Abstract
Fatal oesophageal rupture is described as a complication of the management of bleeding oesophageal varices with repeated sclerotherapy and tamponade using the Sengstaken-Blakemore tube. The importance of chest radiographs is stressed in the early detection and prevention of malposition of the Sengstaken-Blakemore tube, as inflation of the gastric balloon in the oesophagus can result in oesophageal rupture.

(Key terms: gastrointestinal haemorrhage; oesophageal rupture; Sengstaken-Blakemore tube)

Oesophageal perforation is a rare complication following treatment of bleeding oesophageal varices with the Sengstaken-Blakemore tube, but carries a high mortality in patients already compromised by gastrointestinal haemorrhage.

In the unusual case presented here a massive oesophageal tear occurred in the thoracic part of the oesophagus and resulted in a most striking radiograph showing the gastric balloon of the Sengstaken-Blakemore tube inflated in the right hemithorax (figure).

Chest radiographs should be taken following the Sengstaken-Blakemore tube insertion to ascertain the correct position before inflation of the gastric balloon. Further chest radiographs taken after the gastric balloon is inflated are essential to detect dislocation into the oesophagus.

The probable mechanism and the underlying pathology of the oesophageal perforation are discussed.
He was transfused with fresh frozen plasma, platelet concentrate, and packed cells. Twenty four hours after admission he underwent the second endoscopy with further injection of the bleeding varix. The Sengstaken-Blakemore tube was reinserted and the gastric balloon inflated as before. However, he continued to have haematemesis and his condition rapidly deteriorated.

A chest x ray taken a few hours after the second tamponade with the Sengstaken-Blakemore tube showed the gastric balloon occupying most of the right hemithorax (figure), leading to the diagnosis of oesophageal rupture.

Once the diagnosis was made, even though the patient was unstable, it was decided to perform an emergency laparotomy. Intraoperatively, blood pressure and oxygen saturation were not recordable and the pulse was between 100 and 130/min. The patient was transfused with seven units of blood and continued to require inotropic support. At laparotomy no obvious oesophageal tear was found. Oesophagoscopy revealed a huge oesophageal tear at 26 cm into the right chest. In view of the patient's very poor condition thoracotomy was contraindicated. Oesophageal transection was carried out through an abdominal approach and a gastrostomy tube and mediastinal drain were inserted.

Postoperatively the patient continued to be hypotensive and anuric in spite of inotropic support.

He died 56 hours after admission. The coroner's necropsy concluded that the cause of death was bleeding from oesophageal varices, ruptured oesophagus, and liver cirrhosis.

Discussion
Tamponade with the Sengstaken-Blakemore tube as a sole method or following sclerotherapy is a life saving procedure for stopping profuse haemorrhage from oesophageal varices. This procedure is used in accident and emergency departments as a temporary emergency measure aiming to arrest bleeding, allow volume replacement, and prevent further blood loss in order to optimise the patient's condition before definitive management.

Though oesophageal tamponade with the Sengstaken-Blakemore tube is in many circumstances a life saving procedure, it also carries a risk of complications; this has been reported to be 13%.4 The most common complications are aspiration pneumonia and minor oesophageal injuries. Oesophageal rupture is a major but rare complication of the procedure, and carries a high risk of death.

In the cases described in published reports, oesophageal perforation followed difficult tube insertion with repeated inflation of the gastric balloon in the oesophagus,1 or retching and vomiting, leading either to spontaneous oesophageal rupture or to dislocation of gastric balloon to the oesophagus which is already obstructed by the inflated oesophageal balloon, creating pressure sufficient to tear the oesophageal wall.2
Heterotopic bone formation within a missile track

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Abstract

A case is presented which is thought to be the first described example of heterotopic ossification occurring within the path of a bullet. Although the information was not available from prior medical records, the bullet presumably passed though bone or periosteum, thereby seeding the permanent cavity and facilitating ossification within the surrounding muscle and soft tissue.


Key terms: heterotopic ossification; bullet wound

Heterotopic ossification following blunt or operative trauma has been well described in published reports. The development of ectopic lamellar bone was recognised over a century ago when Binnie noted calcium deposition and stroma within muscular tissue. Myositis ossificans, or ectopic bone formation originating in muscle, represents the most common type of heterotopic ossification. It typically occurs in an active person and may follow a single blunt force to an extremity. Ossified haematomas have also been described. Heterotopic ossification may also occur in areas exposed to repeated trauma, such as the ischial area in horseback riders or in the shoulder in field marksmen. There are various clinical situations, each with specific aetiologies, which have led to ectopic bone formation, and although the pathogenesis is uncertain, the entity is well described. The following case represents an unusual cause of pathologic bone formation – from penetrating trauma to the lower extremity.

Case report

While crossing a street, a 28 year old black male was struck on the left hip/flank by an automobile that was making a right hand turn. The patient was brought to the Loyola University Medical Center trauma unit by local paramedics. He arrived on a stabilising backboard and wearing a cervical collar. The patient denied loss of consciousness and was alert and well oriented. He was haemodynamically stable and afebrile. He complained most significantly of left upper, inner thigh pain. The patient held his left lower extremity with the knee in near complete flexion and his hip partially abducted and fully flexed.

On physical examination he was noted to have a palpable hard mass beneath the skin of