

Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS software package, Version 7.5. The chi square test was used to compare categorical data.

## Results

Seventy eight patients (78%) were presented with haematochesia, eleven patients (11%) with red maroon stool with malaena and eleven patients (11%) with malaena only. Twelve patients (12%) had haemodynamic instability at the time of the presentation. Multiple comorbidities were

reported in 27% of the patients, which include (DM, cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease and renal failure). Fifteen patients only had history of aspirin and NSAIDs use before the development of the bleeding.

The mean hemoglobin level of our patients at the time of presentation was  $9.7 \pm 1.2$  g/dl and the mean blood transfusion units received was  $2.6 \pm 1.2$ . The demographic characteristics of the study group are shown in table 1.

**Table 1. The demographic characteristics of the study group.**

Feature		Number, %, Mean $\pm$ SD
Total No. of patients		100
Age (Years)		36.1 $\pm$ 20.1
Gender	Males	45
	Females	55
Aspirin & NSAID Use (%)		15%
Hemodynamic Instability (%)		12%
Comorbidities (%)		27%
Units of blood Transfused		2.6 $\pm$ 1.2
Hb level at presentation		9.7 $\pm$ 1.2
Length of the hospital stay(days)		6.7 $\pm$ 1.3

All patients underwent total colonoscopy other diagnostic studies which had been done include OGD (esophagogastrosopy) in 22 patients, barium follow through in 10 patients, enteroscopy for 12 patients, angiography for 2 patients and 1 patient underwent lapratomy with intraoperative enteroscopy.

Bleeding due to colitis was the most frequent diagnosis, which is reported in 38 patients; ulcerative colitis in 28 patients, crohns colitis in 4 patients (assuming that there are no other causes of the bleeding), infective colitis in 4 patients,

drug-induced colitis in 1 patient and ischemic colitis in another 1 patient).

The diagnosis of anorectal lesions and colonic neoplasia as the cause of the bleeding were the second and third most common diagnosis (21%, 12% respectively).

Other etiology included, in the order of frequency, colonic diverticulae in 12 patients, colonic angiodysplasia in 11 patients and small intestinal source is 5 patients and 1 patient with colonic Dieulafoy lesion. Table 2 showed the etiology of the bleeding.