

AKUTNA NEKROZA JEDNJAKA “BLACK ESOPHAGUS”- PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Akutna ezofagealna nekroza, nekrotizirajući ezofagitis ili “crni ezofagus” su termini kojima se naziva veoma retko stanje čija je patoanatomska karakteristika nekroza jednjaka, mukoze i submukoze. U makroskopskom izrazu dominira crna boja po kojoj je ovo retko stanje, nazvano u medicinskoj literaturi “Black esophagus”. Lokalizacija nekroze je najčešće na distalnom delu jednjaka, a može se širiti i na njegove proksimalne segmente. Smatra se da patogeneza uključuje hipovolemiju udruženo sa smanjenom funkcijom zaštitne mukozne barijere koja se može dovesti u vezu sa refluksom gastričnog sekreta. Kao faktori rizika navode se kardiovaskularne bolesti i stanja kardiogenog šoka, hipoksemija, opstrukcija želučnog izlaza, bubrežna insuficijencija, trauma, pothranjenost, unošenje alkohola i dr. Češće se javlja kod muškaraca starije životne dobi.

U Institut za sudsku medicinu po nalogu suda upućen je ženski leš, starosti 61 g, gojazan, koji je zatečen na javnoj površini (u gradskom parku pored klupe). U vreme vršenja obdukcije leš se nalazio u stanju početnih postmortalnih promena. Obdukcioni nalaz, između ostalog, ukazao je na nekrozu izrazito crne boje distalne dve trećine jednjaka do kardije. Toksikološke analize su isključile alokoholisanost, trovanje kaustičnim i drugim otrovima. Tkivo usne duplje i okoline usta, jezik, ždrelo i početni deo jednjaka su bili bez znakova oštećenja. Nalaz na srcu uključivao je blagu hipertrofiju zida leve komore (15 mm) uz znake umereno do jako ispoljenih aterosklerotskih promena na koronarnim arterijama i na aorti. Bubrezi su bili sa znacima nefroskleroze. Nismo raspolagali heteroanamnestičkim niti bilo kakvim medicinskim podacima. Nakon obdukcije zaključeno je da je smrt u vezi sa akutnom nekrozom jednjaka najverovatnije nastalom kao komplikacija postojećih bolesti vaskularnog porekla. Akutna ezofagealna nekroza je redak klinički entitet sa lošom prognozom na koji treba misliti tokom lečenja pacijenata koji pripadaju napred navedenim rizičnim grupama.

Ključne reči: akutna ezofagealna nekroza, crni ezofagus, autopsija

ACUTE ESOPHAGEAL NECROSIS "BLACK ESOPHAGUS"- CASE REPORT

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Acute esophageal necrosis, necrotizing esophagitis or "black esophagus" are terms that refer to a very rare condition whose pathoanatomical feature is necrosis of the esophagus, mucosa and submucosa. The macroscopic expression is dominated by the black color, after which this is a rare condition, called "Black esophagus" in the medical literature. The localization of necrosis is most often on the distal part of the esophagus, and it can also spread to its proximal segments. The most common clinical manifestation of this rare condition is gastrointestinal bleeding. Risk factors include cardiovascular diseases and conditions of cardiogenic shock, hypoxemia, gastric outlet obstruction, renal failure, trauma, malnutrition, alcohol intake, etc.

A female corpse, 61 years old, obese, was found in the Institute of Forensic Medicine by court order, and it was found in a public area (in the city park next to the bench). At the time of the autopsy, the body was in a state of initial postmortem changes. An autopsy, among other things, indicated necrosis of a distinctly black color distal to two-thirds of the esophagus to the cardia. Toxicological analyzes ruled out alcoholism, poisoning with caustic and other poisons. The tissue of the oral cavity and the surroundings of the mouth, tongue, pharynx and the initial part of the esophagus were without signs of damage. The cardiac finding included mild left ventricular wall hypertrophy (15 mm) with signs of moderate to severe atherosclerotic changes in the coronary arteries and aorta. The kidneys had signs of nephrosclerosis. We did not have heteroanamnestic or any medical data. After the autopsy, it was concluded that the death related to acute esophageal necrosis most likely occurred as a complication of existing diseases of vascular origin. Acute esophageal necrosis must be recognized early and managed aggressively to improve clinical outcomes and thus decrease the mortality associated with the underlying disease

Key words: acute esophageal necrosis, black esophagus, autopsy