A 61-year-old female presents with 5 month history of progressively worsening dysphagia to solids and liquids along with frequent episodes of regurgitation. An EGD reveals some retained secretions in a dilated esophagus with mild resistance to passage of the endoscope at the GE junction but is otherwise unremarkable. High resolution esophageal manometry is obtained and shows the following:

The findings are consistent with which of the following diagnoses?

A. Scleroderma
B. Achalasia type I
C. Achalasia type II
D. Achalasia type III

**Answer: B**

High resolution manometry findings in achalasia type I include an absence of peristalsis and lack of esophagogastric junction relaxation as evidenced by high integrated relaxation pressure.

**Reference:** Diagnosis and management of achalasia. Am J Gastroenterol 2013; 108:1238–1249