

Management of Esophageal Perforation after Foreign Body Removal from the Esophagus via Rigid Esophagoscopy

Reza Afghani^{1*}, Mohammad Reza Hashempour², Haji Pikhi Kam²

¹ Thoracic Surgeon, 5 Azar Hospital, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran ² Resident of General Surgery, 5 Azar Hospital, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran

ARTICLEINFO

ABSTRACT

Article type: Image in Cardio-Thoracic Medicine

Article history: Received: 27 Dec 2015 Revised: 05 Apr 2016 Accepted: 06 Apr 2016

Keywords: Esophageal Perforation Esophagoscopy Foreign Body Herein, we present the case of a 45-years-old woman with a foreign body (dental prosthesis) ingestion lodged in the esophagus(Figure.1). The foreign body was extracted by rigid esophagoscopy after severe manipulation. In 24 hours, the patient became febrile with emphysema in the neck. laboratory data showed leukocytosis and CT scan revealed signs of esophageal perforation(Figure.2). Surgical exploration and drainage of the neck and mediastinum performed through a collar incision in the neck extended to the anterior of SCM in both sides, but we didn't perform feeding jejunostomy. We inserted one corrugated drain in every side of the neck(Figure.3).Patient was NPO for two weeks and brief total parenteral nutrition (TPN) provided her calory. Finally, we succeeded to fistulized the perforation to the skin and control the mediastinitis(Figure.4).Patient regained oral feeding gradually after two weeks NPO. The follow-up esophagogram revealed the passage of the contrast to the distal esophagus with no leak and fistula. Early recognition of perforation could interrupt major operation to control catastrophic complication.

► Please cite this paper as:

Afghani R, Hashempour MR, Pikhi Kam H. Management of Esophageal Perforation after Foreign Body Removal from the Esophagus via Rigid Esophagoscopy. J Cardiothorac Med. 2016; 4(2): 464.



Figure 1. Image of the foreign body (dental prosthesis)



Figure 3. Intraoperative view of the neck and mediastinal drainage



Figure 2. CT scan of the patient (mediastinal emphysema due to esophageal perforation)



Figure 4. Barium esophagogram of the patient one week after drainage of the neck and mediastinum

^{*}Corresponding author: Reza Afghani, 5 Azar Hospital, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran. Tel: 09111113871; Email: af_med75@yahoo.com © 2016 mums.ac.ir All rights reserved.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.