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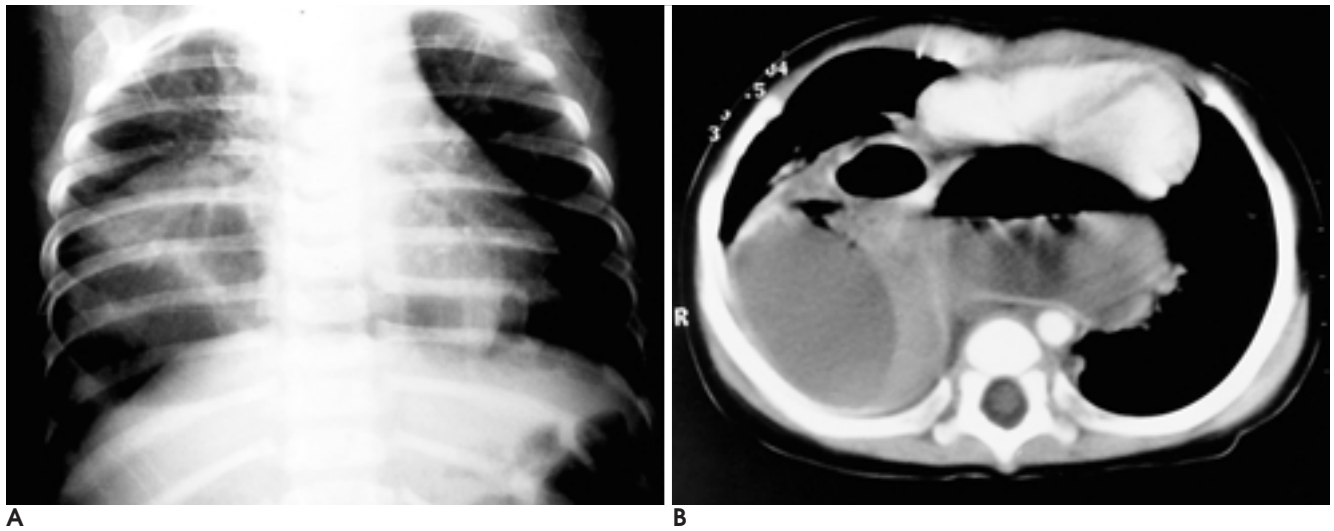


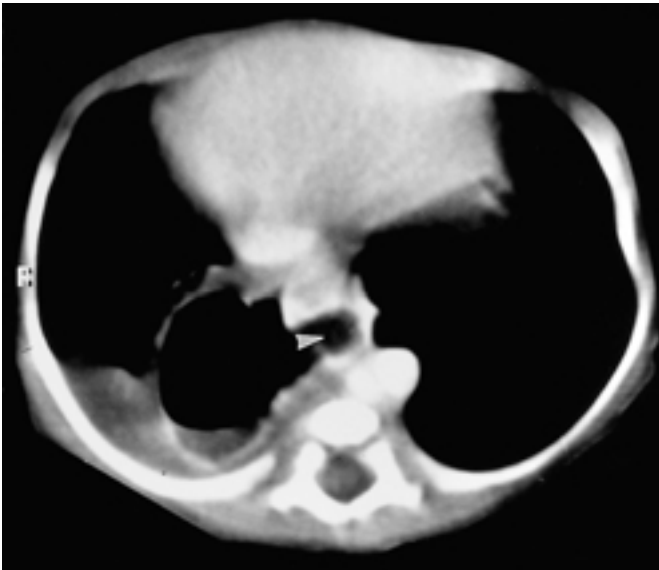
Fig. 1. A. The chest radiograph shows soft tissue opacity in the right lower lung field that obscures the right cardiac margin and right hemidiaphragm. **B.** CT shows well-defined large cystic mass in the right posterior mediastinum. **C.** Barium meal examination shows complete right intrathoracic stomach and organoaxial torsion with the greater curvature lying against the right chest wall.



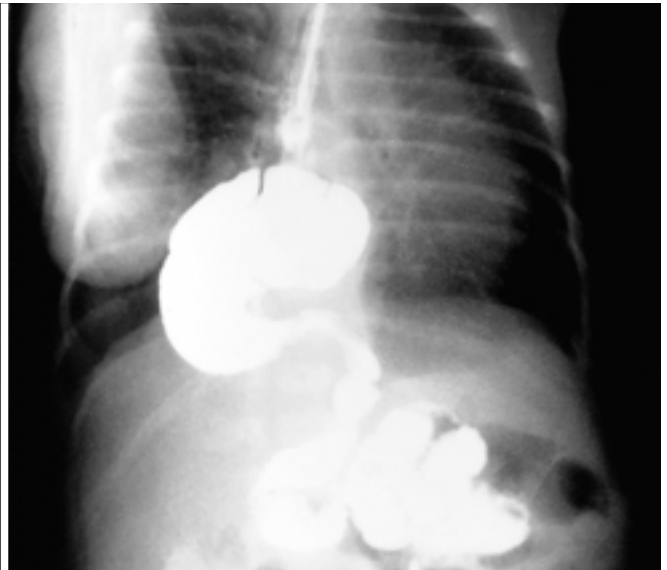
A



B



C



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Fig. 2. A, B. The chest radiograph shows air-filled stomach-like shadow in the right posterior hemithorax. C. CT shows a cystic mass in the right posterior mediastinum. This mass is connected to the esophagus(white arrowhead). D. Barium meal examination shows a partial right intrathoracic stomach with the greater curvature lying against the right chest wall and non-obstructive oragnoaxial torsion. The esophagogastric junction is above the diaphragm.

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(5).

60%

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Right Intrathoracic Stomach Secondary to Congenital Hiatal Hernia with Organoaxial Torsion: A Report of Two Cases¹

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Right intrathoracic stomach associated with organoaxial torsion is a rare form of congenital hiatal hernia. We report the radiologic findings in two cases of complete or partial right intrathoracic stomach secondary to congenital hiatal hernia. The barium meal test demonstrated the presence of complete or partial right intrathoracic stomach and non-obstructive organoaxial torsion with the greater curvature lying against the right chest wall. The esophagogastric junction was located above the diaphragm. CT revealed a cystic mass in the right posterior mediastinum. This cystic lesion should be differentiated from other congenital mediastinal cysts.

Index words : Gastrointestinal tract, abnormalities
Gastrointestinal tract, radiography
Stomach, abnormalities
Stomach, CT

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