 \)) and at 7 days after discharge (10.4±1.0 g/dL vs. 11.4 ±1.1 g/dL; \( P < 0.001 \)). There was no significant difference in the Hb level between groups at 45 days after discharge. During outpatient follow-up after discharge, the level of Hb had recovered to 12.2 ±2.0 g/dL in the low discharge Hb group and 11.9 ± 2.0g/dL in the high discharge Hb group (● Fig. 2). The low discharge Hb group showed a greater increase in Hb during follow-up than did the high discharge Hb group (● Table 3). Dizziness due to anemia was significantly more common in the low discharge Hb group. The incidence of other symptoms, such as headache and general weakness, was not significantly different between the 2 groups. There was no significant increase in the risk of rebleeding or in the rate of readmission for any cause between 2 groups. No critical events or mortality occurred during the follow-up period.

Discussion

Adequate pRBC transfusion and correction of anemia are important in some severe disease states, and are related to outcome not only during admission but also after discharge [10–12]. Low Hb is associated with morbidity and mortality in patients with coronary artery disease [13]. However, it was recently reported that excessive transfusion of pRBCs for the purpose of correcting Hb has no merit, even in critical disease states such as septic shock [14, 15]. Minimizing unnecessary transfusions lowers costs and the risk of adverse effects. Although transfusion is necessary to correct hypoxemia, hypotension, and tissue hypoperfusion, it also increases the risk of adverse effects such as febrile reaction,
Acute respiratory distress syndrome, infectious disease transmission, and, rarely, mortality [16–18]. Moreover, blood transfusion is associated with alterations of the coagulation system [19, 20], and is linked to a higher rate of recurrent upper gastrointestinal bleeding after a successful endoscopic hemostasis [21]. Because changes in the volume status after acute blood loss can make estimating the true Hb level difficult, the minimum acceptable Hb level in patients with long-term upper gastrointestinal bleeding is debated. In previous studies, a restrictive transfusion strategy has been suggested to be effective in patients with upper gastrointestinal bleeding [4, 22]. Moreover, early transfusion is known to be associated with an increased risk of rebleeding and mortality [23]. However, many previous studies have focused on the Hb threshold for transfusion. Although blood transfusions should be administered to patients with an Hb level of <7 g/dL [6], there is no international consensus about the minimum acceptable Hb that guarantees patient safety before discharge. Moreover, there is variation in the approach to transfusion for patients with upper gastrointestinal bleeding [24]. The results of our study indicate that a transfusion strategy with a minimum acceptable discharge Hb of 8 g/dL is at least as effective as a threshold of 10 g/dL. Although a discharge Hb of 8 g/dL seems too low, it showed no significant difference in the outcomes after discharge. Although the patients in the low discharge Hb group received fewer transfusions of pRBCs, their Hb level during outpatient follow-up recovered more rapidly than did that of patients in the high discharge Hb group. Although increases in Hb level may be influenced by various factors, such as iron status, most patients recovered from anemia at 45 days after discharge. In a previous study, patients with acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding exhibited an overall increase in the quality of life within 3 months of the bleeding episode [25]. In our study, a low discharge Hb value between 8 and 10 g/dL was not associated with a significant increase in the incidence of severe complications induced by anemia. Although iron supplementation through drugs could be considered to have an additive effect, it could also lead to confusion between melena and normal dark stool due to the iron agent. In this study, instead of taking oral iron, the patients were advised to consume iron-rich foods before discharge. Several studies have been conducted on the transfusion strategy in patients with upper gastrointestinal bleeding. However, the relationship between discharge Hb and outcome has not been studied specifically. There has been no research on the clinical course of Hb recovery after upper gastrointestinal bleeding according to different discharge Hb values. In this study, we investigated the influence of discharge Hb at short-term and midterm follow-up after nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding. To make the results more reliable, we included only patients who

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>8≤ discharge Hb&lt;10 (g/dL)</th>
<th>discharge Hb≥10 (g/dL)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfusion</td>
<td>3.2 ± 1.4</td>
<td>4.1 ± 1.8</td>
<td>0.010</td>
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<tr>
<td>pRBC consumption (pints) (mean ± SD)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side effects of transfusion (n [%])</td>
<td>3 (6)</td>
<td>4 (8)</td>
<td>0.504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total days of hospitalization</td>
<td>4.3 ± 2.5</td>
<td>5.6 ± 4.2</td>
<td>0.636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb level (g/dL) (mean ± SD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb at admission</td>
<td>8.7 ± 1.5</td>
<td>9.1 ± 3.2</td>
<td>0.499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest value of Hb</td>
<td>7.7 ± 1.3</td>
<td>8.0 ± 2.3</td>
<td>0.146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb at discharge</td>
<td>8.8 ± 0.7</td>
<td>10.9 ± 0.9</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-day OFU</td>
<td>10.4 ± 1.0</td>
<td>11.4 ± 1.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-day OFU</td>
<td>12.2 ± 2.0</td>
<td>11.9 ± 2.0</td>
<td>0.748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase of Hb level at OFU (g/dL) (mean ± SD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>1.7 ± 1.1</td>
<td>0.6 ± 1.0</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 days</td>
<td>3.5 ± 2.0</td>
<td>1.0 ± 2.5</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms after discharge (n [%])</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>4 (8)</td>
<td>5 (10)</td>
<td>0.569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>11 (22)</td>
<td>6 (12)</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General weakness</td>
<td>8 (16)</td>
<td>6 (12)</td>
<td>0.195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebleeding</td>
<td>2 (4)</td>
<td>4 (8)</td>
<td>0.114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2 (4)</td>
<td>3 (6)</td>
<td>0.413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events after discharge (n [%])</td>
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<tr>
<td>Readmission for any reason</td>
<td>4 (8)</td>
<td>4 (8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mortality due to any cause</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
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Hb, hemoglobin; pRBC, packed red blood cell; SD, standard deviation; OFU, outpatient follow-up.
received transfusions because of upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Because variceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding has a different etiology and clinical course from nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding, we excluded patients with these conditions from our study. Two possible limitations of our study are its retrospective nature and the arbitrary definitions of high and low Hb levels. Moreover, the results may have been influenced by the different practices of individual endoscopists, the threshold for pRBC transfusion, comorbidity, and other factors. Despite these limitations, our study has the advantage of being focused on discharge Hb, and thus the results may be useful in establishing a transfusion strategy and treatment plan. In conclusion, clinically acceptable low Hb levels are not related to the outcome of nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Excessive transfusions for higher discharge Hb had no advantage in patients with acute nonvariceal GI bleeding. Even in the presence of a low Hb level at discharge, an acceptable outcome is expected after endoscopic hemostasis for nonvariceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Recovery of the Hb level after discharge is complete within 45 days.

Competing interests: None

Acknowledgement

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