

Question 2 – August 14

Using high-resolution esophageal manometry with color topography, an exam reveals normal peristalsis in 10 out of 10 wet swallows, and a normal integrated relaxation pressure (IRP) of the esophagogastric junction (EGJ). However, the vigor of the contractions is very high on two of the swallows, as the distal contractile interval (DCI) is over 8000 mmHg-s-cm on both swallows.

Which manometric disorder is most consistent with these findings according to the Chicago Classification of esophageal motility disorders?

- A. Nutcracker esophagus
- B. Hypercontractile esophagus
- C. Type II achalasia
- D. EGJ Outflow Obstruction
- E. Distal esophageal spasm

Answer: B

Hypercontractile or Jackhammer esophagus is defined as not meeting criteria for a disorder of EGJ outflow, but having at least two swallows (in the Chicago Classification version 3.0) having a DCI over 8000 mmHg-s-cm.

References

Chicago classification criteria of esophageal motility disorders defined in high resolution esophageal pressure topography. Bredenoord AJ, Fox M, Kahrilas PJ, Pandolfino JE, Schwizer W, Smout AJ; International High Resolution Manometry Working Group. *Neurogastroenterol Motil.* 2012 Mar;24 Suppl 1:57-65.

The Chicago Classification of esophageal motility disorders, v3.0. Kahrilas PJ, Bredenoord AJ, Fox M, Gyawali CP, Roman S, Smout AJ, Pandolfino JE; International High Resolution Manometry Working Group. *Neurogastroenterol Motil.* 2015 Feb;27(2):160-74.