Endoscopy-Guided Balloon Dilation for Treatment of Esophageal Stricture in a Dog

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Signalment: A 8-year-old neutered male Shih Tzu dog was presented with history of anorexia. There were no other gastrointestinal symptoms.

Results: The patient was diagnosed with acute pancreatitis and hospitalized for treatment. The day after, he started vomiting that had lasted for about 2 weeks despite several antiemetic medications. Since then, regurgitation became to be seen predominantly and only small volume of liquid feeding could be accepted to the patient not causing regurgitation. We carried out upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. During the exam, narrowed region of the distal esophagus, esophageal stricture was observed. Endoscopy–guided balloon dilation was thought to be the best therapeutic choice for treatment of esophageal stricture at that time and we succeeded to extend the diameter in the site of stricture over 10 mm so the insertion tube of endoscopy could pass the extended region. After the procedure, we found no more regurgitation or vomiting occurred.

Clinical relevance: Esophageal stricture is relatively uncommon but significant condition in small animals. Treatment options for esophageal stricture can be divided into two procedures ? conservative and surgical – and endoscopy-guided balloon dilation is the most safe and effective method among a few conservative procedures to resolve esophageal stricture.

Key words: endoscopy, esophageal stricture, balloon dilation, reflux esophagitis, dog

This was supported by Royal Animal Medical Center 2009.