Accidental ingestion of a toothbrush

A 28 year-old man presented after inadvertently swallowing an adult-sized toothbrush while brushing his mouth. He had no other previous medical history and no background of psychiatric illness. General and systemic examinations were unremarkable and his vital signs were normal. Chest and abdominal radiographs done before referral to our department were said to have located the foreign body in the stomach. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy performed with an Olympus gastroscope (GF-HQ190), however, showed the toothbrush to be in the esophagus (Fig. 1a, b) and grasping forceps (FG-301Q) were used to remove it (Fig. 1c and Fig. 2).

The majority of ingested foreign bodies are able to pass through the gastrointestinal tract without causing significant harm [4]. However, a patient may become symptomatic or develop complications when a foreign body fails to pass spontaneously. Our patient was asymptomatic and tolerating oral intake on presentation.

The toothbrush in this case became impacted at the gastroesophageal junction (GEJ), which is one of the four areas of physiologic narrowing in the esophagus. This finding is similar to other cases previously reported [5–8]. The poor localization of the toothbrush on radiographs may be explained by the non-radiopaque nature of the object. However, in some series false-negative and false-positive rates for radiography of up to 47% and 20% respectively have been reported [9]. Although up to 90% of foreign bodies in the gastrointestinal tract will be passed spontaneously, objects located in the esophagus should be removed as soon as possible [10].

Reference:

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DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0033-1359128
Endoscopy 2014; 46: E38–E39
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

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