

[Endoscopic treatment of iatrogenic esophageal perforation].

[German]

Authors: Agha-Mir-Salim P, Beck R, Bloching M, Berghaus A

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Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Esophageal perforations are the most frequent complications of endoscopy of the upper gastrointestinal tract. Life-threatening consequences such as mediastinitis, septic disease, or multiple organ failure are possible. Traditional surgical and conservative methods of treatment should be distinguished. In serious cases, thoracotomy in particular is a high-risk operation.

PATIENTS AND RESULTS: This case demonstrates the successful endoscopic treatment of an esophageal perforation with mediastinal empyema by fibrin gluing.

CONCLUSIONS: Esophageal perforations up to 20 cm aboral and a maximum diameter of 1.5 cm could be treated by rigid endoscopical fibrin gluing. High-risk patients could be managed effectively avoiding extensive surgery.