

Esofago e stomaco, dove la radiologia la fa da padrona



Diagnostic Mindset

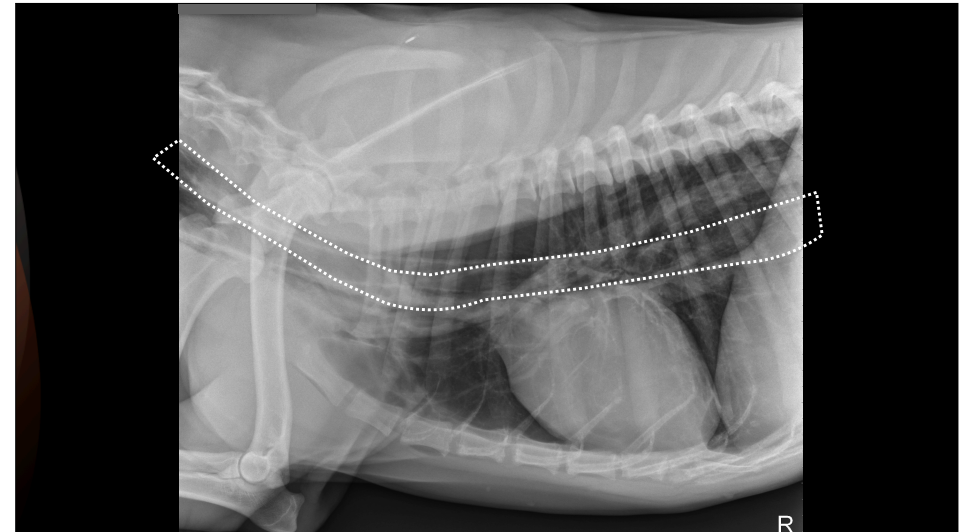
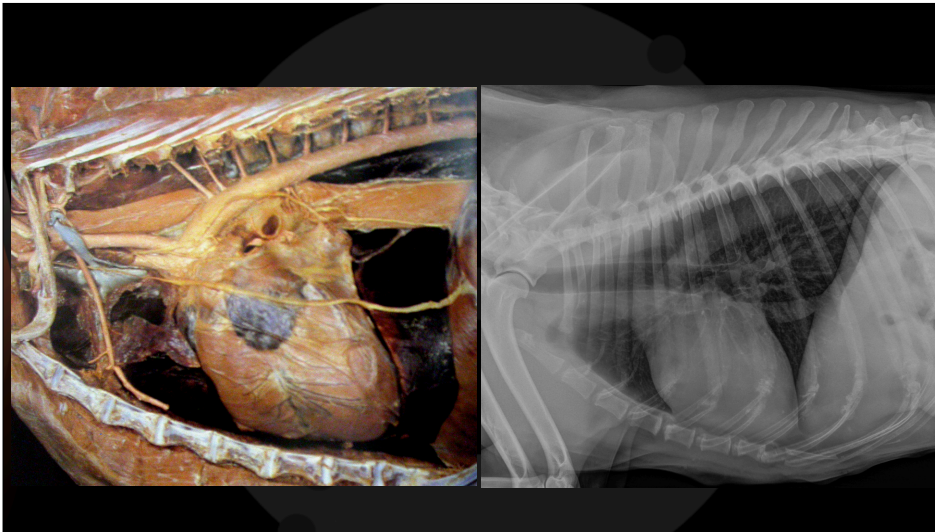
Thank to [www.imaio.com](http://www.imaio.com)  
Thank to Maria Grazia Entani

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## Objectives

- The oesophagus is part of the GE tract and can affect the abdomen and the thorax
- Always check the part of the thorax that is visible in the image



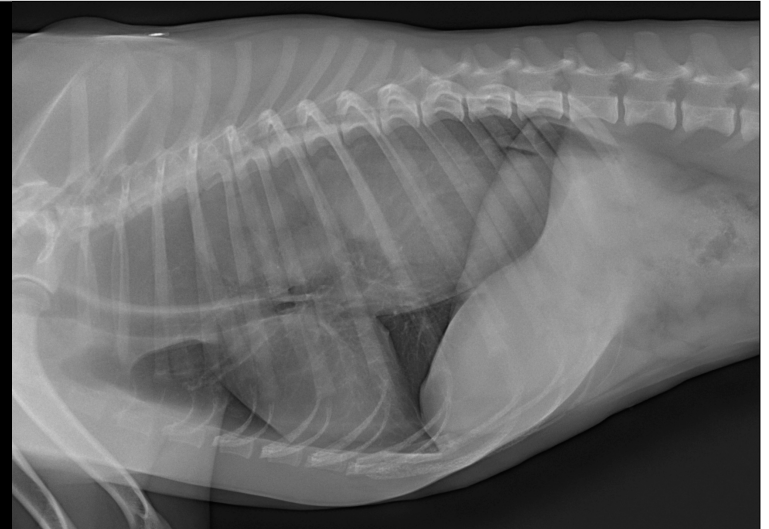
Olivia, Pit-bull, FI, 1 year

Previously diagnosed megaesophagus

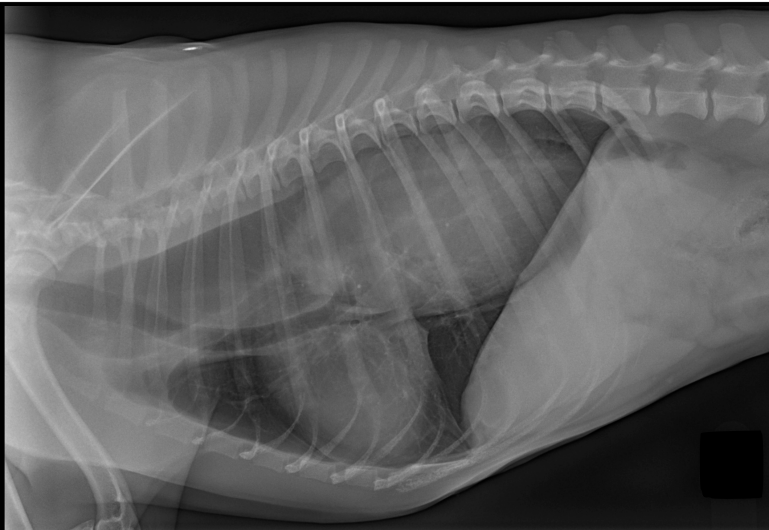
Severe vomiting with hematemesis for the last eight hours



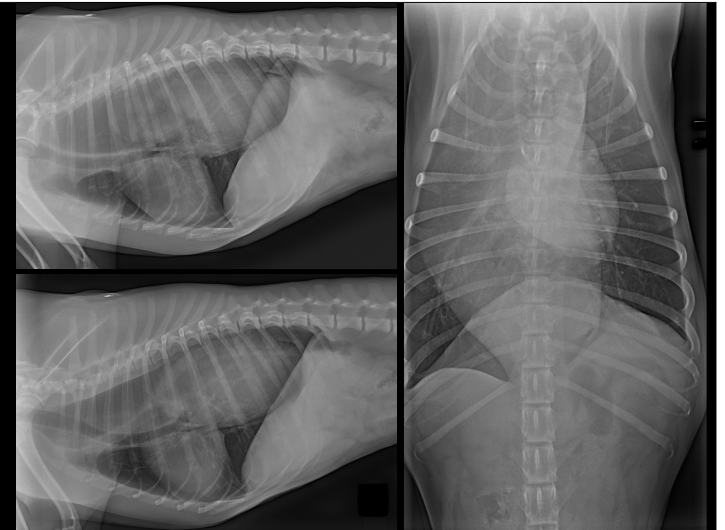
Olivia, FI, 1 year



Olivia, FI, 1 year



Olivia, FI, 1 year



### Olivia, Pit-bull, FI, 1 year

#### Radiographic diagnoses:

Overdistended, by fluid and soft tissue structure, oesophagus

Stomach not visible in the cranial abdomen



Next step?

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Ameet Singh DVM, DVSc

Bonnie G. Campbell DVM, PhD

Cheryl S. Hedlund DVM, MS

Karen M. Tobias DVM, MS

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Brittany Abrams DVM

Bianca Boudreau DVM

Beth Lewis DVM

Mandy L. Wallace DVM, PhD

### Characteristics and long-term outcomes of dogs with gastroesophageal intussusception

(J Am Vet Med Assoc 2020;256:914–920)

#### RESULTS

Median age of dogs with GEI was 13.2 months, and males (72% [26/36]) and German Shepherd Dogs (33% [12/36]) were most common. Vomiting (67% [24/36]) and regurgitation (33% [12/36]) were the most common clinical signs. Ten of 36 (28%) dogs were euthanized without treatment, and 26 (72%) underwent treatment (25 surgically and 1 endoscopically). Twenty-three of the 26 (88%) treated dogs survived to discharge; median survival time was 995 days. At last follow-up, 15 of the 23 (65%) surviving dogs remained alive and 8 (35%) had died for reasons related to persistent regurgitation (n = 6) or reasons unrelated to GEI (2). Of the 10 dogs for which owners were contacted, 7 had persistent regurgitation, the severity of which was reduced through managed feedings. Dogs with acute ( $\leq 7$  days) clinical signs or a previous diagnosis of megaesophagus were more likely to have persistent regurgitation than were dogs without these factors.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE

Treatment should be considered for dogs with GEI given the high rate of survival to discharge and median survival time. Although persistent regurgitation was common after treatment, a satisfactory outcome was possible with medical management, including managed feedings and medications.

### Ettore, Mongrel, MI, 9 months

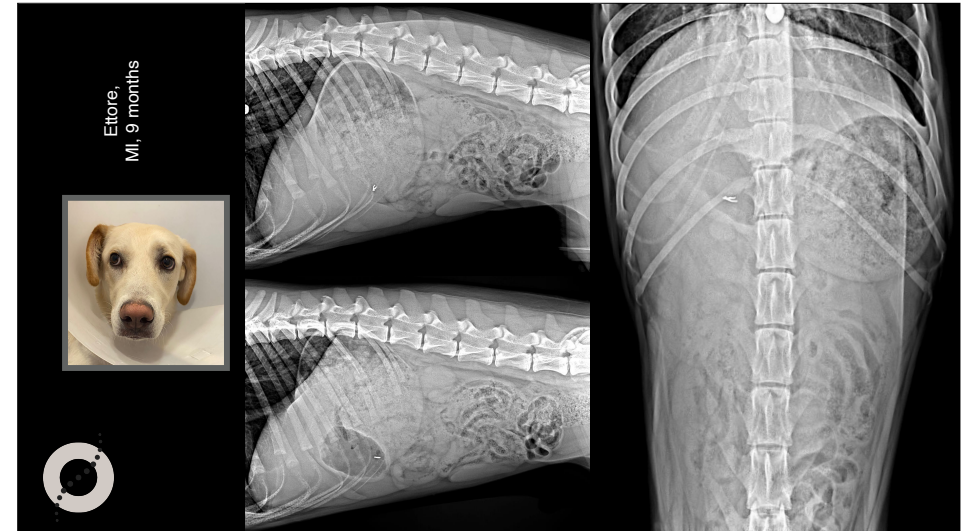
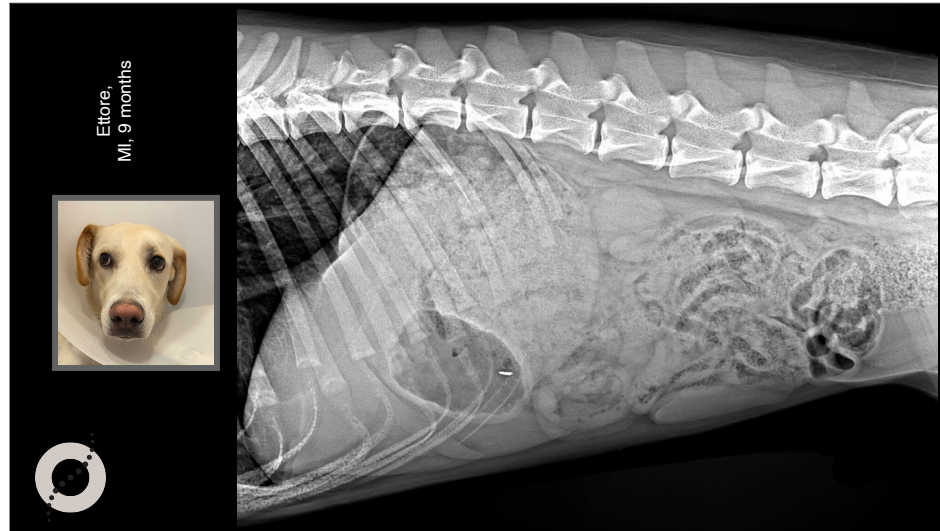
- Acute self-limiting diarrhea last three weeks
- Since yesterday, severe algic position
- Abdominal pain
- He woke up in the middle of the night crying



Ettore,  
MI, 9 months



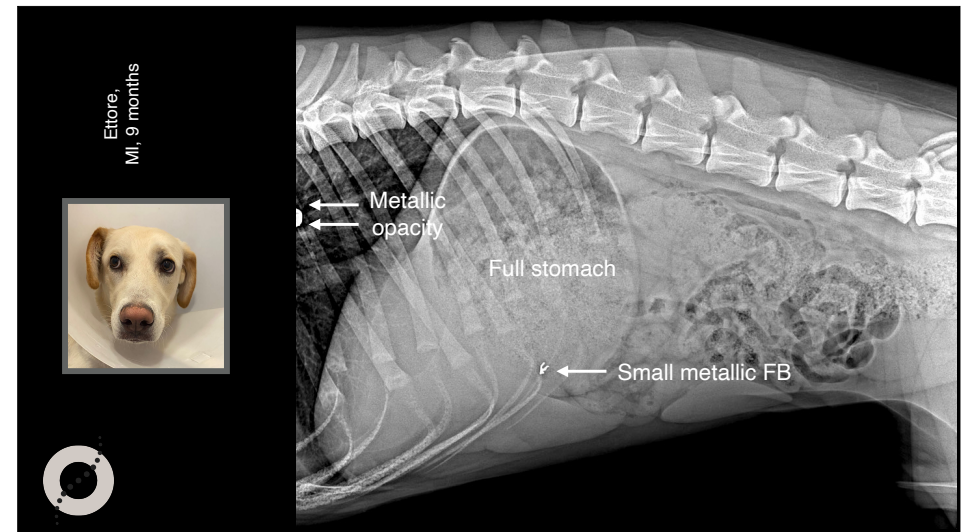




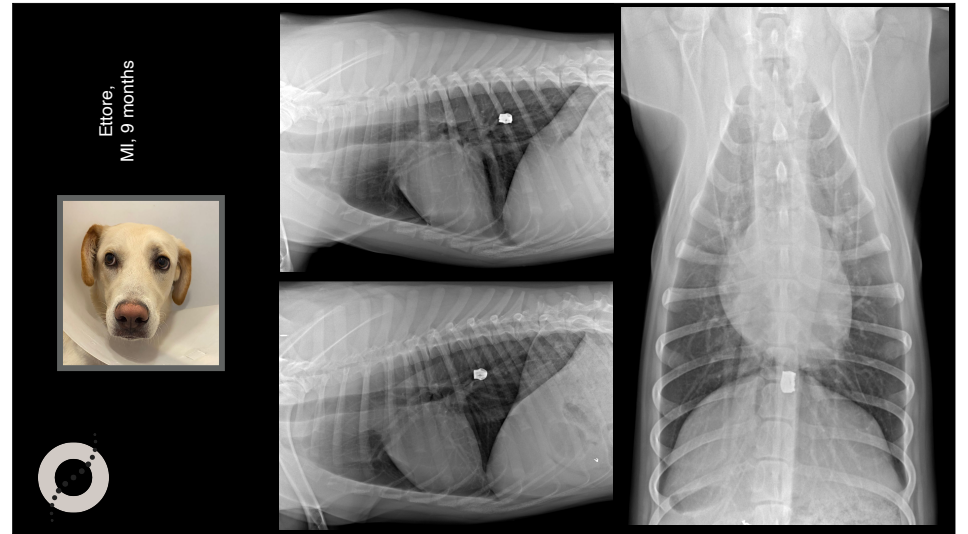
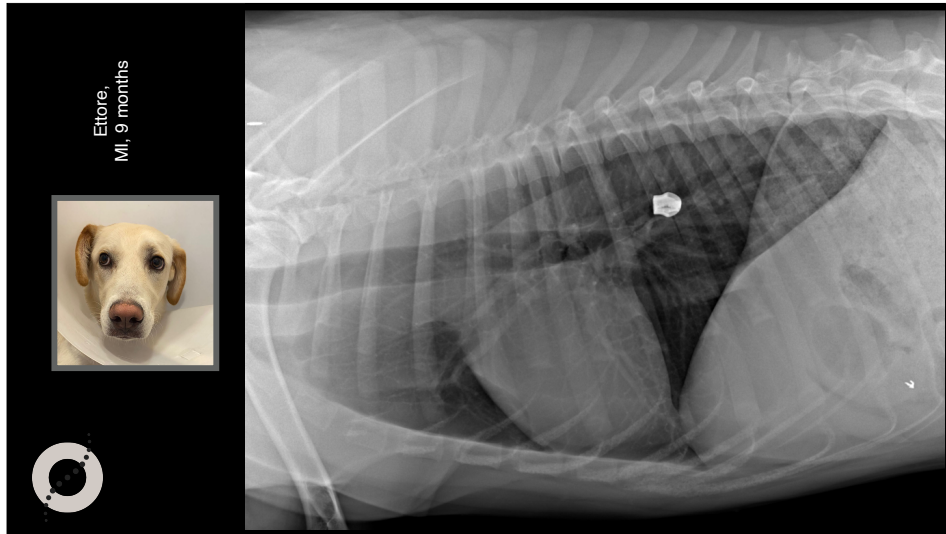
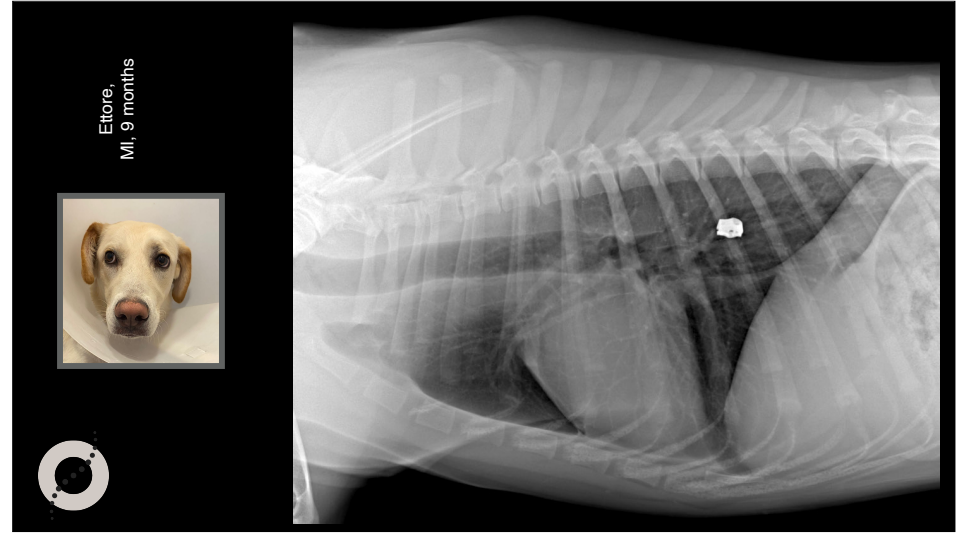
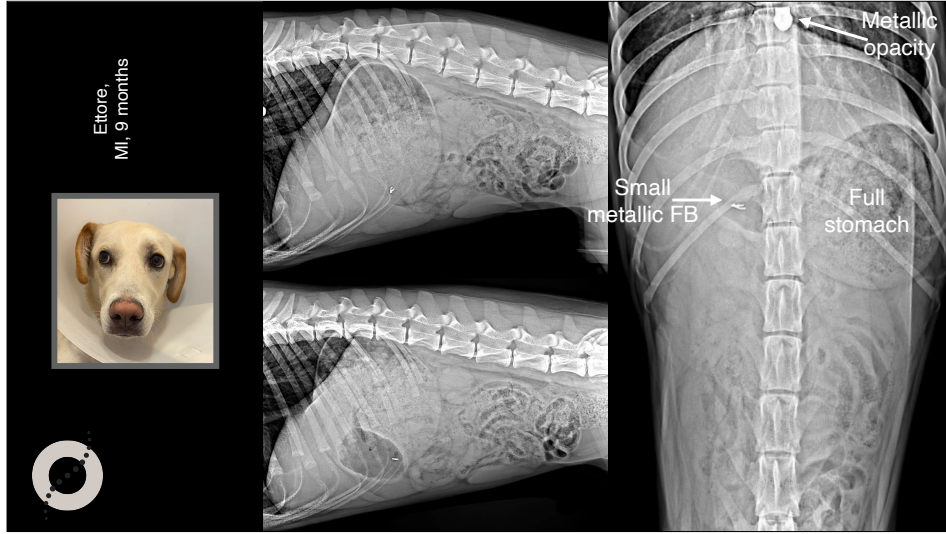
Your evaluation

- Is there a gastric foreign body?
- Is there a gastric occlusion?
- Is there peritonitis?

A portrait of a dog, likely the same one as in the radiographs, looking directly at the camera.



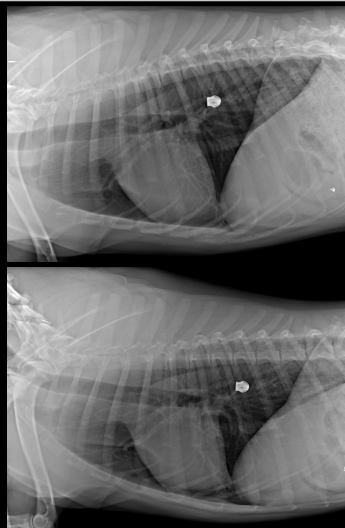




## Ettore, MI, 9 months

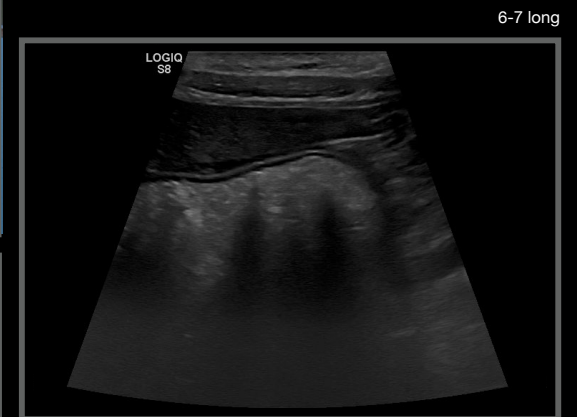
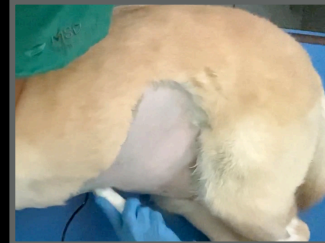


- Recheck after two hours
- Not progressing esophageal FB
- Connection with gastric content?



## Ettore, MI, 9 months

Different patient to show the position of the probe



## Ettore, MI, 9 months

17:11:23

AT 1/60  
HNS



## Key points

- Always check all the parts of the images
- An esophageal FB is always urgent



Thank you



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[www.diagnosticmindset.com](http://www.diagnosticmindset.com)