Delayed massive bleeding caused by an ingested fish bone

A 48-year-old man came to our hospital after having ingested a fish bone 2 days earlier; he was experiencing chest pain without hematemesis or melena. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy revealed a fish bone embedded in the esophagus at approximately 27 cm from the incisors (Fig. 1). Endoscopic removal of the bone was successful (Fig. 2), and oozing bleeding at the wound was noticed (Fig. 3). The patient was asked to remain in the hospital for at least 2 days while on a liquid diet, but he refused and went back home.

A week later, he presented to the emergency room with massive hematemesis. Emergency computed tomography of the chest revealed a mediastinal abscess and rupture of the aortic arch with the formation of a pseudoaneurysm (Fig. 4, Video 1). The patient died of a massive hemorrhage before emergency surgery could be performed.

Two lessons can be learned from this case. First, if a sharp foreign body has lodged in the esophagus for more than 24 hours and has become embedded, it is prudent to perform computed tomography before endoscopic removal to check for the absence of any complication and assess the relationship of the foreign body to the airway and vessels. Second, careful observation in the hospital is recommended for any patient who has undergone endoscopic removal of an embedded foreign body.

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Yuyong Tan, Yi Chu, Deliang Liu, Jirong Huo

Department of Gastroenterology, The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Hunan, China

Fig. 1 Endoscopic view of a fish bone embedded in the esophagus of a 48-year-old man presenting to the hospital because of chest pain without hematemesis or melena.

Fig. 2 The removed fish bone.

Fig. 3 Oozing bleeding at the wound after removal of the fish bone.

Fig. 4 Computed tomography reveals a mediastinal abscess and rupture of the aortic arch with the formation of a pseudoaneurysm.

Video 1

Computed tomography reveals a mediastinal abscess and rupture of the aortic arch with the formation of a pseudoaneurysm.
References

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Corresponding author
Jirong Huo, MD
Department of Gastroenterology
The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University
No. 139 Middle Renmin Road
Changsha
Hunan, 410011
China
Fax: +86-0731-85533525
hjr198@hotmail.com