

Abdominal wall hematomata and colonic tumor detected on labeled red blood cell scintigraphy: case report

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Gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding is not uncommon and responsible for considerable morbidity and mortality. Radionuclide red blood cell scintigraphy (RBCS) is a well established imaging modality for identifying patients with ongoing active GI bleeding. However, false positive RBCS are known to occur. The authors report the findings of a RBCS in an elderly female, who developed GI bleeding following the commencement of anticoagulant therapy. Although active GI bleeding was not identified, two abdominal wall hematomata and a cecal adenocarcinoma were detected. Distinguishing features of these lesions are described.

Key words: radio-labeled RBC scintigraphy, hematoma, tumor