

Intramural hematoma of the esophagus caused by fish bone ingestion

Balık kılçığına bağlı özofagus intramural hematomu

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Intramural hematoma of the esophagus is a rare and benign-course clinical entity, exhibiting chest pain (84%), odynophagia or dysphagia (59%), and hematemesis (56%) as the most common symptoms. There are a few reports of intramural esophageal hematoma caused due to ingestion of a fish bone; here, we report one such very rare case of intramural hematoma of the esophagus caused by fish bone ingestion.

Key words: Fish bone, intramural hematoma, esophagus

Özofagus intramural hematomu nadir görülen ve benign seyirli bir klinik durumdur. En sık görülen semptomlar göğüs ağrısı (%84), odinofaji veya disfaji (%59) ve hematemezdir (%56). Balık kılçığına bağlı özofagus hematomu nadir bildirilmiştir. Brada balık kılçığına bağlı oldukça nadir görülen bir vakayı sunacağız.

Anahtar kelimeler: Balık kılçığı, intramural hematom, özofagus

INTRODUCTION

Intramural hematoma of the esophagus (IHE) is a rare and benign clinical entity. The most common symptoms of IHE are chest pain (84%), odynophagia or dysphagia (59%), and hematemesis (56%) (1, 2). There are a few reports of intramural esophageal hematoma caused by fish bone ingestion (3, 4), and herein, we also report a very rare case of IHE caused by fish bone ingestion.

CASE REPORT

A 49-year-old woman with hematemesis presented to the emergency department the day after eating fish. An urgent endoscopy showed a submucosal hematoma in the esophagus, extending from the upper esophageal sphincter to 25 cm distal to the incisors (Figure-1) with hematinized blood in the stomach. The patient underwent conservative management (e.g., cessation of oral intake, intravenous hydration, and proton pump inhibitor and sucralfate therapy). A control endoscopy after approximately 1 month showed a normal

esophagus, and biopsies were taken from the esophagus to eliminate the possibility of eosinophilic esophagitis, which was not detected in the biopsy.

DISCUSSION

Depending on its etiology, IHE is classified into idiopathic and traumatic types. The traumatic type is caused by a direct wound in the esophagus by a foreign object or other trauma such as external injuries, cardiac massage, or endoscopic injection sclerotherapy (1). Most ingested foreign bodies can pass through the gastrointestinal tract spontaneously (5). IHE can also be caused by eosinophilic esophagitis (6). We believe that in our case, the hematoma was a result of a traumatic condition related to fish bone ingestion, as there was no other condition causing a hematoma.

In conclusion, IHE is a rare disorder with different etiologies. However, our case shows that an IHE can occur due to ingestion of a foreign body such as a fish bone.

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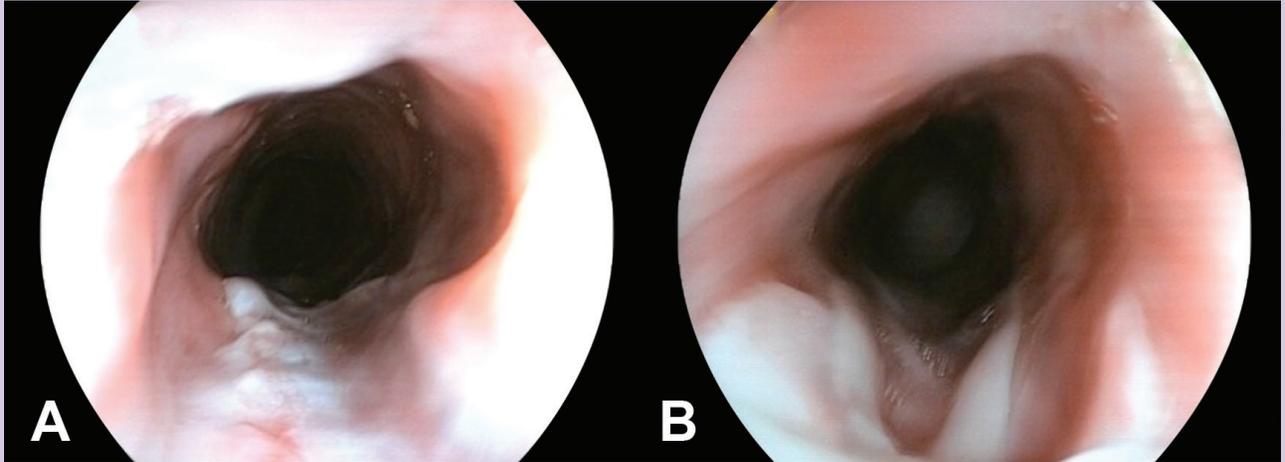


Figure 1. Endoscopic view of hematoma extending from the upper esophageal sphincter to 25 cm distal to the incisors. **A.** Endoscopic appearance of esophageal hematoma. **B.** Dissected site in the esophageal hematoma.

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