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## Dysphagia Due to Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis of The Cervical Spine -A Case Report-

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### - Abstract -

Diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH), also known as Forestier 's disease and ankylosing hyperostosis, is a relatively common disease that predominantly affects middle-aged and elderly men. It is often asymptomatic; especially dysphagia is a rather frequent and prominent symptom, particularly when the cervical spine is involved with the hyperostotic state. A case of DISH, with dysphagia, was experienced, which was treated by excision of the bony spur, with an anterior approach.

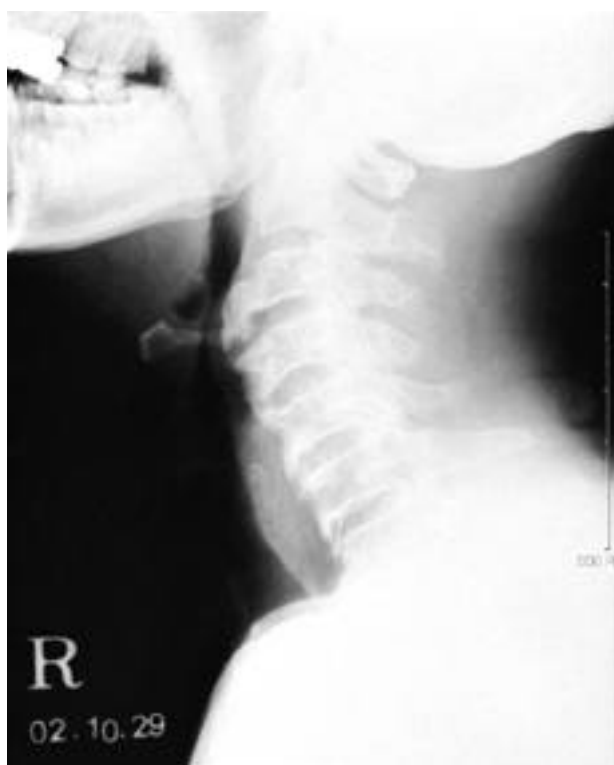
**Key Words:** Cervical spine, Hyperostosis, Dysphagia

(Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis : Forestier 's disease) 72 가 3 3  
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(Fig. 1),  
(Fig. 2).

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**Fig. 1.** Preoperative cervical spine lateral radiograph. Note anteriorly displacing laryngeal air shadow with large osteophyte at C3-4.



**Fig. 2.** A anteroposterior view of thoracic spine, demonstrate flowing hyperostosis at right side.



**Fig. 3.** Preoperative cervical spine CT demonstrating compression of esophagus by anterior bony spur.



**Fig. 4.** Preoperative esophagogram. Note extrinsic compression of esophageal posterior wall by protruding bony spur of the anterior aspect of C3-4.

(Fig. 3).

(Fig. 4).



**Fig. 5.** Postoperative cervical spine lateral radiograph. Severe bony spur was removed from C3-4.



**Fig. 6.** Postoperative esophagogram. Pooling of barium column is not seen, and some barium is able to empty into esophagus

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(Fig. 5),  
(Fig. 6).

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