

日期

2012 年 08 月 08 日

內容摘要：

- (填寫說明：1. 如有附件請註明，如簡報檔、全文檔等
2. 需有問題與討論：請註明姓名並包含醫學倫理及 EBM 之應用
3. 需有總結，請註明做結論者【主持人】姓名
4. 請自行編排頁碼)

時間：2012/08/08 08:30~09:30

地點：同新園會議室

主題：Special lecture-Esophageal injuries

主持者：張志華主任

紀錄：R3 許力云

Q and A：

Q1. 張志華主任：What is the most common cause of esophageal injuries?

A1. R3 許哲彰：

Q2. 張志華主任：Which contrast agent is more likely to cause severe pneumonitis if aspirated?

A2. R3 周光緯：Gastrografin

Q3. 張志華主任：Which of the following drugs is indicated in treating impacted food in esophagus?

A3. R1 陳穎玲：Primperan.

Q4. 張志華主任：When treating esophageal foreign body, which of the followings is considered an emergency?

A4. R3 周光緯：Disk battery in esophagus

Q5. 張志華主任：Which of the followings is contraindicated in treating acid ingestions?

A5. R2 羅智威：Antacids

Q6. 張志華主任：Lack of serosal covering?

A6. R3 許哲彰：anastomotic leak more likely

Q7. 張志華主任：What can we see in non-contrast aorta CT?

A7. R3 周光緯：IMH

Q8. 張志華主任：Toxicity of esophageal rupture?

A8. R3 周光緯：Chemical mediastinitis?

Q9. 張志華主任：Secondary end points ?

A9. R3 周光緯：Cause of death = severe suppurative mediastinitis; developed within 6~12h

Q10. 張志華主任：Safetyend points?

A10. R2 羅智威：Esophageal perforation.

EBM and ethics:

Q1. 張志華主任: Esophageal perforation?

A1. R3 許哲彰: Surgery- esp. if sepsis present?

Q10. 張志華主任: The good use for CCTA?

A10. R2 羅智威: Small iatrogenic injuries of cervical esophagus or pharynx with contained leak can often be managed nonoperatively.

Key points:

Esophageal FB

• Risks:

1. Children
2. Psychiatric disease
3. Alcohol abuse
4. Mental retardation
5. Elderly - dentures
6. Preexisting strictures - food impaction

VS comment :

張志華主任 :

1. Low incidence, high morbidity/mortality
2. Commonly iatrogenic
3. Abdominal presentations probable
4. Check pleural fluid amylase
5. Beware of lye and disk battery
6. Repair within 6~12 h

紀錄 R3: 許力云