

## Abstract

Gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding can be severe on presentation with associated hypotension and acute anemia. Common causes of upper GI bleeding in young patients include varices, Mallory Weiss tears, peptic ulcer disease, and angiodysplasia. Tumors within the GI tract are a less likely etiology. Here we present a rare case of a young woman with a massive GI bleed from a small bowel Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST).

## Case Report

The patient is a 24-year-old female who presented to our emergency department with hematemesis, hematochezia, hypotension, increased BUN, acute drop of Hg, and an elevated lactate. After resuscitation with IVF and blood transfusion, she underwent an urgent endoscopy with gastritis, but no active bleeding. While being considered for a colonoscopy, she further decompensated with hemodynamic instability and recurrent hematochezia requiring transfer to the ICU. Urgent CT angiography was performed in an attempt to localize a bleeding source, which revealing an area in the proximal jejunum with extensive hypervascularity in the arterial phase, but no active bleeding (A).



A. CT angiogram showing hyper-vascular area in jejunum. B. Push enteroscopy showing ulcerated mass in jejunum. C. Push enteroscopy showing mass in jejunum.

## Case Report Cont...

Subsequent push enteroscopy showed a large submucosal lesion in mid jejunum with focal ulceration (B,C). She promptly underwent surgical resection and pathology revealed a GIST. On further discussion with the patient's family, it was later discovered that in the patient's childhood, she had undergone evaluation for faint and scattered skin lesions suggestive of café au lait spots, with work up consistent with Neurofibromatosis 1 (NF1).

## Discussion

GISTs are overall uncommon tumors, accounting for only 0.1-3% of all neoplasms in the GI tract. In the general population, GIST tumors are most often discovered in the stomach. However, patients with NF1 have an increased risk for developing multifocal small bowel GISTs. While GI bleeding may be the initial presentation for such lesions, massive bleeding, as seen in this case, is an uncommon presentation. This case reinforces the importance of obtaining a thorough and detailed history to help create a proper differential in our patients.