

Chapter 46

Esophagus



Lauren Park

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| At which vertebrae level does the esophagus enter the thorax? | T1 |
| At which vertebrae does the esophagus end? | T10 |
| What is the space lateral to esophagus? | Carotid spaces |
| What is the most likely diagnosis of ill-defined esophageal thickening? | Esophageal carcinoma |
| What is the most likely diagnosis of air-fluid level found in the pharyngoesophageal junction? | Zenker diverticulum |

(continued)

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A. E. M. Eltorai et al. (eds.), *Essential Radiology Review*,
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-26044-6_46

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| At which vertebral level is the Zenker's diverticulum most often found? | Esophageal herniation at C5–C6 level (Killian's dehiscence) |
| What are the blood supplies to and venous drainage of cervical esophagus? | Inferior thyroid arteries and veins |
| What is the lymphatic drainage of esophagus? | Upper $\frac{2}{3}$: posterior mediastinal nodes Lower $\frac{1}{3}$: left gastric and celiac nodes |
| What are the two best imaging modalities to evaluate and classify hiatal hernia? | Barium esophagram and upper GI studies |
| What is fluoroscopic-guided esophagography finding of esophageal varices? | Serpiginous longitudinal filling defects |
| What are the differential diagnosis of dilated esophagus with distal stricture? [1] | 1. Esophageal scleroderma 2. Esophageal achalasia 3. Reflux esophagitis 4. Esophageal carcinoma 5. Iatrogenic (i.e., status post fundoplication and vagotomy) |

Reference

1. STATdx. (2016). Home Page – STATdx. [online]. Available at: <http://www.statdx.com>. Accessed 18 Mar 2016.