

NOVEL EVALUATION OF ESOPHAGEAL DISTENTION FOR THE PATIENTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DYSPHAGIA BY ONIGIRI ESOPHAGOGRAPHY

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Poster

Oesophagus

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Onigiri esophagography identifies impaired esophageal distention in functional dysphagia patients with normal high-resolution manometry findings.

KEY POINTS

- In 11 functional dysphagia patients with normal high-resolution manometry but abnormal onigiri esophagography (obstruction level 1-2), distension parameters were significantly reduced compared to 15 normal subjects in esophageal segment 4 (AUCD $8176 \pm 1536 \text{ mm}^2$ versus $11067 \pm 2703 \text{ mm}^2$, $p=0.0022$; peak distension $161 \pm 17 \text{ mm}^2$ versus $184 \pm 19 \text{ mm}^2$, $p=0.005$).
- Patients with more severe onigiri esophagography findings (obstruction level 2) showed significantly reduced distension in segment 3 (AUCD $6599 \pm 487 \text{ mm}^2$ versus $8019 \pm 2145 \text{ mm}^2$, $p=0.047$).
- Onigiri esophagography uses a Japanese rice ball bolus and grades obstruction on a 0-4 scale; normal subjects show an American football shape during transport.
- The study concludes that onigiri esophagography is useful for screening impaired esophageal distention in functional dysphagia patients who would otherwise appear normal on standard manometry.

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