

Products	Guardus® overtube, Roth Net® retriever, Rotator™ rotatable snare and Talon™ grasping device
Procedural Area	Foreign Body Removal
Article	Intentional Swallowing of Foreign Bodies Is a Recurrent and Costly Problem That Rarely Causes Endoscopy Complications
Publication	Huang BL. Rich HG. Simundson SE. Dhingana MK. Harrington C. Moss SF. Intentional Swallowing of Foreign Bodies Is a Recurrent and Costly Problem That Rarely Causes Endoscopy Complications. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology 2010;8:941-946
URL	http://www.cghjournal.org/article/S1542-3565(10)00736-6/abstract
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Purpose	A study on the intentional swallowing of foreign bodies at Rhode Island Hospital identified that 33 patients were responsible for 305 cases of intentional ingestion over an 8 year period from 2001 to 2009.
Key Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The total estimated cost to the hospital was over \$2 million to treat a small number of repeat patients. – Patient admission background included 10% from prisons, 32% from private homes, and 58% from institutions. 79% of all patients were diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder. – 46% of the foreign bodies were located in the stomach, 13% in the esophagus, and 6% in the duodenum. – The most common accessories used to extract the foreign bodies were snares (58%), rat tooth grasping forceps (14.4%), retrieval nets (11.5%), overtubes (10.8%), and rubber hoods (4.6%). – A variety of foreign bodies were retrieved with the most common being pens, batteries, knives, razor blades, metal objects, pencils, toothbrushes, spoons, and coins. – Procedures took place most frequently in the endoscopy suite, at the patient’s bedside, or in the emergency room. Retrieval often required general anesthesia in these cases. – Endoscopic complication rates have been reported to increase with delay from ingestion to presentation. However, the initial management of foreign body ingestion is usually conservative since a majority of foreign bodies pass spontaneously. Immediate removal is recommend in cases where an object is sharp, a battery, or longer than 6 to 10 cm.
Conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A small number of patients were responsible for the majority of intentional foreign body procedures. – Intentional foreign body ingestion is a serious concern for medical facilities with similar demographics to Rhode Island Hospital. They occur almost weekly and are challenging cases for GI Physicians. – Foreign body ingestion can be difficult to treat and it’s expensive and time consuming for the hospital and the physician. – Endoscopic retrieval of foreign bodies was relatively effective and safe with a small number of cases being sent to surgery.
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