

Esophageal Diseases & Surgery



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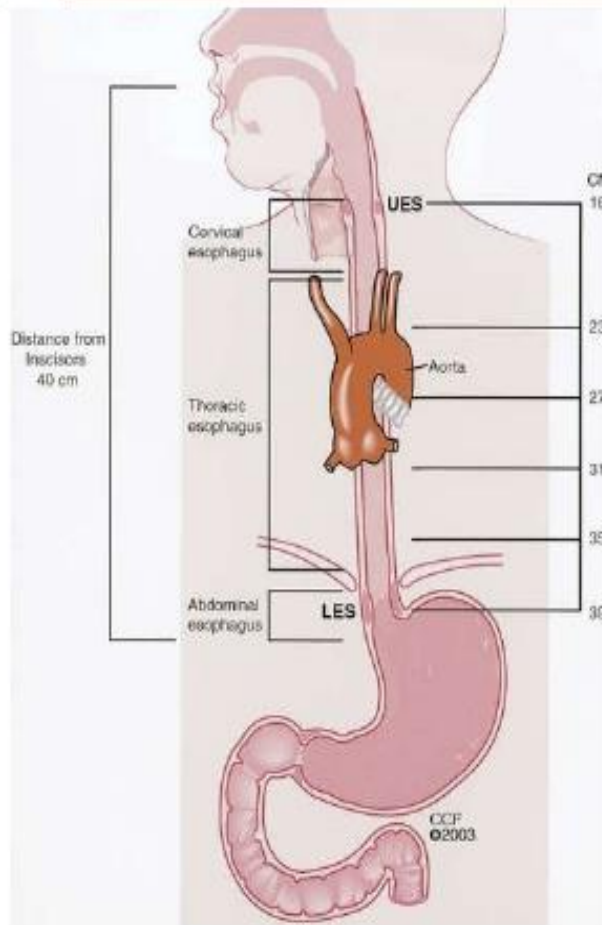
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Esophageal Anatomy



➤ **Upper End :** C6 (the inferior pharyngeal constrictor merges with the cricopharyngeus)

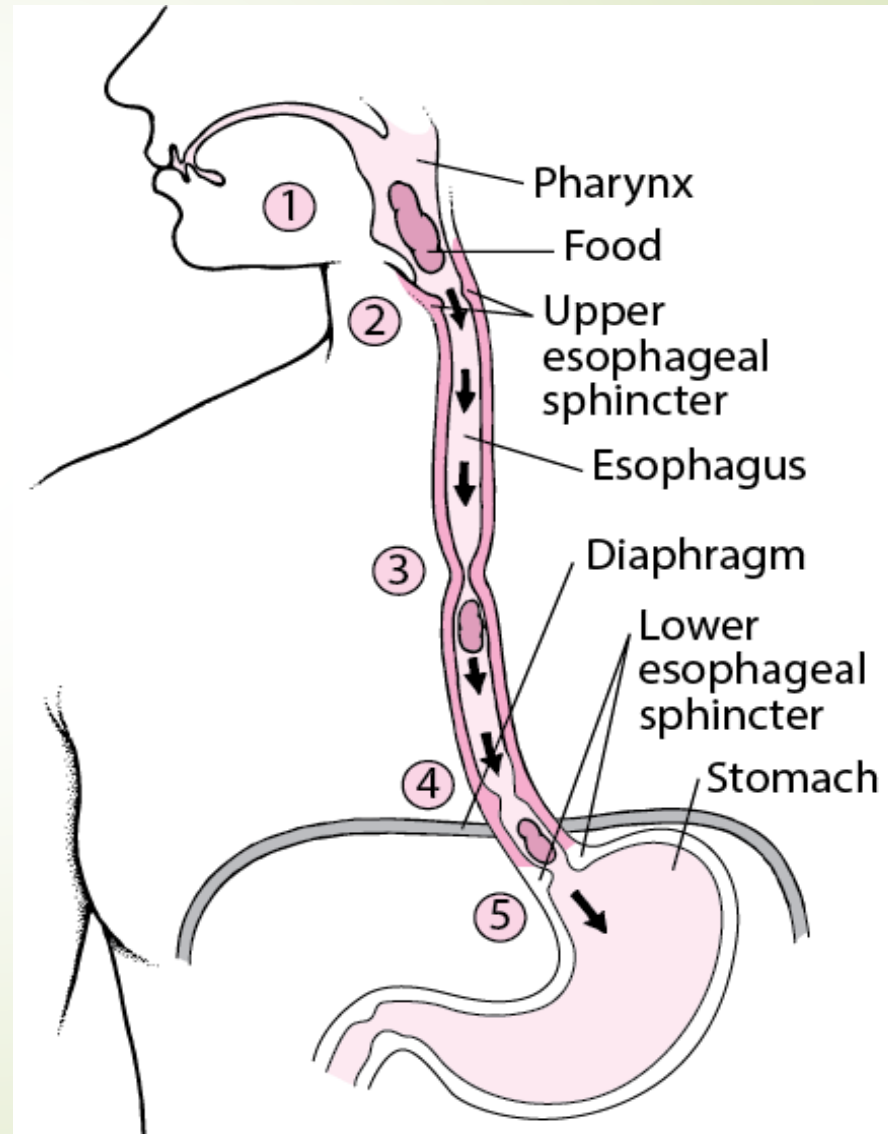
— **Upper esophageal sphincter (UES)**

➤ **Lower End:** T11 (thickened circular smooth muscle) — **Lower esophageal sphincter (LES)**

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Esophageal surgical diseases:

- 1-Esophagitis (GERD)
- 2-Esophageal motility disorders
- 3-Hiatal Hernia



1 - Esophagitis



Corrosive esophagitis

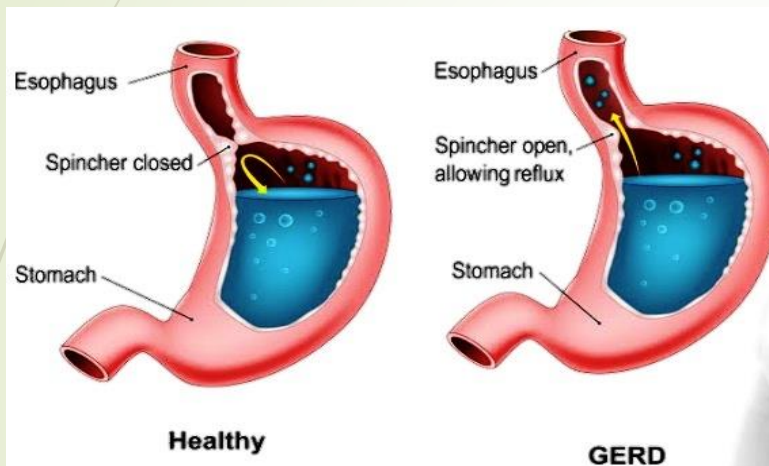
- Caused by ingestion strong acid or base chemical

like : lyes or HCL

Infection Esophagitis


- Commonly seen in AIDS and Immunocompromised patient
- Viral and fungul infaction
- Odynophagia is main **syptom** of infaction

Gastro-Esophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)



Gastro
Esophageal
Reflux
Disease



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- Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), also known as acid reflux, is a long-term condition in which stomach contents rise up into the esophagus, resulting in either symptoms or complications.
 - Symptoms include the taste of acid in the back of the mouth, heartburn, bad breath, chest pain, breathing problems.
 - Complications include esophagitis, esophageal stricture, and Barrett's esophagus (esophagus lining become thicken due to acid reflex)



Pathophysiology

- Primary barrier to gastroesophageal reflux is the lower esophageal sphincter
- LES normally works in conjunction with the diaphragm
- If barrier disrupted, acid goes from stomach to esophagus



Symptoms of GERD

- Heartburn [burning sensation in your chest]
- Dysphagia
- Odynophagia
- Regurgitation
- Sensation of lump in your throat



Factors That Can Aggravate GERD

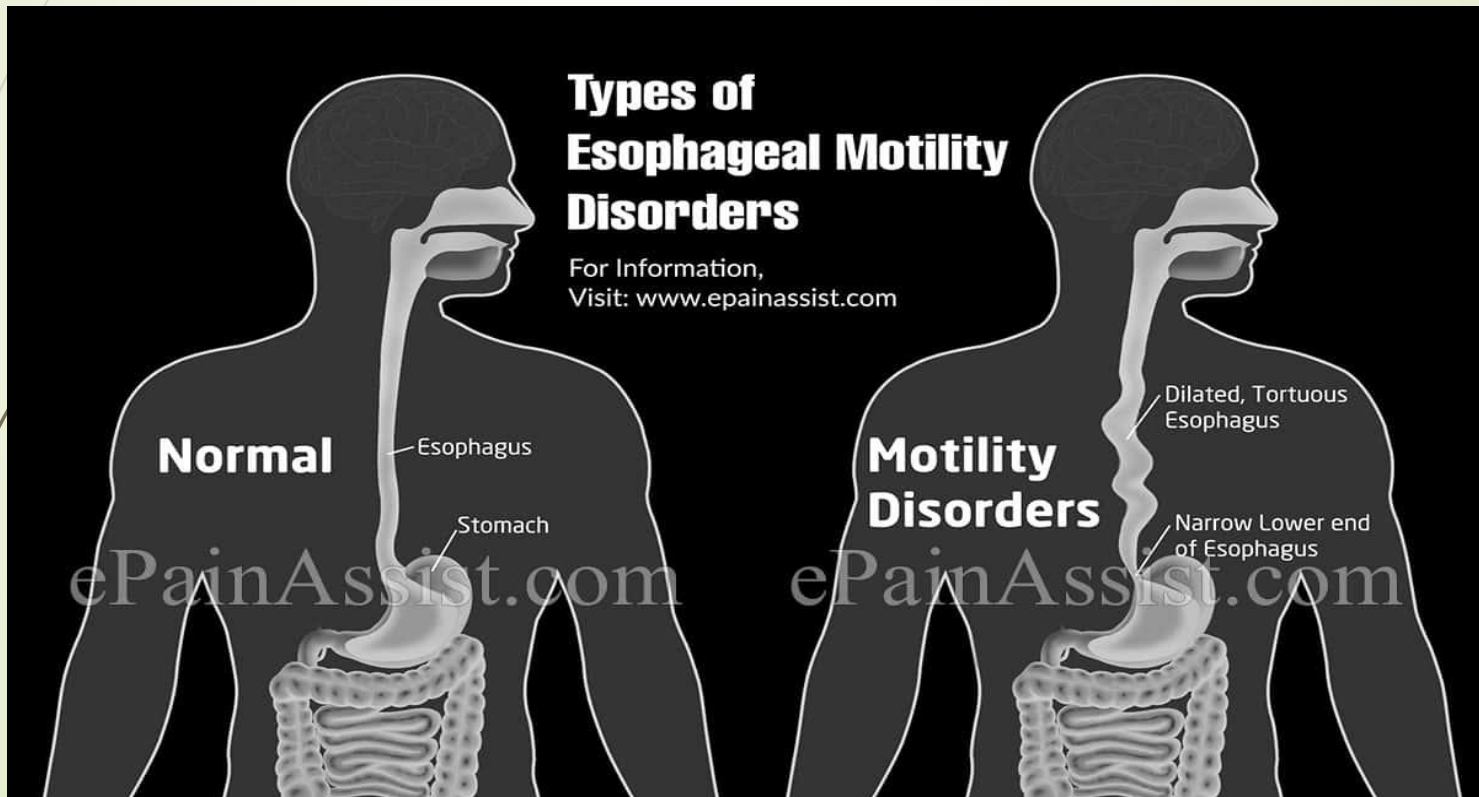
- *Diet* – Caffeine, fatty/spicy foods, chocolate, coffee, peppermint, citrus, alcohol
- *Position/Activity* – Bending, straining
- *External Pressure* – pregnancy, tight clothing



Treatment

- **1- antacid** : quick work by neutralize HCL acid like **Gaviscon**
- **2- histamine H2 blocker** : more effective than antacid like **rantidine and cimetidine**
- **3- proton pump inhibitor** : better than H2 inhibitor and antacid like **omeprazole and lansoprazole**

2- Motility Disorders :







Achalasia

- Means damage to **nerves** in the esophagus
- Esophagus become paralyzed and loss the ability to squeeze food to the stomach
- The difference between achalasia and GERD

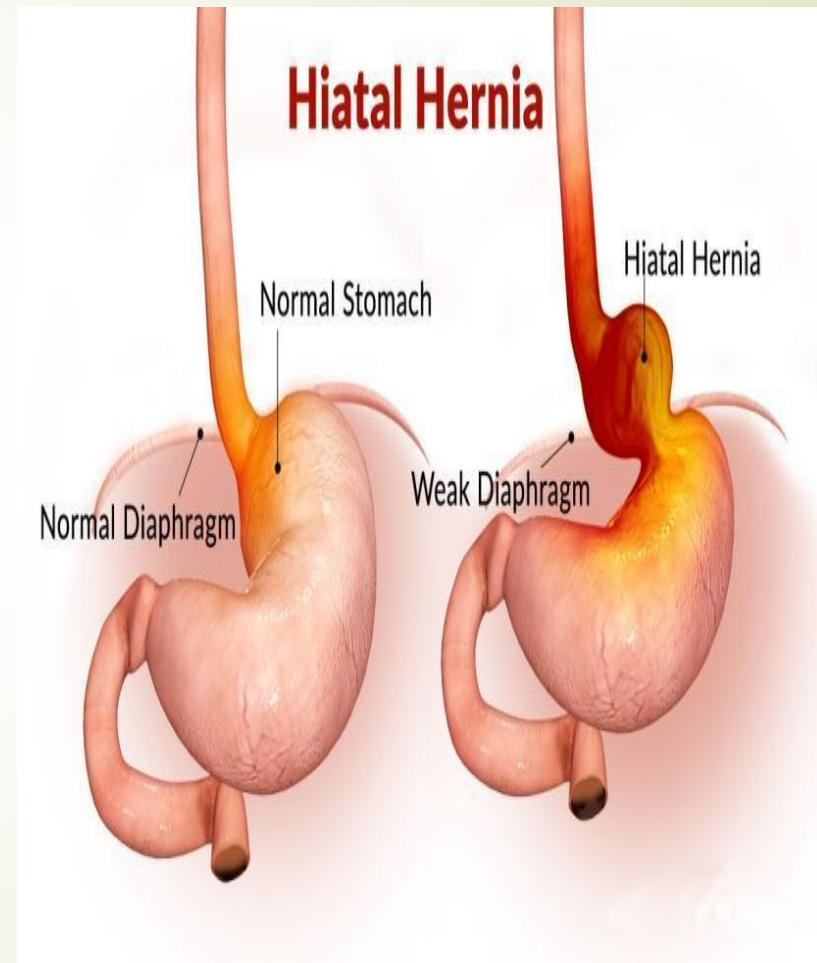
was that in **achalasia** food come from **esophagus**

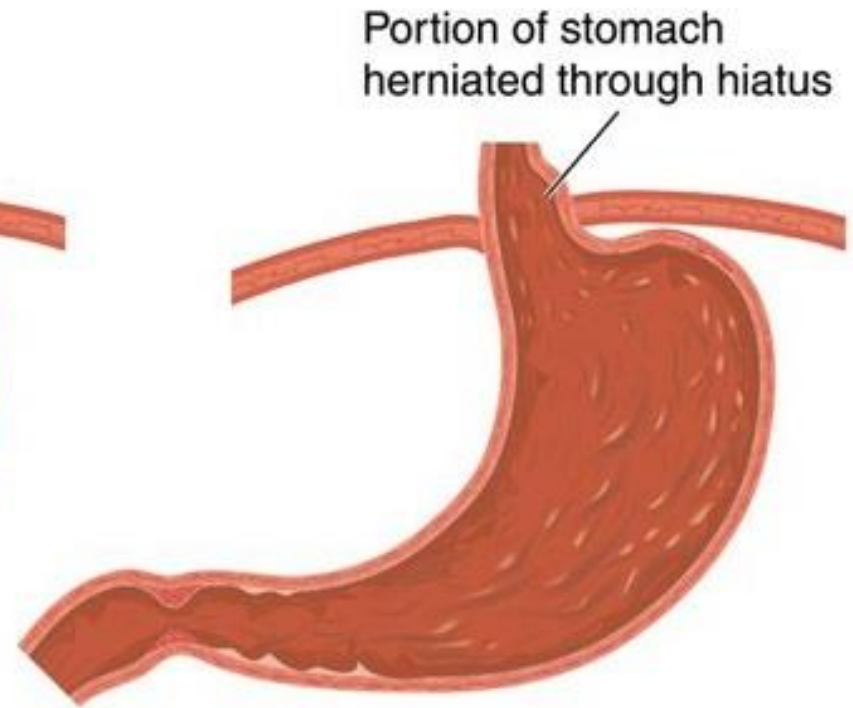
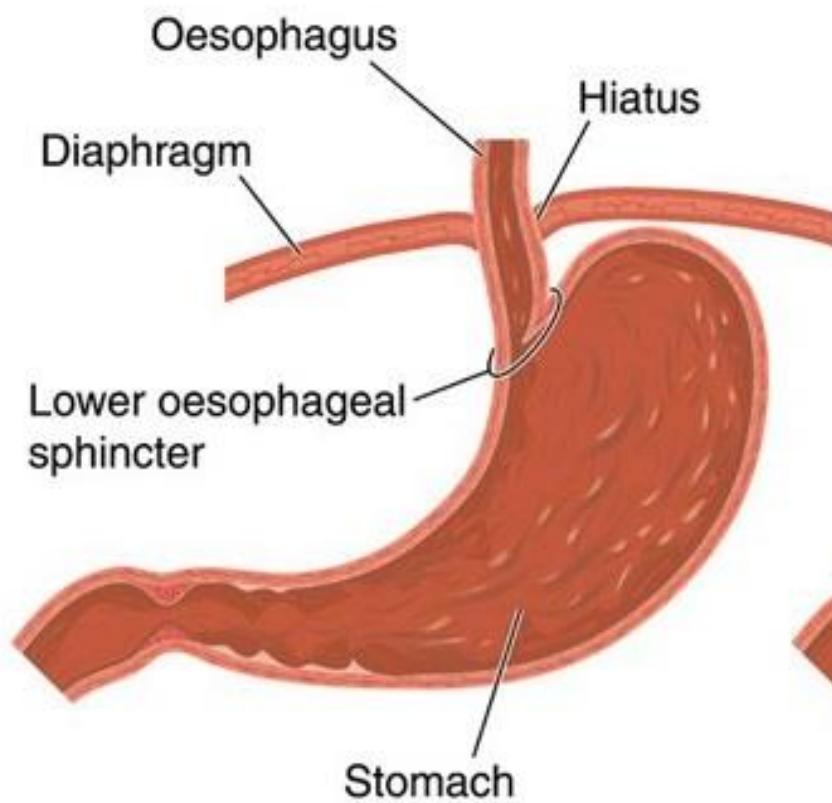
While in **GERD** food come from stomach

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- **Achalasia** is a rare disorder in which damaged nerves in your esophagus prevent it from working as it should. **Muscles at the lower end of your esophagus fail to allow food to enter your stomach.**
 - Symptoms include trouble swallowing, heartburn and chest pain.
 - Treatment includes both **nonsurgical (Botox injections, balloon dilation, medicines) and surgical options**

3-Hiatal Hernia

- Hiatal hernia occurs when the upper part of stomach pushed through an opening in the diaphragm and into chest cavity
- The diaphragm is the thin muscle wall that separated the chest cavity from abdomen





Thank you

