Introduction: In this study, upper gastrointestinal bleeding cases that appealed to the emergency department of our hospital were researched.
Method: The gender, age, symptoms, backgrounds, drugs taken, vital signs, treatments at the emergency department of the patients were researched.
Results: The 67.6% (n=190) of the patients were male with the average age of 62.4. The appeals came along mostly in June. It was determined that they often had melena problem (44.7%; n=126). Hematemesis was the second (23%; n=65). When endoscope results were examined, it was determined that 82 patients (23%) had duodenal ulcer, 75 patients (21.1%) had gastric ulcer, 49 patients (13.8%) had erosive gastritis, 33 patients (9.3%) had esophageal varices.
Conclusion: The physician at the emergency departments should absolutely regard upper gastrointestinal bleeding during distinctive diagnosis for the patients at risk.
Keywords: Upper gastrointestinal bleeding, melena, duodenal ulcer, emergency department