Nicorandil Induced Colonic Ulcer: A Late Complication?

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Abstract

Nicorandil is a third line treatment for ischemic heart disease. Oral and anal ulceration are recognized side effects of Nicorandil occurring within few months of commencing the treatment. Colonic ulcers are rare. We present a case of an 82-year-old woman who developed colonic ulcers 8 years after commencing on Nicorandil. The ulcers healed within 6 months of discontinuing the treatment. The case may suggest colonic ulceration as long term effect of the drug.

Keywords: Nicorandil; Colon; Ulcer

Introduction

Nicorandil is a third line treatment for ischemic heart disease. Oral and anal ulceration are recognized side effects of Nicorandil occurring within few months of commencing the treatment. Colonic ulcers are rare. We present a case of an 82-year-old woman who developed colonic ulcers 8 years after commencing on Nicorandil. The ulcers healed within 6 months of discontinuing the treatment. The case may suggest colonic ulceration as long term effect of the drug.

Case Report

An 82-year-old lady presented with abdominal pain and constipation. She had colonoscopy which revealed a 2 x 2 cm polyp at 22 cm. This was excised. Histology showed a tubulovillous adenoma with mild dysplasia. She had 2 fur-

Figure 1. Ulceration in transverse colon noted 8 years after commencing Nicorandil.

ther “follow-up” colonoscopies at 2 yearly intervals. These were normal. A further colonoscopy 3 years later showed circumferential ulcer at the junction of the proximal and
middle of the transverse colon (Fig. 1). Histology showed non-specific inflammatory changes; there was no evidence of granulomata, dysplasia or neoplasia. Persistent ulceration was noted on 2 further colonoscopies at one year intervals (Fig. 2). Biopsies were benign on both the occasions. The ulceration was thought to be secondary to mucosal prolapse. At this stage after going through her detailed history it was noted that she suffered from ischemic heart disease and had been on nicorandil 30 mg twice a day for the last 13 years. After consultation with the cardiologist, Nicorandil was discontinued and dose of Isosorbide nitrate was increased. Further colonoscopy 6 months later showed healing of an ulcer (Fig. 3).

Discussion

Nicorandil, a potassium activator is a third line drug in the treatment of severe ischaemic heart disease [4]. It acts by relaxing the smooth muscle of the blood vessels, causing both arterial and venous vasodilatation. Its use has been associated with oral and anal ulcerations [6, 7], but ulcers at other sites in gastrointestinal tract have also been described [8, 9].

Pathogenesis of these ulcers is not known, but they appear to be related to the dose of Nicorandil and resolve upon withdrawal of the drug with median healing time of 12 weeks. Other proposed mechanisms are vascular steal phenomenon and direct local effect of either Nicorandil itself or its metabolite [5].

Most of the oral ulcers develop within few months of commencing the Nicorandil [10]. Our patient developed ulcer in colon 8 years after commencing the treatment suggesting that this may be a long term effect of the drug. Her 3 colonoscopies during these 8 years did not show any evidence of ulceration. Healing of ulcer on discontinuing the medication confirmed the etiological role of Nicorandil.

Nicorandil should be considered in the differential diagnosis of idiopathic gastrointestinal ulceration to avoid unnecessary surgical intervention. Physicians prescribing the drug should be aware of this side effect. This drug is used for ischemic heart disease and patients using this are also more likely to be on anticoagulants which increase the risk of bleeding from ulcers. Surgeons treating the patients with per rectal bleeding should consider discontinuing Nicorandil along with anticoagulation in appropriate circumstances.

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Competing Interest

None to declare.

References