As an elastic and muscular hollow organ, the esophagus supports food intake. Disorders particularly affect the passage of food and the functioning of the sphincters. The cardinal symptoms of esophageal diseases are dysphagia, regurgitation, pyrosis, retrosternal pain, and coughing.

Congenital Malformations of the Esophagus

Atresia of the esophagus with tracheoesophageal fistula

Esophageal atresia is a malformation of the esophagus. In the embryonic period, the esophagus develops from the foregut. At first, there is a connection between the airways and the gastrointestinal tract, which is, however, sealed in the course of development by the tracheoesophageal septum, except for the proximal part.

Disorders in this development often lead to a blind-ended superior part of the esophagus.
and **tracheoesophageal fistula** in the inferior part.

**Intrauterine complication**, which can end in premature labor and premature birth, is the **polyhydramnion**. The fetus swallows amniotic fluid, which does not reach the gastrointestinal tract due to the malformation and can therefore not be absorbed but rather accumulates. Conspicuous symptoms in a newborn are frequent coughing attacks and salivate, triggered by misleading food and rattling respiration with respiratory disorders, including even **cyanosis**.

The disease is often associated with other malformations, the so-called **VACTERL association**:

- Vertebra malformations
- Anal atresia
- Cardiac malformations
- TracheoEsophageal fistula
- Renal malformations
- Malformations of the Limbs

### Functional Disorders of the Esophagus

#### Achalasia

With an incidence of 1/100,000 inhabitants, **achalasia** is a rather rare disease with an unknown cause. Even more rarely, it presents in the context of the autosomal recessive **triple-A syndrome**.

It is characterized by decreased peristalsis of the esophagus and insufficient relaxation of the inferior esophageal sphincter, which leads to the cardinal symptoms **dysphagia** and **retrosternal pain**.

Especially when lying down, **regurgitation** of food accompanied by bad breath occurs, which harbors the potential complications of **aspiration pneumonia** and **esophagitis**. This inflammation of the esophagus, referred to as **retention esophagitis**, increases the risk for carcinoma by 30 times compared to the normal population.

The cause of achalasia is the degeneration of the ganglion cells of the **myenteric plexus** in the inferior part of the esophagus — it is thus **neuromuscular**. There is a primary form with an unclear genesis as distinguished from a secondary form, which mostly develops in the context of a malignant disease via infiltration of the nervous structures.

**Diagnosis of achalasia**

- Endoscopy with biopsy
- Barium swallow — which typically shows the so-called “bird's beak” narrowing with pre-stenotic dilation (mega-esophagus)
- Manometry (physical pressure measurement)
Treatment of achalasia

- Balloon catheter dilation of the inferior esophageal sphincter
- Reversible paresis of the inferior esophageal sphincter with an injection of botulinum toxin
- Surgical cardiomyotomy with the possible complication of post-surgical reflux disease

Note: Due to the increased carcinoma risk, regular endoscopic controls are necessary.

Esophageal spasm

The esophageal spasm is a rare, benign functional disorder of the esophagus. Retrosternal pain and difficulty swallowing occur in paroxysms and can lead to bolus impaction. In milder cases, glycerol trinitrate is administered. In severe cases, botulinum toxin is injected or surgical interventions are performed.
Hiatal Hernia

In a **hiatal/diaphragmatic hernia**, the area of the **esophageal hiatus** of the diaphragm is the hernial orifice through which parts of the stomach or the whole stomach enter into the intra-thoracic cavity in the **peritoneal hernial sac**.

**Different forms of the hiatal hernia**

**Sliding (axial) hernias** represent about 90% of the cases and significantly increase in frequency with age: 50% of all patients over 50 years old have a sliding hernia. The **cardia** and **fundus of the stomach** relocate into the thoracic room. It clinically manifests as reflux disease. In rare cases, **bolus obstruction** can occur if the superior edge of the hernia has narrowed to form a so-called **Schatzki ring**.

In a **para-esophageal hernia**, a part of the stomach—in the most severe case, even the whole stomach (= **upside-down stomach**)—slides through the hernial orifice beside the esophagus. Para-esophageal hernias can be asymptomatic or show unspecific symptoms, such as belching and pressure in the cardiac area. However, they always carry the risk of incarceration, erosions, ulcers, and bleedings, which is why they are already operated on in the symptom-free stage.

With a share of 5% of all cases, the **mixed hernia** as a combination of the sliding hernia and the para-esophageal hernia is rather rare.

**Diagnosis of the hiatal hernia**

- Barium swallow
- Endoscopy

**Image**: Hiatal hernia in the lateral chest X-ray. The arrow on the air-liquid level. By Hellerhoff, License: [CC BY-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)

**Treatment of hiatal hernia**

In cases with pre-existing reflux disease, sliding hernias are treated symptomatically. Because of the risk of incarceration disease, para-esophageal hernias are an indication for surgery. In the surgery, the stomach is repositioned and fixed to the anterior abdominal wall, which is referred to as **transabdominal gastropexy**.
Esophageal Diverticulum

Esophageal diverticula are protrusions in the walls of the esophagus. Small diverticula are often without any symptoms, whereas greater ones mostly cause complaints. Dysphagia, globus sensation and nocturnal regurgitation of undigested food with the risk of aspiration can occur.

The deposition of food residue in these protrusions leads to malodorous fetor ex ore. Diverticula can inflame and form fistulas.

Pulsion diverticula as esophageal diverticula

Pulsion diverticula are considered pseudodiverticula since only the mucosa and submucosa are pushed outward through the muscular layers. Predilection sites are the following weak spots in the esophageal muscles:

- Area of Laimer’s triangle (= an area free of longitudinal muscles at the superior esophagus)
- Above the diaphragm as epiphrenic diverticula (since they are often asymptomatic, they most likely are found as additional findings in X-ray examinations)

Note: Zenker’s diverticula (K22.5) in the area of Killian’s triangle (= a weak area between the pharyngeal and esophageal muscles) are also pseudo-diverticula—they occur, however, at the hypo-pharynx.

Traction diverticula as esophageal diverticula

Traction diverticula are true diverticula since all wall layers are affected by the protrusion (e.g., para-bronchial diverticula). They form due to pulling forces from the outside, due to inflammations and processes in the surrounding area of the esophagus.
Diagnosis of traction diverticula

- Barium swallow
- Endoscopy

Treatment of traction diverticula

Clinically relevant cases are treated surgically: diverticula resection.

GERD = Gastro-Esophageal Reflux Disease

While slight temporary reflux from the stomach into the esophagus is physiological, increased gastroesophageal reflux of stomach contents can lead to gastro-esophageal reflux disease (= GERD). Most patients have a severely impaired quality of life. Two forms of GERD can be distinguished:

1. **NERD = non-erosive reflux disease**: The patient often has reflux complaints but does not show any signs of esophagitis in the endoscopic findings.

2. **ERD = erosive reflux disease (K21.0)**: The patient has a reflux disease with esophagitis.

Forty percent of GERD patients have concurrent esophageal lesions; 5% of these patients develop epithelial dysplasia of the esophagus, which is referred to as **Barrett’s esophagus**.

Barrett’s esophagus

The esophageal epithelium reacts with epithelial dysplasia to the chronic reflux of gastric acid: the stratified non-cornified epithelium is replaced by columnar epithelium. Epithelial dysplasia is considered a **precancerosis** since the development of adenocarcinomas is more likely.

Causes of GERD

The most frequent cause is an insufficiency of the inferior esophageal sphincter. Further promoting factors are:

- Progressed pregnancy
- Abdominal obesity
- Previous surgical treatment of achalasia
- Stenosis of the gastric exit
- Scleroderma
- Sliding (gliding) hernia

Symptoms of GERD

The most prominent symptom of GERD is pyrosis. Also, meteorism and flatulence, as well as eructating, can be observed as rather unspecific symptoms. Due to the increased reflux of the acid at night, hoarseness can be noted in the morning. Reflux-induced vagal irritation leads to a dry, irritating cough.
Diagnosis of GERD

- Endoscopy with biopsy for the assessment of the inflammatory stages
- Twenty-four-hour pH-meter via a nasal tube
- Capsule-based pH-meter

Treatment of GERD

Frequent complaints and esophagitis make medication necessary, with proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) like, e.g., omeprazole or pantoprazole being the 1st-line treatment since the mucosa can regenerate when the acid is suppressed.

H2-receptor antagonists and antacids are only recommended in case of mild symptoms without inflammatory signs. Generally, any treatment of reflux disease should be enhanced by the adhering to the following measures:

- Consumption of acidic and alcoholic beverages like coffee, juice, and wine should be avoided.
- Nicotine abstention
- No late meals
- Avoiding fatty and very sugary food
- Sleeping with an elevated head
- Avoiding stress

Laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication, in which a cuff is positioned around the inferior esophageal sphincter, is only indicated if conservative measures have not been successful.

Esophagitis

Symptoms of esophagitis

Symptoms include dysphagia, odynophagia, and retrosternal pain.

Infectious esophagitis

The severe general disease can be accompanied by esophagitis. E.g., infection with Candida albicans can lead to thrush esophagitis, which shows the typical endoscopic picture of numerous white plaques that cannot be wiped away. In immunosuppressed patients, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and tumor patients, herpesviruses (herpes simplex virus (HSV) and cytomegalovirus (CMV)) can also trigger esophagitis.

Eosinophilic esophagitis

As part of allergic diseases, this form of esophagitis can be found frequently in children. Endoscopically, eosinophilic infiltration of the esophagus can be seen as whitish papules. The treatment consists of corticoid preparations since in most cases, eosinophilic esophagitis does not respond to PPIs.
AIDS and esophageal diseases

In the context of fully developed AIDS, numerous esophageal diseases can develop:

- Thrush esophagitis
- Ulcer formation in cases of infections with the HSV or the CMV
- Stenosis of the esophagus with bleedings and perforations through Kaposi’s carcinoma

Other causes of esophagitis

- **Chemical causes**: chemical burns, reflux of gastric acid = reflux esophagitis, alcohol abuse, medication
- **Physical causes**: consequences of radiation therapy, gastric tube
- **Stenosis**: retention esophagitis in cases of achalasia, tumorous processes

Treatment of esophagitis

Depending on the underlying disease, the triggering factors will be treated. This way, reflux esophagitis is treated with PPIs, **antimycotics** are given for thrush esophagitis, and antiviral medications are prescribed in case of HSV- and CMV-associated inflammations.

Tumors of the Esophagus

Benign esophageal tumors

Benign tumors of the esophagus are rather rare and frequently symptom-free. They can grow **intramurally** or **intraluminally**. They are diagnosed with the esophagus-barium swallow, endoscopy, and endosonography. Smaller intraluminal tumors can usually be eliminated endoscopically with the **diathermic sling** – larger ones are surgically excised.

Esophageal carcinoma

The malignant neoplasms of the esophagus are **squamous epithelial** or **adenocarcinomas**, originating from the epithelium. With 2% of all cancer
diseases, esophageal carcinoma is relatively rare in Western industrial countries. Men are more frequently affected than women in the 6th and 7th decades of life. Adenocarcinoma of the esophagus develops from Barrett’s esophagus after chronic esophagitis.

Triggering factors of squamous epithelial carcinomas include nitrosamines, aflatoxins, long-lasting consumption of highly concentrated alcohol and very hot food and beverages, as well as smoking. Furthermore, chemical burn scars, achalasia, and Plummer-Vinson syndrome can promote the formation of esophageal carcinoma.

**Symptoms of esophageal carcinoma**

Esophageal tumors are often found rather late as they manifest with relatively unspecific symptoms:

- Retrosternal pain, back pain
- Dysphagia
- Regurgitation
- Singultus in case of an infiltration of the vagus nerve
- Hoarseness in case of an infiltration of the recurrent laryngeal nerve
- Irritating cough and other pulmonary symptoms
- Hematemesis

Accompanying symptoms are weight loss, night sweats, and decreased stress resistance.

**Pathology of esophageal carcinoma**

Predilection sites for carcinoma formation are the 3 physiologically narrow areas of the esophagus. Both squamous cell and adenocarcinomas extend into the lumen, infiltrate surrounding structures, and metastasize early.

![Image: Endoscopic image of a patient with esophageal adenocarcinoma seen at gastro-esophageal junction. By Samir, License: CC BY-SA 3.0](image)

**Staging of esophageal carcinoma**

Tumor stages are classified according to the tumor-node-metastasis (TNM) classification. At the time of diagnosis, these tumors are mostly already in stage 3 or 4 since they remain symptom-free for a long time.

**Diagnosis of esophageal carcinoma**

- Endoscopy and histology of the biopsy material
Endosonography for the assessment of T- and N-stages
Sonography of the abdomen
Chest X-ray
Bronchoscopy
Computerized axial tomography (CAT)

Treatment of esophageal carcinoma

The choice of treatment depends on the stage of the disease:

- Endoscopic abrasion of early adenocarcinomas with a high healing rate
- Esophageal resection with stomach elevation and radio-/chemotherapy
- Only radio-/chemotherapy if surgery is no longer feasible

Palliative therapy for the maintenance of food passage includes the implantation of a metal stent for opening the esophageal lumen and laser coagulation.

Overall, the prognosis is rather bad since the first noticeable symptom of the disease, dysphagia, is a late symptom already. At the time the diagnosis is made, for 95% of the tumors, palliative treatment is the only treatment option left.

Emergencies

Rupture of the esophageal varices

Portal hypertension with different types of genesis causes the formation of portocaval anastomoses and can thus lead to the development of esophageal varices. These varices can rupture, which very quickly reaches a life-threatening state due to the fulminant bleeding. Therapeutically, the following interventions are available:

- Stabilize circulation (peripheral access, erythrocyte concentrations)
- Possibly a tracheal tube
- Administration of terlipressin, a vasopressin analog
- Application of octreotide, a somatostatin analog
- Antibiotic prophylaxis
- Elastic ligatures, sclerotherapy, or obliteration of the varices

In 10% of the cases, the bleeding persists and makes further measures necessary. Also, the risk for recurrences is relatively high at 80%.

Chemical burns of the esophagus with acids and bases

The contact of the mucosa with acids and bases leads to deep necroses, from which inflammations can reactively develop, possibly causing a shock in the patient. Thus, sufficient volume has to be substituted. Also, the esophagus can perforate, which carries the risk of mediastinitis. The differentiation between alkaline and acidic chemical burns occurs with the help of litmus stripes.

Contraindication: vomiting must not be induced.

Chemical burns are classified according to the degree of severity. The third-degree burn makes the resection of parts of the esophagus necessary because, if all wall layers are destroyed, there is always the risk of perforation with all of its sequelae.

Classification of the severity of chemical burns in 4 stages
**Degree 1**: reddening and formation of edema

**Degree 2**: mucus ulcers with fibrin plaques

**Degree 3**: deep necroses

**Degree 4**: perforation

**Boerhaave’s syndrome**

Boerhaave’s syndrome refers to the spontaneous rupture of the esophagus after an acute strain through pressure (severe vomiting or choking), which involves the possible complication of a mediastinitis with **generalized sepsis**. Treatment consists of endoscopic fibrin sealing or temporary endoprosthetic treatment of the defect, **abrosia**, and the administration of antibiotics.

**References**


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Notes