

Supplementary

Table S1 Demographic, clinical presentation, comorbid conditions, lesion site, treatment, and outcome data of patients with rectal Dieulafoy's lesion (1991–2003)

Author	Region	Year	Age/gender	Clinical presentation	Comorbid conditions	Endoscopic findings	Diagnostic attempts	Treatment	Rebled	Treatment of recurrence	Outcome/follow-up duration
Franko <i>et al.</i> (8)	USA	1991	20/M	BRBPR	No known conditions	Pulsatile bleeding, 11 cm from the anal verge	1	Electrocoagulation + rectal packing, surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered, 9 months
Abdulian <i>et al.</i> (13)	USA	1993	43/M	Rectal bleeding	Not reported	Protuberant vessel in the rectum	1	Ethanol injection	Yes (4 days)	Ethanol + tetradecyl sulphate	Recovered
Yeoh <i>et al.</i> (14)	Singapore	1996	66/M	Sudden acute stroke	HTN, RAS, IHD, AAA, COPD	Protuberant vessel, 6 cm from the anal verge	1	Epinephrine injection	No	–	Died of pneumonia 4 days later
Harrison <i>et al.</i> (15)	UK	1997	68/M	Melena	Tongue CA, radiotherapy, hemorrhoids	Failed to diagnose, surgery showed a spurting rectal artery	1	Surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered
Kalman <i>et al.</i> (63)	USA	1997	33/M	Hematochezia	Subtle coagulation defect	Protruding adherent blood clot, 10 cm from the anal verge	1	Epinephrine + electrocoagulation	Yes (7 days)	Electrocoagulation	Recovered
Abdelmalek <i>et al.</i> (58)	USA	1997	76/M	Rectal bleeding	Rectal mucous fistula	Pulsatile bleeding	2	Epinephrine + heater probe + surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered
Eguchi <i>et al.</i> (18)	Japan	1997	78/M	Ureterolithiasis, hematochezia	Anemia	Failed to diagnose. Surgery showed small exposed vessel, 13 cm from the anal verge	1	Surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered, 12 months
Meister <i>et al.</i> (17)	USA	1998	74/M	Rectal bleeding	Constipation, DM, dementia, hypothyroidism	Protuberant blood vessel near dentate line	2	Epinephrine + heater probe	No	–	Recovered, 17 months
Meister <i>et al.</i> (17)	USA	1998	77/M	BRBPR	Parkinson's disease, dementia, C. difficile colitis	Small adherent clot in distal rectum	1	Heater probe	No	–	Recovered, 17 months
Meister <i>et al.</i> (17)	USA	1998	67/M	Hematochezia	Bilroth I procedure for PUD	Pulsatile bleeding, 10 cm from anal verge	1	Epinephrine + heater probe	No	–	Recovered, 13 months
Dobson <i>et al.</i> (91)	UK	1999	75/F	Leg weakness, rectal bleeding	Cord compression, renal papillary CA	Failed to diagnose	1	Angiographic embolization	No	–	Recovered, 9 months
Amaro <i>et al.</i> (45)	USA	1999	73/M	BRBPR	DM, HTN, COPD, CKD, PVD with gangrenous left toe	Protuberant vessel oozing blood, 7 cm from the anal verge	1	Epinephrine + heater probe	Yes (3 days)	Epinephrine + heater probe	Recovered, 8 months
Nozoe <i>et al.</i> (47)	Japan	1999	65/M	Anal bleeding	CKD	Protuberant vessel, 5 cm from the anal verge	1	Endoscopic hemoclippping	No	–	Recovered
Vandervoort <i>et al.</i> (69)	USA	1999	50/M	Hematochezia	Lung cancer	4 rectal ulcers, 2 had a visible vessel with otherwise normal-appearing mucosa	1	Endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Recovered
Rajendra <i>et al.</i> (24)	China	2000	78/M	Hematochezia	HTN, renal impairment	Protuberant vessel, 6 cm from the anal verge	2	Epinephrine + electrocoagulation failed, followed by surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered, 2 months
Matsuoka <i>et al.</i> (31)	Japan	2000	54/F	Lower abdominal pain, hematochezia	CKD, sigmoid diverticulum (partial resection)	Protuberant vessel bleeding, 1 cm above the pectinate line	3	Ethanol + electrocoagulation	No	–	Recovered, 72 months
Kayali <i>et al.</i> (23)	USA	2000	77/F	Mental status change, dehydration, rectal bleeding	No known conditions	Protuberant vessel	2	Epinephrine + ethanol	No	–	Recovered
Kayali <i>et al.</i> (23)	USA	2000	73/F	LGIB	Diverticulosis	Protuberant vessel	2	Epinephrine + ethanol	No	–	Recovered, 9 months
Enns <i>et al.</i> (10)	Canada	2001	72/M	SOB, BRBPR	Extensive cardiac history	Spurting site of bleeding in the rectum	2	Epinephrine + electrocoagulation	No	–	Recovered, 8 months
Jani <i>et al.</i> (59)	Kenya	2001	60/M	BRBPR	HC, DVT	Pulsating red adherent clot, 13 cm from the anal verge	1	Epinephrine	No	–	Recovered
Guy <i>et al.</i> (57)	Singapore	2001	18/F	Rectal bleeding	45% body surface area burns	Dieulafoy-type lesion at the anorectal junction	4	Gauze pack soaked in epinephrine + angiographic embolization	Yes (3 hours)	Surgical ligation	Recovered, 7 weeks
Katsinelos <i>et al.</i> (34)	Greece	2001	40/F	Sudden disturbance of consciousness	Not reported	Small mucosal defect in the superior valve of Houston	1	Epinephrine + 50% glucose water	No	–	Recovered, 1 month
Yadav <i>et al.</i> (83)	USA	2001	59/F	Rectal bleeding, dizziness	DM, HTN, CVA	An ulcerated rectal lesion	1	Surgical resection	No	–	Recovered, 2 months
Gul <i>et al.</i> (51)	Malaysia	2002	76/F	BRBPR	HTN, CRF, constipation	Failed to diagnose (scope and angiography)	2	Surgical ligation + bupivacaine + epinephrine	Yes (5 days)	FCT + epinephrine + heater probe	Recovered, 12 months
Nomura <i>et al.</i> (56)	Japan	2002	82/M	Hematochezia with BRBPR	Internal hemorrhoids	Active punched-out lesion, 7 cm from the anal verge	1	Endoscopic hemoclippping	No	–	Recovered
Mizukami <i>et al.</i> (67)	Japan	2002	85/F	BRBPR	Not available	Exposed vessel in the anterior rectal wall	1	Epinephrine + endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Recovered, 6 months
Lee <i>et al.</i> (84)	Korea	2002	81/M	Hematochezia	Not reported	Small rectal mucosal defect with a visible vessels	2	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclippping	No	–	Recovered
Lee <i>et al.</i> (84)	Korea	2002	86/F	Hematochezia	Not reported	Small rectal mucosal defect with a visible vessels	2	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclippping	No	–	Recovered
Abe <i>et al.</i> (20)	Japan	2003	55/M	Hematochezia	SAH	Protuberant bleeding vessel, 5 cm from the anal verge	1	Endoscopic hemoclippping	No	–	Recovered, 36 months
Fujimaru <i>et al.</i> (27)	Japan	2003	83/F	Hematochezia	Not reported	Small arterial bleeding point, 4 cm from the anal verge	1	Epinephrine + endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Recovered, 6 months

BRBPR, bright-red blood per rectum; HTN, hypertension; RAS, renal artery stenosis; IHD, ischemic heart disease; AAA, abdominal aortic aneurysm; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CA, carcinoma; DM, diabetes mellitus; PUD, peptic ulcer disease; CKD, chronic kidney disease; PVD, peripheral venous disease; LGIB, lower gastrointestinal bleeding; SOB, shortness of breath; CRF, chronic renal failure; SAH, subarachnoid hemorrhage; CVA, cerebrovascular accident; NIDDM, non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; CA, carcinoma; SOB, shortness of breath; HC, hemorrhoidectomy; DVT, deep venous thrombosis; FCT, Foley's catheter tamponade.

Table S2 Demographic, clinical presentation, comorbid conditions, lesion site, treatment, and outcome data of patients with rectal Dieulafoy's lesion (2004–2012)

Author	Region	Year	Age/gender	Clinical presentation	Comorbid conditions	Endoscopic findings	Diagnostic attempts	Treatment	Rebled	Treatment of recurrence	Outcome/follow-up duration
Tseng <i>et al.</i> (19)	Taiwan	2004	74/F	Rectal bleeding	Cerebral hemorrhage	Submucosal bleeding arteriole, 2 cm from dentate line	1	Gauze tamponade	No	–	Recovered
Tseng <i>et al.</i> (19)	Taiwan	2004	78/F	Rectal bleeding	Colon cancer, sepsis, E. coli infection	Submucosal bleeding arteriole, 4 cm from dentate line	1	Gauze tamponade	No	–	Died due to multiorgan failure
Chiu <i>et al.</i> (35)	Taiwan	2004	81/M	Pneumonia	CRF, HTN	A 2-mm adherent clot, 5 cm from the anal verge	2	Heater probe + endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Died of pneumonia 18 days later
Lee <i>et al.</i> (90)	USA	2004	73/M	Hematochezia	Not reported	Protuberant bleeding vessel, 10 cm from the anal verge	1	Angiographic embolization	Yes (5 hours)	Epinephrine + endoscopic band ligation	Recovered, 12 months
Fukumori <i>et al.</i> (68)	Japan	2004	76/M	LGIB	CRF	Active bleeding focus in the rectum	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Hokama <i>et al.</i> (65)	Japan	2005	76/M	Rectal bleeding	Bladder + cecal CA, CVA	Exposed vessel in the distal rectum	2	Endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Recovered
Casella <i>et al.</i> (29)	Italy	2005	81/F	Anemia, hematochezia	PUD, CKD, NIDM, HTN, nephrectomy	A visible arterial bleeding spot in the rectum	2	Epinephrine + electrocoagulation	No	–	Recovered, 36 months
Gupta <i>et al.</i> (11)	India	2006	45/F	Hematochezia	Fecal impaction	Pulsatile vessel, 5 cm from the anal verge	2	Epinephrine + endoscopic band ligation + surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered, 2 months
Berretti <i>et al.</i> (52)	Italy	2006	80/F	Rectal bleeding	Constipation, DM, IHD, CVA, CCY, AH, GIB	Active punched-out lesion, 4 cm from the anal verge	1	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping + tattooing with India ink	No	1	Recovered, 12 months
Yoshikumi <i>et al.</i> (75)	Canada	2006	44/M	Sudden disturbance of consciousness	HTN, DM, HLD, fatty liver	Protuberant vessel, 5 cm from the anal verge	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	Yes (4 days)	Endoscopic hemoclipping + band ligation	Recovered, 12 months
Apiratpracha <i>et al.</i> (43)	Canada	2006	67/F	LGIB, hemodynamic compromise	Cadaveric OLT, on IMS	Pulsatile bleeding site, 0.5 cm from the anorectal junction	1	Epinephrine + electrocoagulation	No	–	Recovered, 4 months
Slim <i>et al.</i> (85)	Lebanon	2006	58/F	Massive BRBPR	DM, HTN, left hemiplegia	Protruding vessel, 3 cm above the anal margin	2	Epinephrine + polidocanol	No	–	Recovered, 23 months
Slim <i>et al.</i> (85)	Lebanon	2006	72/F	Rectal bleeding	CABG	Visible vessel, 5 cm from anal verge	1	Epinephrine + heater probe	No	–	Recovered, 18 months
Kim <i>et al.</i> (86)	Korea	2007	77/F	Acute LGIB	HTN	Protruding vessel	Not reported	Endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Recovered, 18 months
Kim <i>et al.</i> (86)	Korea	2007	78/F	Acute LGIB	CRF	Protruding vessel with active bleeding	Not reported	Epinephrine + endoscopic band ligation	Yes	Surgical ligation	Recovered, 10 months
Kim <i>et al.</i> (86)	Korea	2007	85/F	Acute LGIB	HTN	Protruding vessel	Not reported	Endoscopic band ligation	Yes	Surgical ligation	Recovered, 6 months
Kim <i>et al.</i> (86)	Korea	2007	61/M	Acute LGIB	CRF	Protruding vessel with active bleeding	Not reported	Endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Recovered, 7 months
Kim <i>et al.</i> (86)	Korea	2007	42/F	Acute LGIB	None	Protruding vessel	Not reported	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered, 20 months
Kim <i>et al.</i> (86)	Korea	2007	61/M	Acute LGIB	None	Protruding vessel	Not reported	Epinephrine + electrocoagulation	No	–	Recovered, 16 months
Fuchizaki <i>et al.</i> (87)	Japan	2007	54/M	Hematochezia	Sigmoid cancer, sigmoidectomy	A spurting exposed vessel in the rectum	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Fuchizaki <i>et al.</i> (87)	Japan	2007	50/F	Rectal bleeding	CVA, brain surgery	Two exposed rectal spurting vessels	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Fuchizaki <i>et al.</i> (87)	Japan	2007	86/F	IE, rectal bleeding	NM	Spurting exposed vessel in the rectum	1	Endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Recovered
Fuchizaki <i>et al.</i> (87)	Japan	2007	76/M	Acute MI, rectal bleeding	CABG	Pulsatile bleeding from a rectal vessel	1	Endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Recovered
Aghenta <i>et al.</i> (32)	USA	2008	45/M	Upper abdominal pain, nausea, emesis, melena	Alcohol abuse, HCV infection, cirrhosis	Active spurting of blood, 4 cm from the anal verge	1	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Died, family withdrew care
Nunoo-Mensah <i>et al.</i> (42)	UK	2008	76/M	BRBPR, hypovolemic shock	Not reported	Pulsatile bleeding lesion just over the anorectal junction	1	Epinephrine + electrocoagulation	No	–	Recovered
Chen <i>et al.</i> (78)	Taiwan	2008	77/F	Hematochezia	HTN, DM, SCF, DH, CES	MDCT detected and colonoscopy confirmed the lesion	2	Endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Recovered, 1 month
Ruiz-Tovar <i>et al.</i> (49)	Spain	2008	64/M	Rectal bleeding, hemodynamic instability	Lung mass	Failed to diagnose, anoscopy revealed rectal arterial bleeding point	1	Surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered
Hotta <i>et al.</i> (46)	Japan	2009	70/F	Rectal bleeding	CVD, DM, HTN	Multiple Dieulafoy-like lesions	1	Surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered
Hotta <i>et al.</i> (46)	Japan	2009	88/M	Rectal bleeding	Renal, orthopedic	Solitary Dieulafoy-like lesion	1	Surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered
Hotta <i>et al.</i> (46)	Japan	2009	85/F	Rectal bleeding	CAD, lung disease, cancer	Solitary Dieulafoy-like lesion	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Hotta <i>et al.</i> (46)	Japan	2009	71/M	Rectal bleeding	CAD, CVD, HTN, DM	Solitary Dieulafoy-like lesion	1	Surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered
Atallah <i>et al.</i> (93)	USA	2013	38/M	BRBPR	None	A rectal Dieulafoy's lesion	1	TAMIS	No	–	Recovered, 6 months
Baccaro <i>et al.</i> (9)	USA	2012	71/M	Routine visit, history of BRBPR	AF, CAD, CABG, ZD, BE, SD, SH	Failed to diagnose. Surgery showed exposed rectal vessel	3	Surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered, 36 months
Kim <i>et al.</i> (44)	Korea	2012	89/M	BRBPR, hematochezia	HTN, DM	Pulsatile bleeding from an exposed vessel, 10 cm from anal verge	1	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered, 6 months
Nishimuta <i>et al.</i> (92)	Japan	2012	50/M	Hematochezia	Alcoholic cirrhosis, laryngeal CA, prior CVA	Protruding vessel in the lower rectum but no active bleeding	2	Angiographic embolization	No	–	Recovered

BRBPR, bright-red blood per rectum; HTN, hypertension; CRF, chronic renal failure; NA, not available; LGIB, lower gastrointestinal bleeding; CA, carcinoma; CVA, cerebrovascular accident; PUD, peptic ulcer disease; CKD, chronic kidney disease; NIDM, non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; DM, diabetes mellitus; IHD, ischemic heart disease; CCY, cholecystectomy; AH, abdominal hysterectomy; GIB, gastrointestinal bleeding; HLD, hyperlipidemia; OLT, orthotopic liver transplant; IMS, immunosuppressive therapy; CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; NR, not reported; IE, infective endocarditis; NM, not mentioned; HCV, hepatitis C virus; SCF, spinal compression fracture; DH, disc herniation; CES, cauda equina syndrome; MDCT, multidetector-row computed tomography; CVD, cardiovascular disease; CAD, coronary artery disease; TAMIS, transanal minimally invasive surgery; AF, atrial fibrillation; CAD, coronary artery disease; CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; ZD, Zenker's diverticulum; BE, Barrett's esophagus; SD, sigmoid diverticulum; SH, stapled hemorrhoidectomy; CA, carcinoma.

Table S3 Demographic, clinical presentation, comorbid conditions, lesion site, treatment, and outcome data of patients with rectal Dieulafoy's lesion (2014–2019)

Author	Region	Year	Age/gender	Clinical presentation	Comorbid conditions	Endoscopic findings	Diagnostic attempts	Treatment	Rebleed	Treatment of recurrence	Outcome/follow-up duration
Park <i>et al.</i> (53)	Korea	2014	65/F	Hematochezia	DM, constipation, femoral neck surgery	A 3-mm protuberance and an adherent clot	3	Endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Recovered, 2 months
Park <i>et al.</i> (53)	Korea	2014	68/M	Hematochezia	HTN, metastatic SCLC, constipation	A 2-mm protuberance with an adherent clot in the rectum	1	Endoscopic band ligation	Yes	Endoscopic hemoclipping	Recovered, 6 months
Park <i>et al.</i> (53)	Korea	2014	75/M	Hematochezia	HTN, DM, CKD, constipation	Protruding vessel and adherent clot	2	Epinephrine	Yes (few hours)	Endoscopic hemoclipping	Recovered
Park <i>et al.</i> (53)	Korea	2014	71/M	Hematochezia	HTN, DM, CVA, CHF, CKD, constipation	Exposed vessel in the distal rectum	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	Yes (4 days)	Endoscopic band ligation	Recovered
Park <i>et al.</i> (53)	Korea	2014	65/F	BRPRB	Tongue cancer	Protruding vessel, 8 cm above the anal verge	1	Endoscopic band ligation	No	–	Recovered, 22 months
Park <i>et al.</i> (53)	Korea	2014	68/F	Hematochezia	HTN, constipation	Small adherent clot in the distal rectum	2	Heater probe	No	–	Recovered, 1 month
Vila <i>et al.</i> (80)	Spain	2014	68/M	Severe LGIB, hemodynamic instability	RCC (stage IV)	Pulsatile bleeding vessel, 3 cm above the anal verge	2	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	Yes (5 days)	Polidocanol	Died 2 months later, tumor progression
Dogan <i>et al.</i> (50)	Turkey	2014	75/F	Rectal bleeding	HTN, DM, CKD	Failed to diagnose	1	Epinephrine + surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered
Wells <i>et al.</i> (72)	USA	2014	44/M	Hematochezia	Alcoholism, HTN, PUD	A protruding visible rectal vessel with a blood clot	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping + India ink tattooing	No	–	Recovered
Goldkamp <i>et al.</i> (71)	USA	2014	60/M	Hematochezia	CAD, GERD	Upon suctioning, active arterial squirting	1	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Lee <i>et al.</i> (76)	Taiwan	2015	84/F	Hematochezia	CHF, HTN, AF, VHD	CTA detected, colonoscopy confirmed active protruding vessel, 5 cm from the anal verge	2	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Kiran <i>et al.</i> (77)	India	2016	34/M	Hematochezia	Blood loss anemia	CEMRI detected, colonoscopy confirmed a spurting site, 8 cm from the anal verge	3	Sodium tetradecyl sulfate	No	–	Recovered, 12 months
Arya <i>et al.</i> (33)	UK	2016	82/F	Lower abdominal pain, diarrhea, BRBPR	HTN, recurrent UTI	Failed to diagnose. Active rectal lesion just above the dentate line at 5 o'clock	1	Surgical ligation	No	–	Recovered
Battista <i>et al.</i> (26)	USA	2016	F	Hematochezia	Not reported	Voluminous, arterial, pulsatile, rectal spurting	1	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Malik <i>et al.</i> (48)	USA	2017	91/M	BRBPR	Hemorrhoids, PUD, HTN, CKD, AF, CHF and SSS sp. pacemaker	A bleeding rectal submucosal artery	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Inayat <i>et al.</i> (25)	USA	2017	79/F	Melena, BRBPR	No known comorbidities	Pulsatile bleeding vessel in the rectum	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered, 1 month
Tursi <i>et al.</i> (64)	Italy	2017	28/M	Rectal bleeding	No comorbidities	Pulsatile bleeding from exposed nipple-like vessel	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Nadhem <i>et al.</i> (28)	USA	2017	53/F	BRBPR, hematochezia	DM, HTN	Single spurting lesion in the rectum	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered, 1 month
Choi <i>et al.</i> (55)	Korea	2017	57/M	SOB	Alcoholic cirrhosis	Blood gushing from exposed vessel in the distal rectum	2	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Wang <i>et al.</i> (21)	China	2017	21/M	Hematochezia	Anal receptive intercourse	Nipple-like protuberance, 5 cm from the anal verge	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered, 6 months
Yagnik <i>et al.</i> (16)	India	2017	60/M	BRBPR	DM, IHD	Protuberant rectal lesion	1	Epinephrine	No	–	Recovered, 12 months
Natarajan <i>et al.</i> (54)	USA	2018	84/F	BRBPR	Anemia, hemorrhoids, rectal prolapse	An area of active bleeding in the distal rectum	2	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Natarajan <i>et al.</i> (54)	USA	2018	54/M	BRBPR	Alcoholism, PUD	A Dieulafoy's lesion of the rectum	2	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Esmadi <i>et al.</i> (66)	USA	2018	22/F	BRBPR	No comorbidities	Pedunculated "polyp" with superficial erosion in the rectum	1	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Kaneko <i>et al.</i> (79)	Japan	2018	82/M	Hematochezia	AF, CHF, DM, hyperuricemia	MDCT detected and colonoscopy confirmed bleeding nipple-like vessel	1	Electrocoagulation	No	–	Recovered, 6 months
Jaber <i>et al.</i> (37)	KSA	2018	63/F	Admitted for TSSH, BRBPR	DM, HTN, pituitary adenoma	Failed to localize. CTA pinpointed but intraoperative anoscope confirmed the culprit arteriole at the anorectal junction	3	Surgical ligation	No	–	Died due to prior comorbidities
Hudspath <i>et al.</i> (61)	USA	2019	59/F	Hematochezia, shock	IST for GPS DM, HTN, anemia, stercoral ulcer	A single, pulsatile, visible rectal artery	4	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping + site tattooing	No	–	Recovered, 2 months
Philipose <i>et al.</i> (60)	USA	2019	59/M	Rectal bleeding	DVT	An actively bleeding protruding vessel	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Zamora-Nava <i>et al.</i> (30)	Mexico	2018	38/F	Rectal bleeding	Subtotal colectomy	A visible rectal vessel	2	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Then <i>et al.</i> (38)	USA	2019	84/F	SOB, fatigue	HTN, CVA, ESRD	Actively spurting lesion just proximal to the pectinate line	1	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Onem <i>et al.</i> (70)	Turkey	2019	80/M	Hematochezia	DM, HTN, atrial fibrillation	A protruding and oozing rectal vessel	2	Adrenaline + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Pineda-De Paz <i>et al.</i> (39)	Mexico	2019	44/F	Vascular access infection	CKD, HTN, 2 C-sections, appendectomy, renal transplant	Active bleeding from small bulgy rectal vessel	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Mehta <i>et al.</i> (41)	USA	2019	58/F	DKA	Necrotizing pneumonia requiring VATS, trach/PEG insertion	Continued irrigation and careful endoscopic inspection showed an actively spurting small vessel	5	Endoscopic hemoclipping + site tattooing	No	–	Recovered
Khan <i>et al.</i> (40)	USA	2019	79/M	Bilateral leg weakness, melena	Prostate cancer, HTN gout, degenerative joint disease, alcoholism	CTA pinpointed rectal-wall vascular malformation. Colonoscopy showed a stream of pulsatile rectal bleeding	2	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Singh <i>et al.</i> (36)	USA	2019	94/M	Sepsis (osteomyelitis), hematochezia	Multiple CV and pulmonary conditions	A visible rectal Dieulafoy's lesion	1	Epinephrine + endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered
Singh <i>et al.</i> (36)	USA	2019	91/M	Hematochezia	Dementia, COPD	A visible Dieulafoy's lesion in the rectum	1	Endoscopic hemoclipping	No	–	Recovered

BRBPR, bright-red blood per rectum; HTN, hypertension; DM, diabetes mellitus; SCLC, small-cell lung cancer; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CHF, congestive heart failure, RCC, renal cell carcinoma; PUD, peptic ulcer disease; GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease; VHD, valvular heart disease; CTA, computed tomography angiography; CEMRI, contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; UTI, urinary tract infection; NM, not mentioned; MDCT, multi-detector computed tomography; SSS, sick sinus syndrome; IHD, ischemic heart disease; TSSH, trans-sphenoidal hypophysectomy; IST, immunosuppressive therapy; GPS, Goodpasture syndrome; DVT, deep vein thrombosis; SOB, shortness of breath; ESRD, end-stage renal disease; VATS, video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery; PEG, percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy; CV, cardiovascular; COPD, chronic pulmonary obstructive disease.