

Successful bronchial artery embolization for refractory esophageal bleeding after failed endoscopic therapy

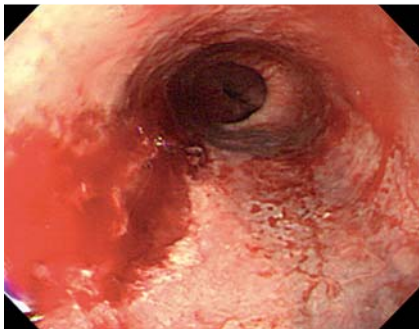


Fig. 1 Endoscopic view of esophagus. Active arterial bleeding is apparent from a long laceration of the lower esophagus.



Fig. 3 Endoscopic view after coil embolization. Follow-up endoscopy 3 days later showed a healed ulcer at the laceration site.

A 51-year-old man with chronic alcoholism was admitted to the emergency unit with hematemesis (750 mL). Emergency endoscopy revealed active bleeding from a longitudinal laceration in the lower esophageal wall. The laceration was approximately 3.5 cm long and located 35 cm from the incisor teeth (Fig. 1). Despite the application of more than 30 hemoclips and several rubber bands, bleeding was not controlled. As he was hemodynamically unstable, a transfemoral angiogram was performed to find the bleeding artery. The celiac angiogram showed that the left gastric or other arteries did not supply the area being clipped. We found dye leakage from a small branch of the right bronchial artery (Fig. 2a). We embolized the bronchial artery with two 2-cm-long helical coils (Hilal Embolization Microcoils™, Cook, Bloomington, Indiana, USA). A follow-up angiogram revealed an occluded bronchial artery with no leakage (Fig. 2b). Follow-up endos-



Fig. 2 Selective right bronchial arterial embolization. **a** Contrast media leaked from the small branch of the right bronchial artery (arrow). **b** After coil embolization, the bronchial artery was occluded and no dye leakage was seen.

copy 3 days later showed a healed ulcer at the laceration site (Fig. 3). The patient was discharged without further complications.

Although the majority of Mallory–Weiss tears resolve spontaneously, rare cases of severe, active bleeding may be fatal if left untreated [1]. In our case, the laceration site was relatively long for a Mallory–Weiss tear. Interestingly, the artery feeding the esophageal laceration was the right bronchial artery around the middle esophagus, instead of the left gastric or splenic artery [2]. Therefore, if one cannot find the feeding artery in Mallory–Weiss syndrome on a celiac angiogram, a thorax thoracic angiogram should be performed.

When performing transcatheter esophageal bleeding control, it is important to understand the esophageal blood supply according to lesion location. In addition, it is useful to note individual variation in blood supply to the esophagus. The mid-esophagus is usually supplied from branches of bronchial arteries or directly from the thoracic aorta.

Thus, our case demonstrates that coil embolization is an effective, safe alternative method for severe active bleeding in Mallory–Weiss syndrome if endoscopic therapy fails.

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