Combination of Colonoscopy and Clip Application with Angiography to Mark Vascular Malformation in the Small Intestine

S. Gölder¹, M. Strötzer², S. Grüne¹, C. Zülke³, J. Schölmerich¹, H. Messmann⁴
¹ Department of Internal Medicine I, University Hospital of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany
² Department of Radiology, University Hospital of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany
³ Department of Surgery, University Hospital of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany
⁴ Department of Internal Medicine III, Zentralklinikum Augsburg, Augsburg, Germany

Corresponding Author

S. Gölder, M.D.
Dept. of Internal Medicine I
University of Regensburg
93042 Regensburg
Germany
Fax: +49-941-944-7002
E-mail: stefan.goelder@klinik.uni-regensburg.de

Figure 1 A 55-year-old woman was admitted with chronic recurrent lower gastrointestinal bleeding. Previous examinations, including esophagogastroduodenoscopy and colonoscopy, during an active bleeding episode, revealed no bleeding site. Angiography showed a vascular malformation in projection to the right sided colon or neoterminal ileum (arrow).

Figure 2 With this lesion in mind one suspicious lesion was found 40 cm beyond the ileocolonic anastomosis (arrows). The lesion was marked with a clip.

Figure 3 A second angiography was performed, which confirmed the correct identification of the vascular malformation since the clip was visible in projection to the angiographically identified lesion (arrow). In addition, a second vascular malformation was detected during this angiography, which could not be reached by the endoscope. Thus, endoscopic treatment was not practical and surgery was performed.