



가 .
 . CT
 . CT
 가
 Boerhaave
 Hermann Boerhaave가
 40 - 60
 (Figs. 1 - 6).
 15%
 6000
 가
 CT
 CT
 (1 - 4).
 1/3 90%
 가



Fig. 1. Spontaneous esophageal perforation in a 45-year-old man.
 Chest radiograph shows bilateral pleural effusions without evidence of pneumomediastinum.

Zollinger - Ellison

1
 2003 2 7 2003 5 30

가 , 가 가 (Fig. 8),
 1 - 9 cm (Fig. 2B). 5 - 10% ,
 가 (6) (Fig. 9).
 (5) (Fig. 7). 2 1/3 가
 가 (chest
 가 가 discomfort),
 1%

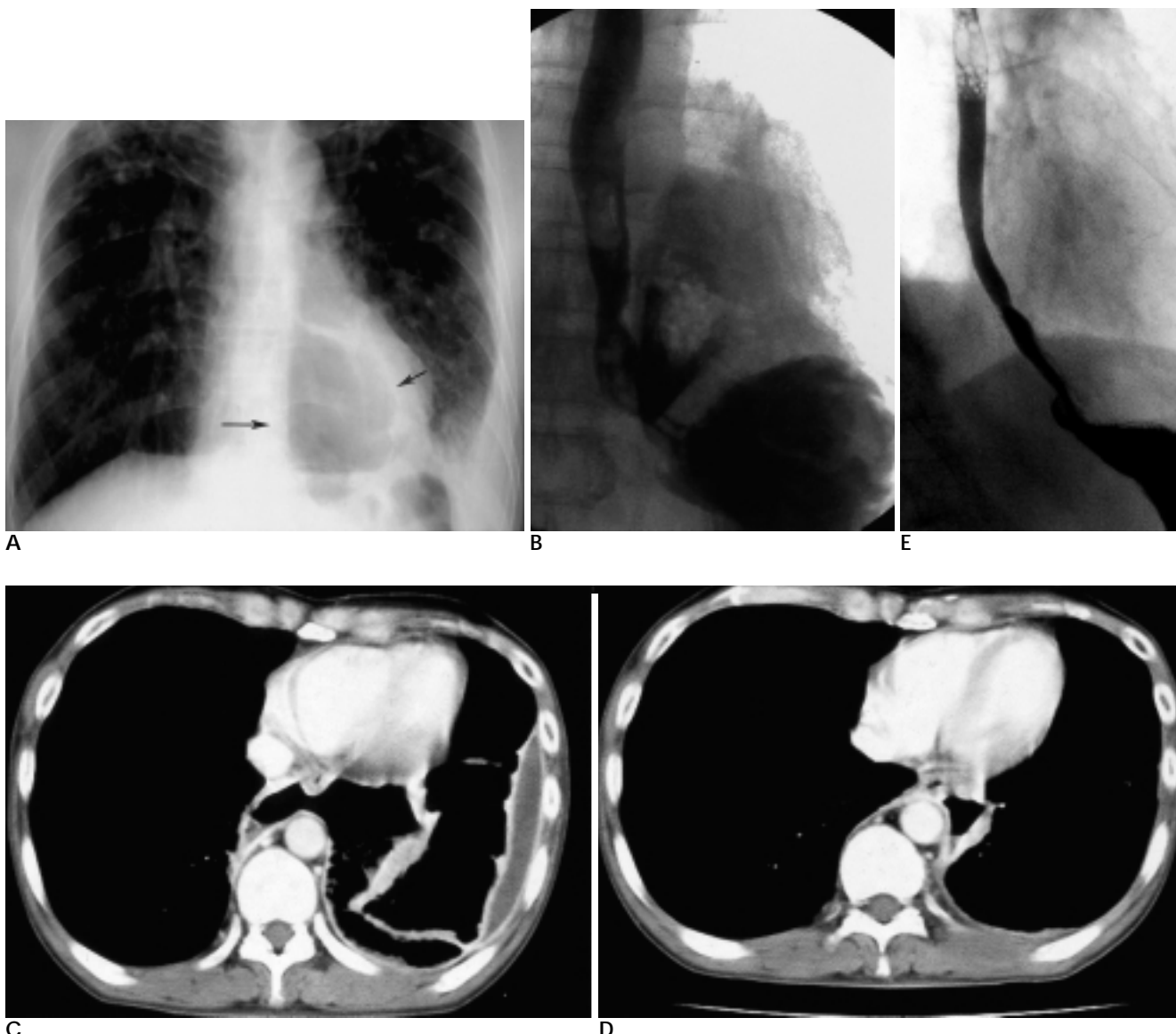


Fig. 2. Spontaneous esophageal perforation in a 53-year-old man. He was treated medically.
 A. Initial chest radiograph shows a mediastinal cyst (arrows) in the left retrocardiac area.
 B. Initial esophagogram shows contrast leak into the mediastinum.
 C. Initial CT scan shows irregular air collection in the mediastinum and extrapleural space, and a loculated pleural effusion along left lateral hemithorax.
 D. CT scan obtained 20 days later shows markedly decreased mediastinal cystic lesion.
 E. Esophagogram obtained 2 months later does not show a leak of contrast media.

(7) (Fig. 10).

(Figs. 2C, 3, 4, 5),
(Figs. 9 - 12).

(6).

5 - 10%

가 가

70

가

가

가

CT

(Figs. 11, 12).

(Figs. 1, 2A, 7A), 10 - 15%

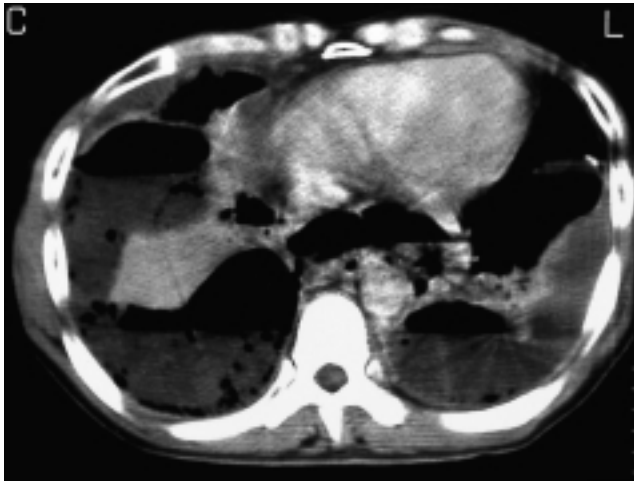
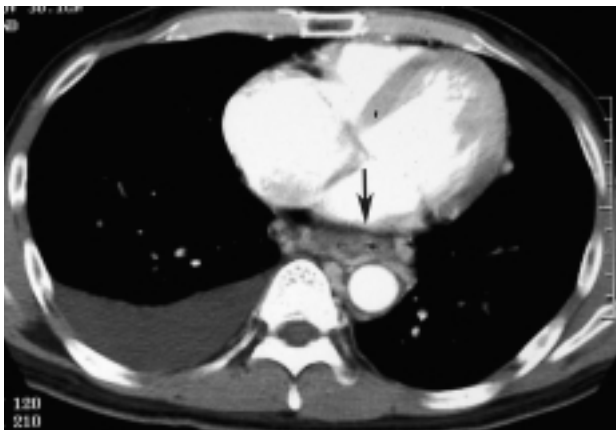


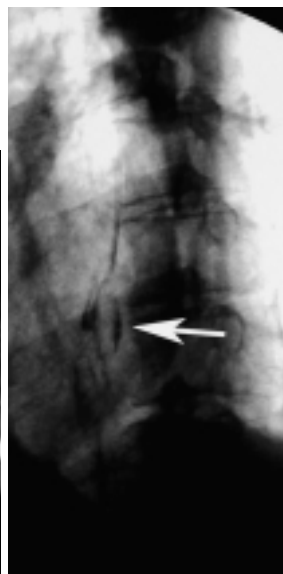
Fig. 3. Spontaneous esophageal perforation in a 60-year-old man.
CT scan shows extensive pneumomediastinum around the esophagus and bilateral hydropneumothorax.



Fig. 4. Spontaneous esophageal perforation in a 52-year-old man.
CT scan shows an esophagomediastinal fistula (arrow). Bilateral pleural effusions are also seen.



A



B

Fig. 5. Spontaneous esophageal perforation in a 45-year-old man.
A. CT scan shows small amount of mediastinal air (arrow) near the esophagus.
B. Esophagogram shows leakage of contrast media (arrow) from the esophagus.

(2).

(Figs. 2B, 2E, 5B, 7C).

10%

(8).

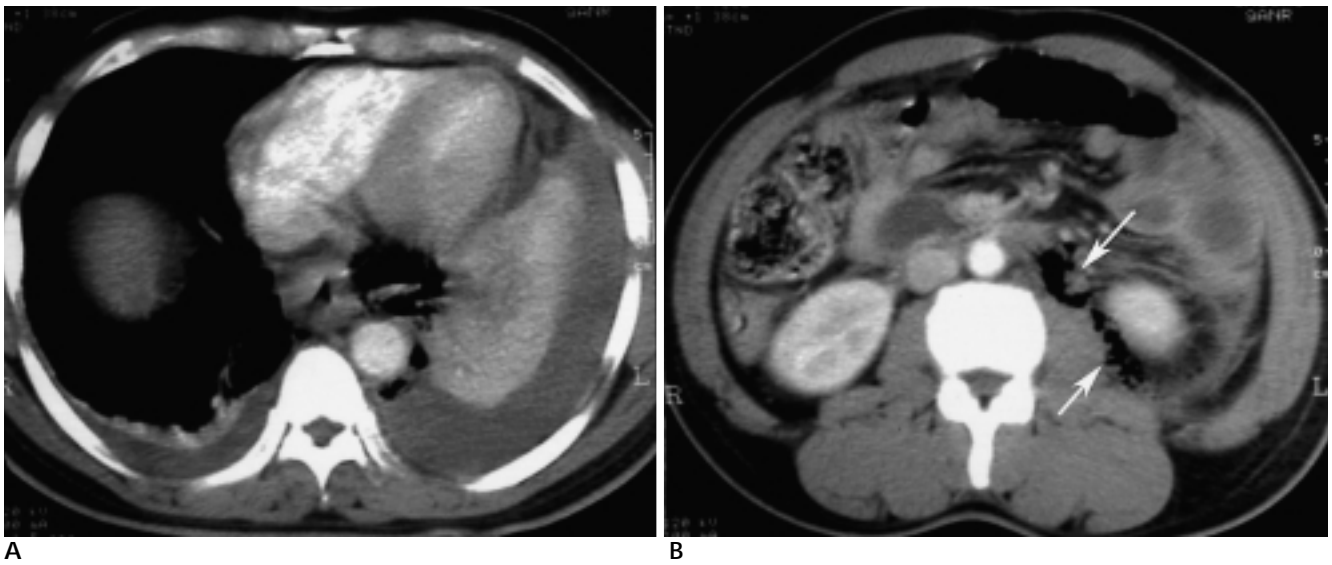


Fig. 6. Spontaneous esophageal perforation in a 45-year-old man with retroperitoneal extension.

A. CT scan at the level of the left ventricle shows pneumomediastinum near the esophagus and bilateral pleural effusions.

B. CT scan at the level of kidney shows multiple small air pockets (arrows) around the left kidney.

C. Reformed sagittal image after ingestion of contrast media shows leakage of contrast into the mediastinum (M), pleural cavity (p), and retroperitoneum (arrow).

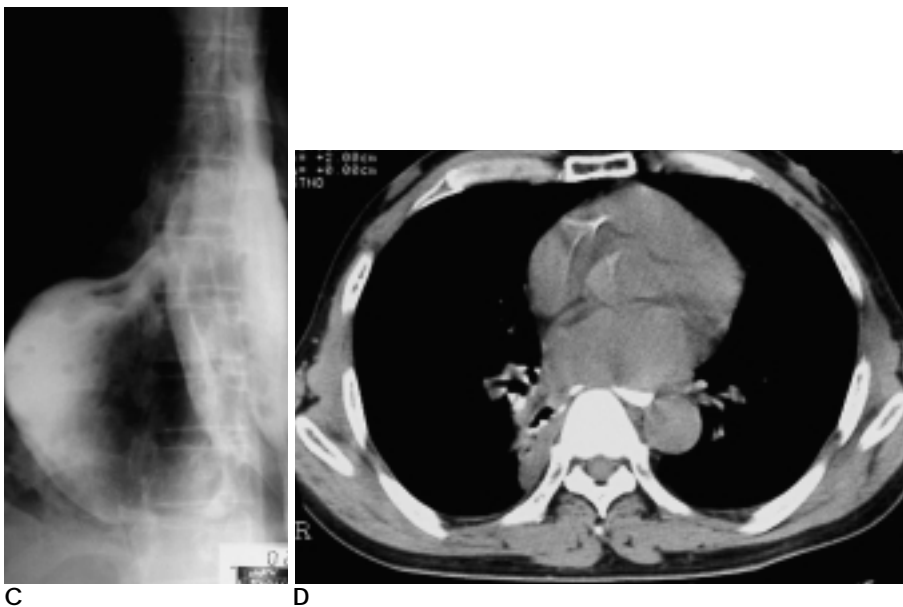
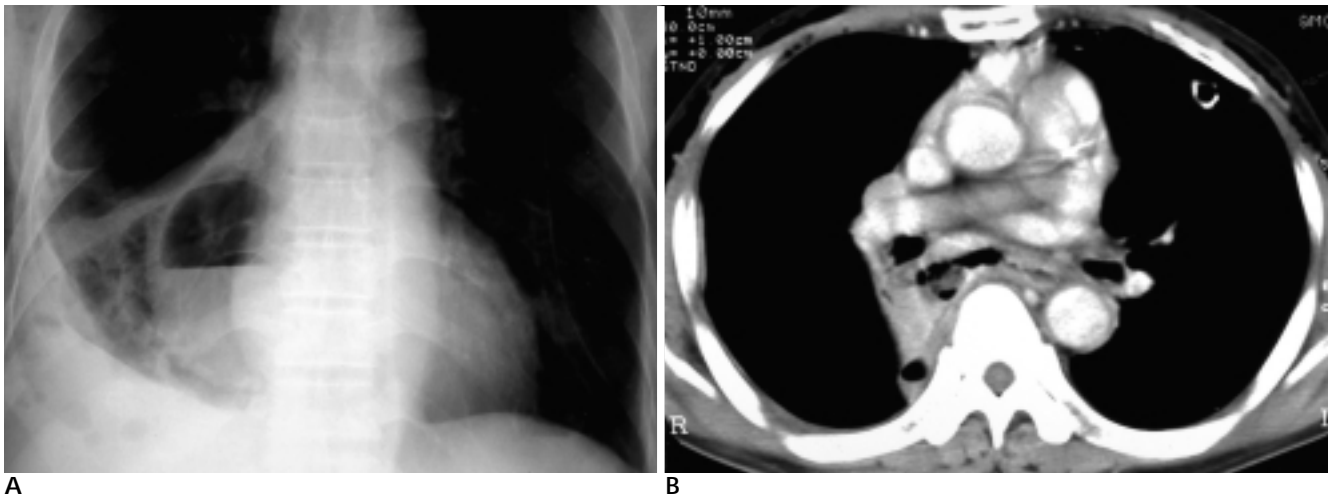


Fig. 7. Esophageal perforation caused by blunt trauma in a 55-year-old man. He was underwent the medical management due to delayed diagnosis.
A. Chest radiograph shows an air fluid level in the right lower lung zone and a right pleural effusion.
B. CT scan shows pneumomediastinum around the esophagus.
C. Esophagogram shows leakage of contrast media from the mid esophagus to mediastinal and pleural space.
D. CT scan obtained 3 years later shows pneumonia in the right lower lobe. Esophagopulmonary fistula is seen.

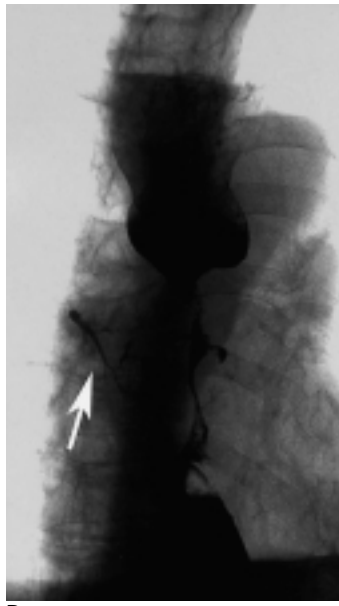


Fig. 8. Esophageal perforation caused by foreign body lodgement in a 77-year-old woman. CT scan shows lodgement of foreign body in the esophagus with circumferential esophageal wall thickening.

가
(Fig. 5). CT
(air - fluid collection)
CT
(3) (Figs. 7B, 11B).
(vis -
ceral pleura)
(9).
(retroperitoneum)
, CT가



A

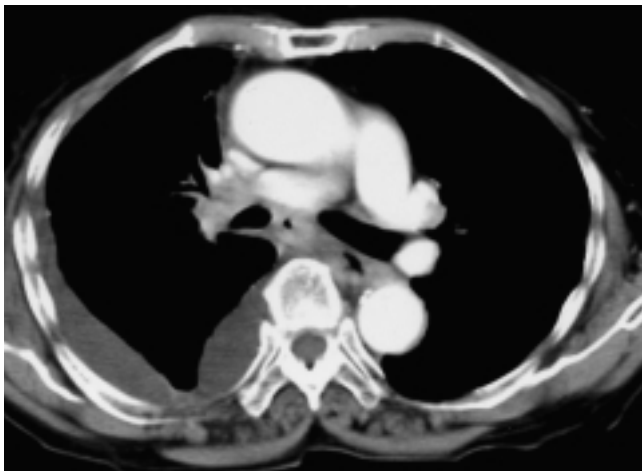


B

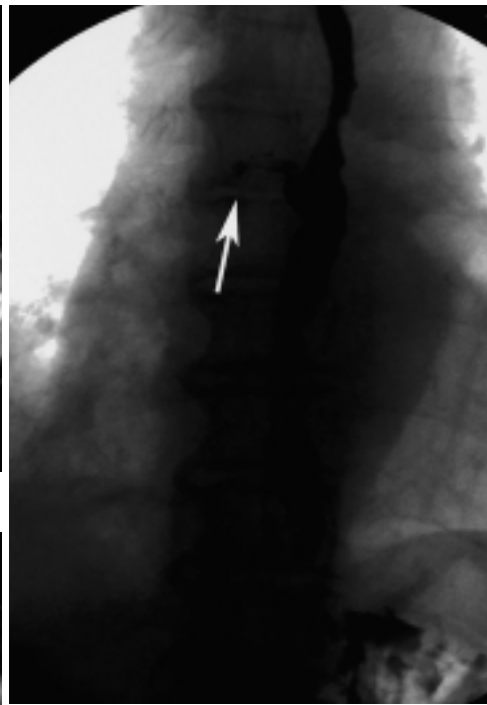
Fig. 9. Esophageal perforation caused by esophageal cancer in a 71-year-old man.

A. CT scan shows esophageal mass containing small air pockets.

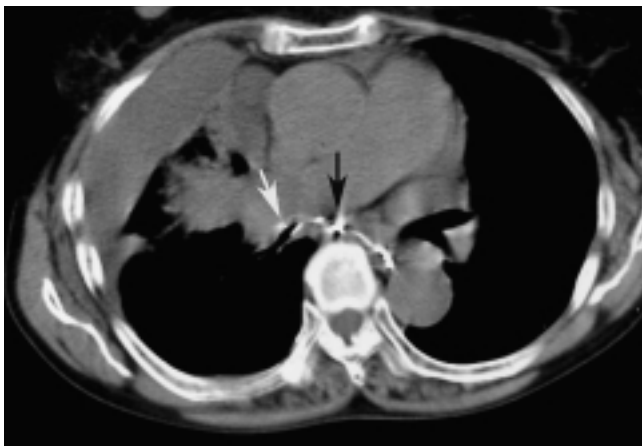
B. Esophagogram shows esophageal luminal narrowing with an esophagobronchial fistula (arrow).



A



B



C

Fig. 10. Esophago-nodal fistula caused by tuberculosis in a 77-year-old woman.

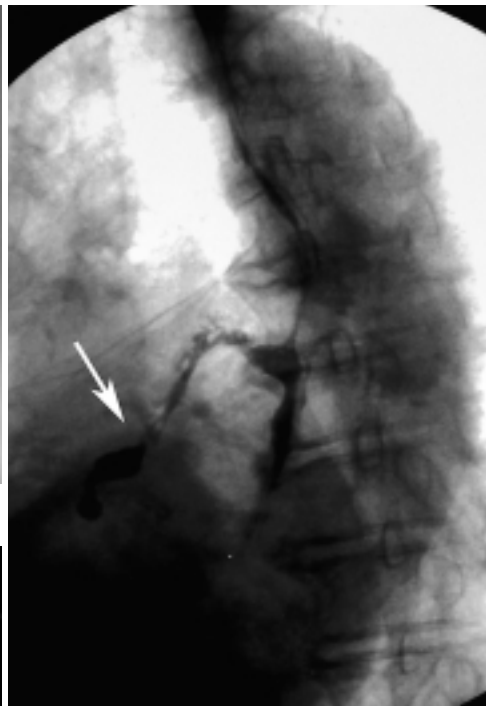
A. CT scan shows small amount of air within the subcarinal lymph node.

B. Esophagogram shows an esophagomediastinal fistula (arrow).

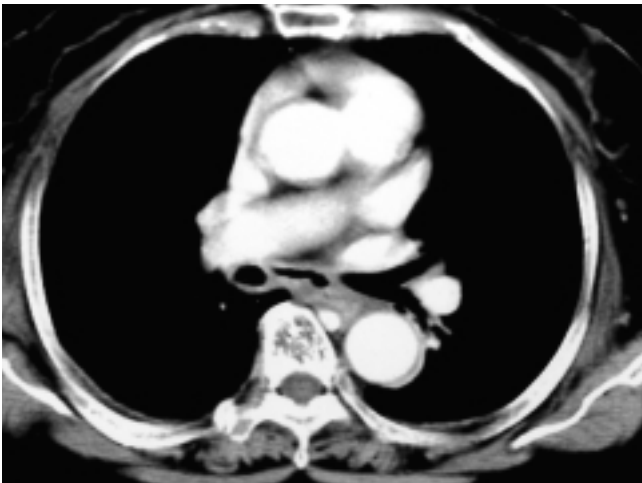
C. CT scan at the prone position shows leakage of contrast media from the esophagus into the mediastinum (black arrow) and bronchial wall (white arrow).



A



C



B

Fig. 11. Esophagobronchial fistula with unknown cause in a 73-year-old-woman. She had the history of recurrent pneumonia.

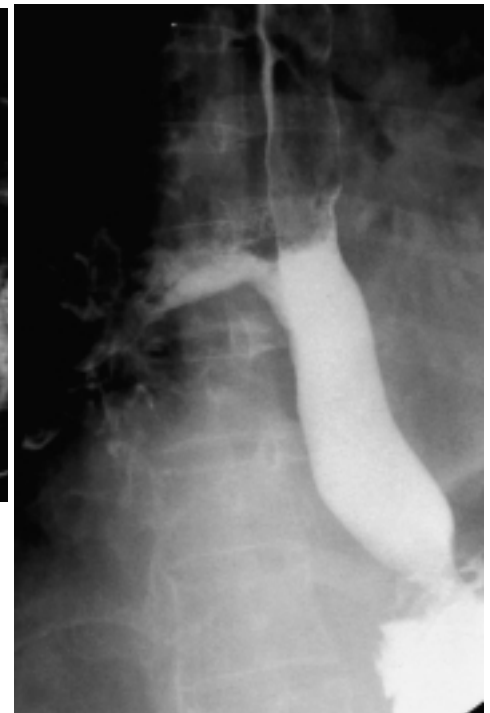
A. Chest radiograph shows pneumonic consolidation in the right lower lobe.

B. CT scan shows small amount of mediastinal air around the esophagus.

C. Esophagogram shows an esophagobronchial fistula (arrow).



A



B

Fig.12. Esophagobronchial fistula with unknown cause in a 72-year-old-woman.

A. CT scan shows previously ingested barium-containing consolidation in the right lower lobe.

B. Esophagogram shows a fistula between the esophagus and bronchi.

가 (Fig. 6). CT (4), (prone position) CT 10C). (Fig. 9), (Fig. 8). (Figs. 2C, 3, 4). , CT (Figs. 10, 11B), (Figs. 11A, 12A). (Figs. 9B, 11C), 가 . 24 . 24 (10). 가 가 .

: CT 가 (Figs. 2D, 2E). 3 (Fig. 7D). 가 . CT . CT .

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Radiologic Findings and Follow-Up Evaluation¹

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In esophageal perforation, fistulous tracts commonly occur between the esophagus and mediastinal or pleural spaces, but rarely between the esophagus and bronchi. The clinical manifestations and radiologic findings of esophageal perforation are nonspecific, and diagnosis is often delayed; esophagography is the standard technique for evaluation of its location and degree. CT is useful in demonstrating the extraluminal manifestations of esophageal perforation and for follow-up after medical treatment, and may depict the various manifestations of perforation, according to the causes.

Index words : Esophagus, perforation
Esophagus, esophagogram
Esophagus, CT

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