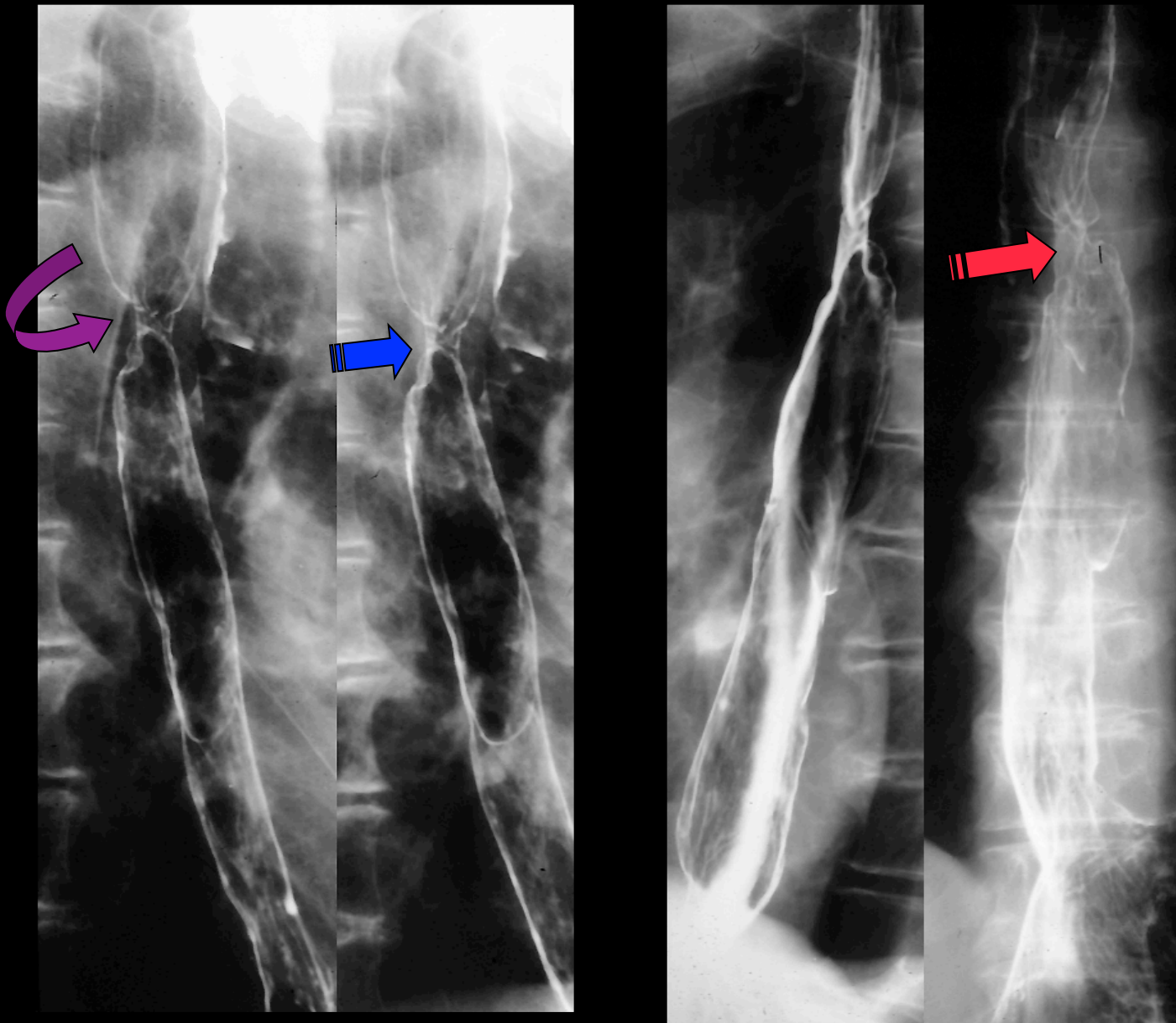


Quelles sont les principaux éléments du diagnostic d'un RGO
au scanner

quelles sont les principales complications d'un RGO

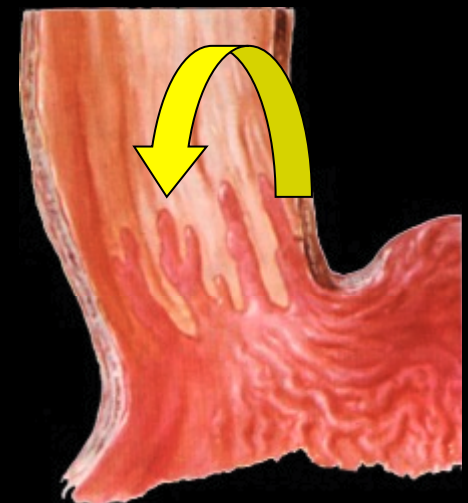
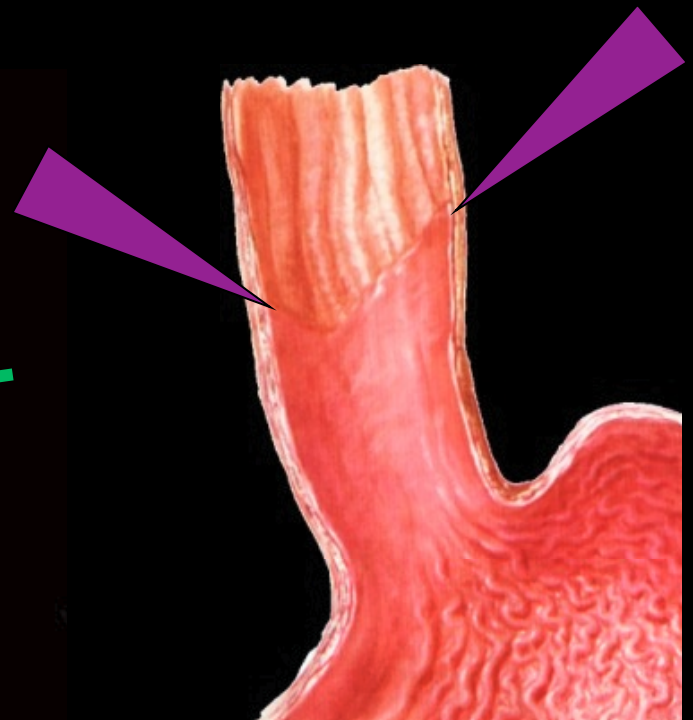


quel(s) diagnostic(s) évoquer devant cette sténose de la jonction 1/3 supérieur-1/3 moyen de l'œsophage ...



ligne Z ou Z-Z

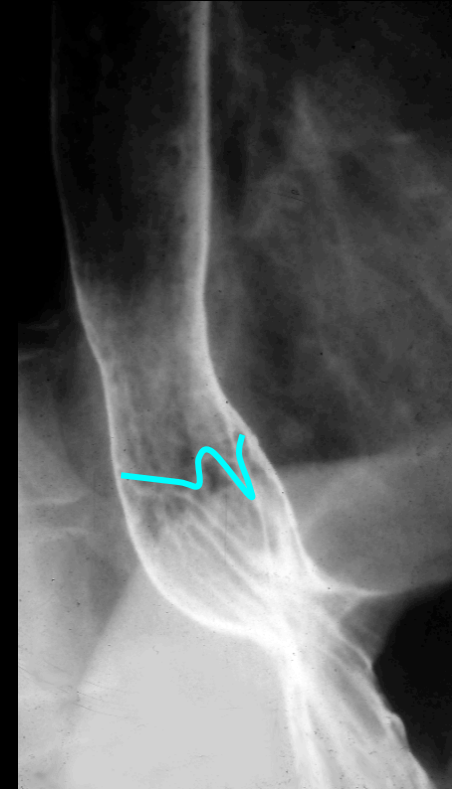
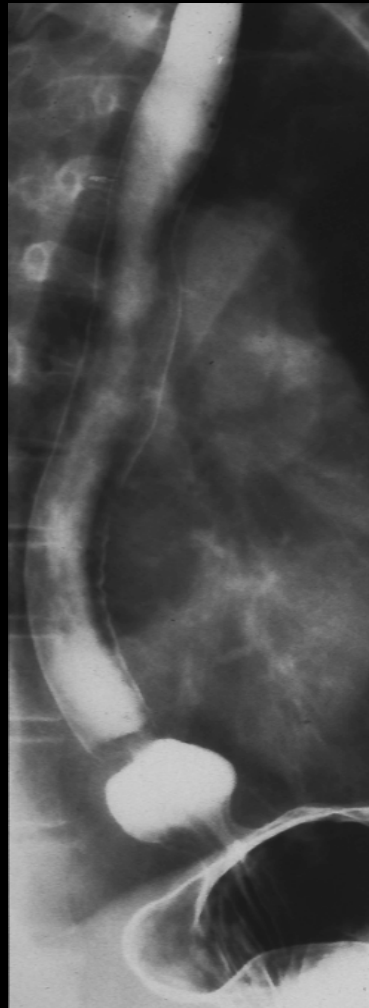
oesophage de Barrett
endobrachyoesophage





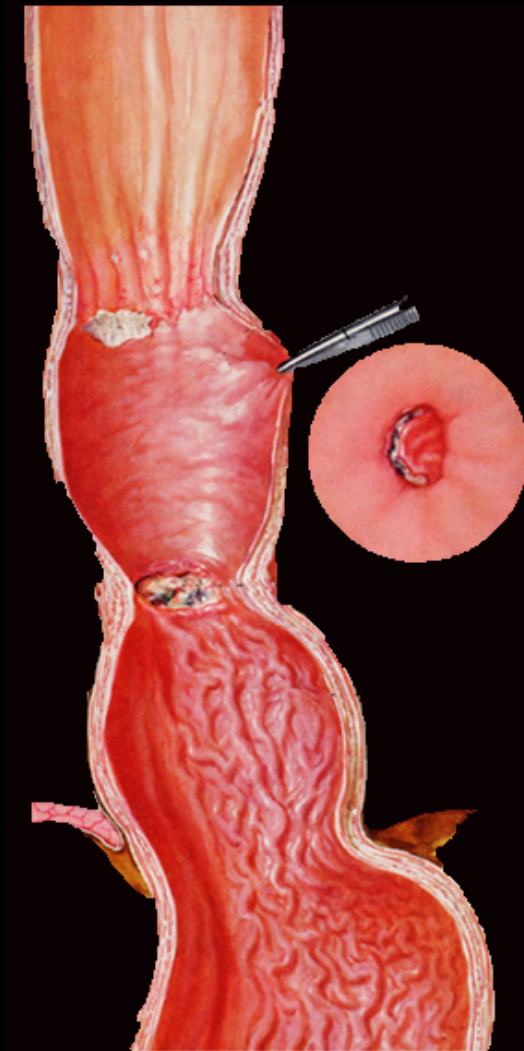
ampoule épiphrénique

dilatation centrée et
modérée du segment sus
phrénique de l'œsophage
thoracique distal.
pas de RGO

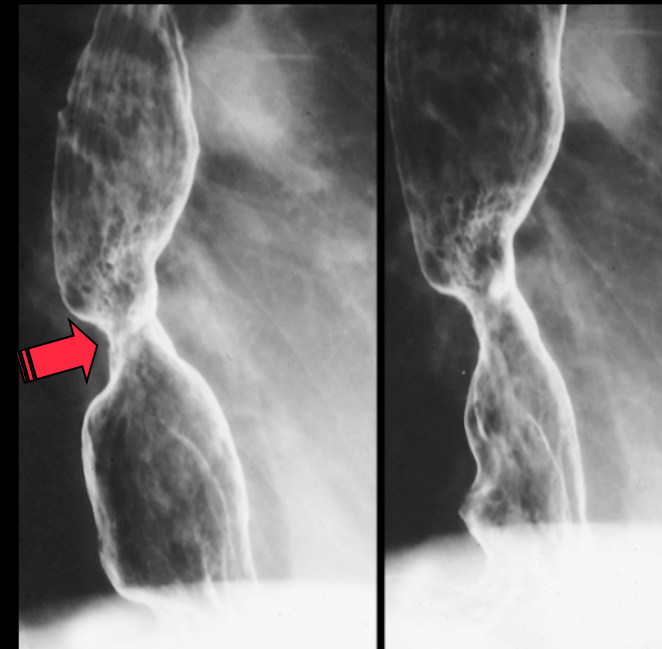
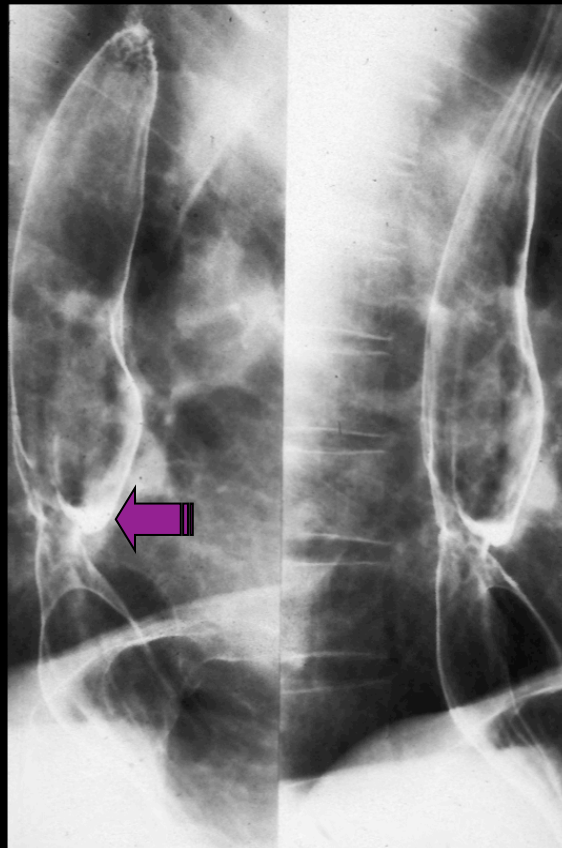


lignée Z

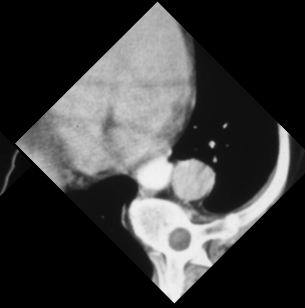
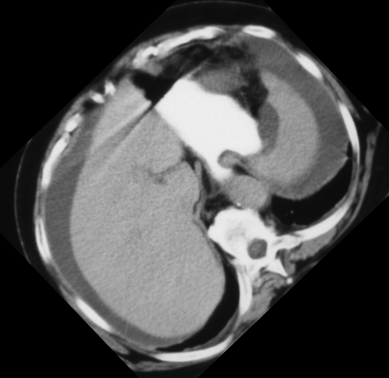
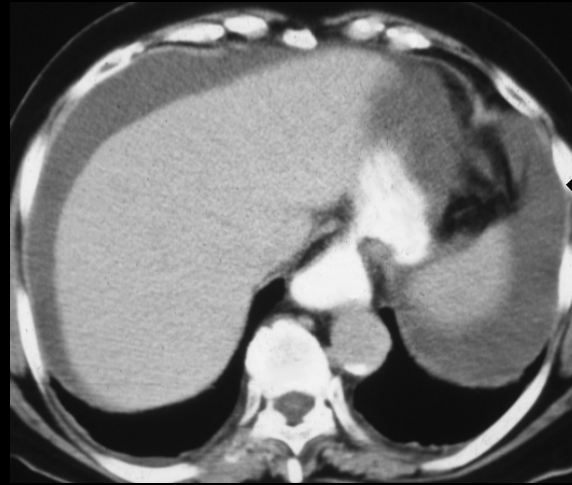
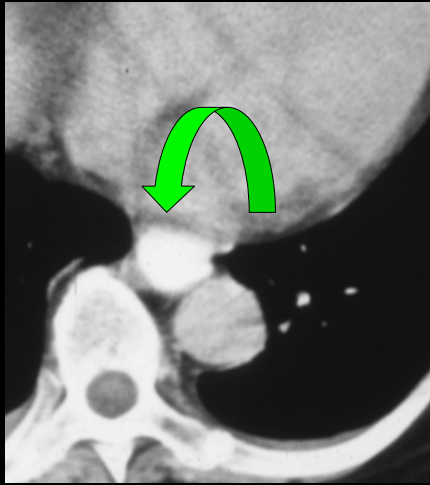
ouverture de l'angle de His
effacement de la valvule de Gubaroff
reflux gastro-oesophagien (RGO)
endobrachyoesophage
œsophage de Barrett
adénocarcinome du bas œsophage



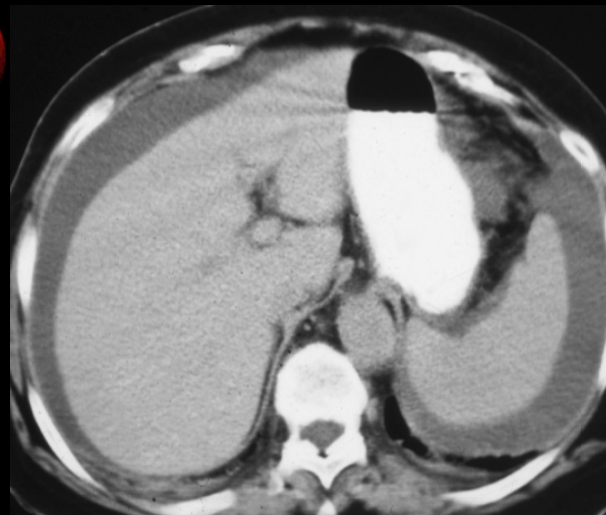
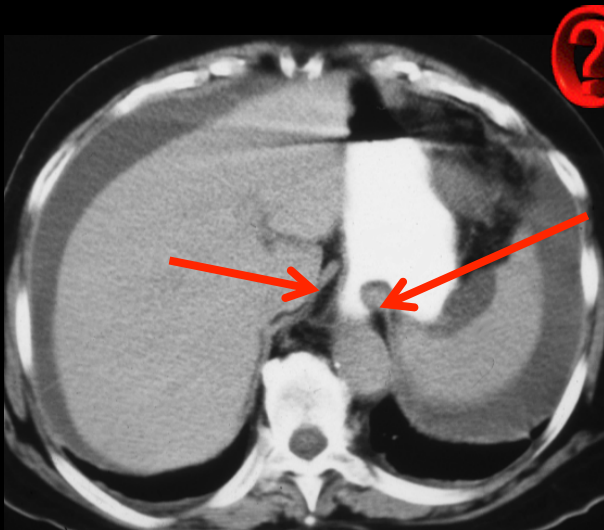
Sténoses peptiques



images aréolaires de type
gastrique sur la
muqueuse du bas
oesophage



la mise en évidence du RGO est optimisée en OPD !!!



le RGO spontané est visible au scanner

c'est un diagnostic important ! épigastralgies , pyrosis , dysphagie ... , mais aussi
asthme nocturne ++ , fausses routes , broncho pneumopathies , toux , hypersialorrhée ...

take home message

-les lésions oesophagiennes en relation avec un
RGO