

Table 9-1

## Differential Diagnoses for Esophageal Dysphagia

<i>Category</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Common Risk Factors</i>
Benign strictures	Peptic	GERD, reflux esophagitis
	Caustic	Alkali or strong acid ingestion
	Drug induced	Pill ingestion, inadequate esophageal clearance
	Radiation induced	Radiation of neck and thoracic cancers
	Post-ablation or resection	PDT, RFA, EMR of Barrett's esophagus
Mucosal rings and webs	Schatzki's ring	GERD, other causes unknown
	Eosinophilic esophagitis	Associated allergic conditions
Malignant strictures	Esophageal adenocarcinoma	Barrett's dysplasia
	Squamous carcinoma	Tobacco and alcohol consumption
	Distant malignant metastases	Multiple causes
Intramural lesions	Leiomyoma	Benign tumor, risk factors unknown
	Esophageal lymphoma	Immunosuppression, HIV
	Glandular cell tumor	Risk factors unknown
Extramural lesions	Vascular compression	Aberrant right subclavian artery, aortic compression
	Mediastinal/Cardiac/Pulmonary masses	Multiple causes
Anatomic abnormalities	Hiatal Hernia	Obesity, advanced age
	Epiphrenic diverticulum	Esophageal motility disorder
	Traction diverticulum	Mediastinal disease
Systemic disorders	Scleroderma	Autoimmune condition
	Pemphigus/pemphigoid conditions	Autoimmune condition
	Lichen planus	Female, advanced age, oral involvement
Motility disorders	Idiopathic achalasia	Risk factors unclear
	Secondary/Pseudo achalasia	Amyloid, Chagas disease, malignancy
	Hypomotility disorders	Diabetes, amyloid, scleroderma

Abbreviations: GERD: gastroesophageal reflux disease; PDT: photodynamic therapy; RFA: radio-frequency ablation; EMR: endoscopic mucosal resection