Esophageal Strictures
Complicating Cytomegalovirus Ulcers in Patients with AIDS

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection frequently complicates the course of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). In the esophagus, CMV produces ulcers, which cause dysphagia and odynophagia. Despite the extensive nature of these ulcerations, complications such as bleeding, tracheoesophageal fistula, or strictures are uncommon [1, 2].

We had two HIV-positive patients with CMV esophagitis who, after treatment with ganciclovir, developed dysphagia due to a stricture related to a healed ulcer (Figures 1, 2). The stricture formation was not a complication of ganciclovir therapy, but rather a consequence of the ulcer healing [3, 4]. Subsequent dysphagia was controlled in both cases by esophageal dilatation, using Savary dilators.

Wilcox [5] reported the largest series to date, including 160 HIV-infected patients with esophageal ulcers, the majority of which were due to CMV infection. Only 13 of the patients (8%) developed strictures, demonstrated by endoscopic follow-up. In 21 CMV-related esophageal ulcers in HIV patients studied at our hospital (unpublished data), only two patients (10%), developed symptoms (dysphagia) related to strictures after treatment with ganciclovir.

Although it is uncommon, CMV must be added to the list of causes of esophageal strictures. Treatment of the stenosis with Savary dilators appears to be safe, producing marked symptomatic improvement.

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References

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