

Blue Rubber Bleb Nevus Syndrome: Small-Bowel Lesions Diagnosed by Capsule Endoscopy

L. Fish, Z. Fireman, Y. Kopelman, A. Sternberg

Dept. of Gastroenterology, Hillel-Yaffe Medical Center, Hadera, and Bruce Rappaport Faculty of Medicine, The Technion, Haifa, Israel

Acknowledgments

Z. Fireman is a member of the medical advisory board of Given Imaging, Ltd. We are grateful to Carmela Reisler for editorial assistance.

Corresponding Author

Z. Fireman, M.D.

Dept. of Gastroenterology
Hillel-Yaffe Medical Center
P.O. Box 169
Hadera 38100
Israel
Fax: +972-4-6304408
E-mail: fireman@hillel-yaffe.health.gov.il

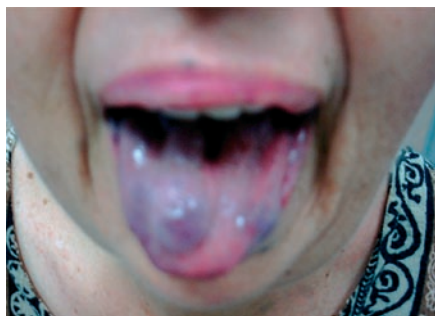


Figure 1 A 57-year-old woman was admitted to hospital due to chronic iron-deficiency anemia (<10 g%). She denied having observed any overt gastrointestinal bleeding; her hemoglobin level at admission was 6.4 g%. There were multiple hemangiomas on her back and limbs, in her mouth, and underneath and on top of the tongue. Abdominal computed tomography showed a number of various-sized lesions in the liver. An isotope-marked red blood cell scan showed a concentration of lesions in the liver and mediastinum. Colonoscopy was normal. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy revealed two vascular lesions on the greater curvature of the stomach, with no active bleeding.

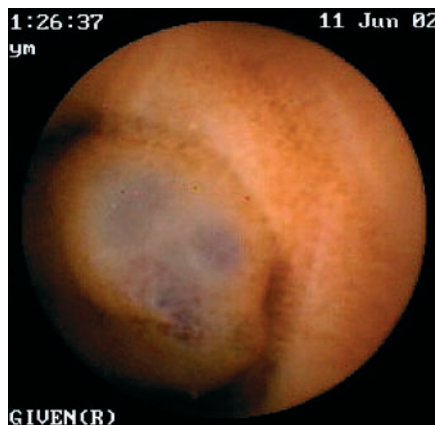


Figure 2 It was therefore decided to carry out a capsule endoscopy, which revealed a number of various-sized vascular lesions in the jejunum. The largest lesion was 2 cm in diameter, without any active bleeding.