1. Introduction

Artery-esophageal fistulae are rare but can cause massive and life-threatening hemorrhage. Prompt diagnosis and treatment are mandatory if the patient is to be saved, since these fistulae are fatal in a majority of cases. These fistulae most often develop secondary to prior thoracic operations, infection, neoplasm, foreign body, or radiotherapy and typically involve a fistula between the esophagus and the adjacent descending thoracic aorta [1–3]. Fistulae between the subclavian artery and esophagus are extremely rare and anatomically possible in the presence of an anomalous right subclavian artery which arises from the proximal descending thoracic aorta and courses behind the esophagus to supply the right arm.

2. Case Report

A 44-year-old woman with a history of gastroesophageal reflux disease and hypertension presented with worsening shortness of breath. She was found to have pneumonia and required intubation. She developed multiple complications, including sepsis, adult respiratory distress syndrome, acute renal failure, intensive care neuropathy, cardiac arrhythmias, and cardiac arrest. Approximately three weeks after hospitalization, a tracheostomy tube was placed. She then developed intra-abdominal abscesses after a gastrostomy tube became dislodged. She underwent exploratory laparotomy with abscess drainage and closure of the gastrostomy and was maintained on total parenteral nutrition.

Four months after admission to the hospital, a nasogastric tube was placed and enteral nutrition was started. Sixteen days later, she experienced an episode of substantial bleeding, and it was not clear whether this came from the airway or oropharynx. Her hematocrit was 20 percent, platelets were 396,000, and blood urea nitrogen was 13 mg/dL. She was resuscitated with packed red blood cells, platelets, cryoprecipitate, and fresh frozen plasma; selective carotid arteriography of the head and neck, direct laryngoscopy, and bronchoscopy were unremarkable.

Three days later, she again experienced severe bleeding, which was initially felt to have originated from her airway. She was taken to the operating room by the vascular surgery team...
Figure 1: Sequential CT scan images show origin of right subclavian artery from the proximal descending thoracic aorta ((a), black arrow) and coursing posterior to the esophagus ((b), black arrow).

Figure 2: (a) Intraoperative angiogram performed in an AP projection through a sheath positioned in the right axillary artery from a right brachial approach. The right subclavian artery is seen (wide arrow) as is the left subclavian artery (narrow arrow). (b) Intraoperative image in the same projection after deployment of a balloon expandable covered stent at level of esophageal-arterial communication. The arrow indicates the position of the covered stent.

with the preoperative impression that she had a tracheoinnominate fistula. Median sternotomy revealed a right carotid artery arising directly from the aortic arch with no innominate or right subclavian artery in the anterior mediastinum. No artery to trachea fistula was identified and a provisional diagnosis of aberrant right subclavian artery with subclavian to esophageal fistula was made given the observation of the absence of the subclavian and innominate arteries in the usual location. The sternotomy was closed and a CT of the chest was performed, which demonstrated the anomalous right subclavian artery without aneurysmal degeneration (Figures 1(a) and 1(b)). She was taken back to the operating room for endovascular covered stent grafting of the segment of the subclavian artery in continuity with the esophagus. An angiogram was performed (Figure 2(a)) and three covered stents were deployed to span the artery-esophageal fistula via a right brachial artery approach (Figure 2(b)). Successful control of the bleeding was accomplished, but she experienced a cardiopulmonary arrest and died despite resuscitative efforts.

3. Discussion

The presence of an aberrant right subclavian artery (ARSA) is the most common aortic arch anomaly, present in 0.2–2.5% of the population [4, 5]. The discovery of this variation is usually an incidental finding on imaging studies performed for other reasons, but the anomaly is more prevalent in patients with Down's syndrome and patients with chromosome 22q11 deletions [5–8]. Previous reports have suggested that this anomaly is more common in females (65–72%), but in another study it had equal sex prevalence [6]. When an anomalous subclavian artery is present, it courses posterior to the esophagus in
80% of cases, between the esophagus and trachea in 15%, and anterior to the trachea in 5% [9, 10]. This anomalous artery often becomes aneurysmal, resulting in the development of what is known as "Kommerrell's diverticulum."

Despite the relative frequency of ARSA, our case of ARSA-esophageal fistula is only the twentieth reported case of ARSA-esophageal fistula, which has involved both aneurysmal and nonaneurysmal anomalous arteries. None of the patients who developed an ARSA-esophageal fistula associated with an aneurysmal artery have survived, and none of the first ten reported cases of nonaneurysmal ARSA-esophageal fistula survived their bleeding episode. Hemorrhage was fatal in fourteen of these twenty patients, bringing the mortality rate in reported cases to 70%.

Diagnosis of the ARSA-esophageal fistula is challenging. In most cases, esophagoscopy cannot be used to assist in diagnosis of acute hemorrhage because of the extreme volume of hematemesis [3]. Upper endoscopy has been used in six reported cases and was able to identify the source of bleeding in only three patients [11–13]. This is comparable to the sensitivity of EGD in diagnosing artery-esophageal fistulas of 38% [11]. The risk of EGD dislodging a hemostatic clot and inciting recurrent hemorrhage has been recognized, and McFaddin et al. advocated EGD in the operating room with preparation for thoracotomy should this become necessary [3, 14]. In stable patients, cervicothoracic CT scanning with contrast for visualization of ARSA is the modality of choice. CT scanning can provide strong support of the diagnosis of artery-esophageal fistula [3]. Angiography can be performed in the operating room and can definitively define the presence of the anomalous subclavian artery and therefore heighten the index of suspicion for the presence of an anomalous subclavian to esophageal fistula.

Management of patients with bleeding from an anomalous subclavian artery to esophagus fistula is very challenging since bleeding in these patients presents as abrupt, rapidly exsanguinating hematemesis, and the etiology is from an unusual and unexpected source. Sentinel bleeding was reported in four of the twenty patients with ARSA-esophageal fistula, including our patient. In most patients with nonaneurysmal ARSA-esophageal fistula, presentation is abrupt, massive arterial bleeding for several days to weeks after placement of a nasogastric or endotracheal tube [3]. The occurrence of an initially limited episode of bleeding provides an opportunity to make an anatomic diagnosis and treat the problem before the final exsanguinating event.

Initial management can involve the use of a Sengstaken-Blakemore tube, which can be used to temporize the bleeding while the patient is stabilized, as in patients with any artery-esophageal fistula. In actively bleeding patients, right thoracotomy is recommended by most physicians to treat the problem. This results in appropriate exposure of both the anomalous artery and esophagus. In general, infants do not require revascularization of the right arm, because of excellent collateral circulation [2]. Adults, however, typically require revascularization after ligation and division of the aberrant vessel to prevent subclavian steal syndrome [13, 15]. Primary esophageal repair should be performed if limited mediastinal contamination has occurred [2]. Muscle and fascial flaps are useful to provide a barrier between the esophagus and the involved artery.

In patients who are at high surgical risk and not likely to survive a thoracotomy, or those individuals with a limited life expectancy, arteriography with endovascular stent grafting may be used. Inman et al. advocated placing stents to span the width of the posterior esophagus overlapping anomalous artery on both the distal and proximal ends [4]. Although stent graft placement in a contaminated wound is not recommended as definitive therapy, it may be used as a temporizing measure [16, 17]. However, in 2008, Magagna et al. successfully placed an endovascular prosthesis in a ARSA-esophageal fistula of a 73-year-old woman undergoing chemoradiation therapy after total laryngectomy for laryngeal cancer who made a complete and prolonged recovery [18]. We were able to deploy three stents in the right subclavian artery in our patient. Unfortunately, she experienced a cardiac arrest in spite of successful deployment of covered stents and did not survive.

Associated risk factors for the development of ARSA-esophageal fistulization have varied (Table 1). Three patients had previously undergone grafting of the anomalous artery. Four patients were advanced in age and were found to have aneurysms of the ARSA. Three patients, including our patient, had been receiving long term corticosteroids. A child with Down's syndrome experienced fistulization from an esophageal stent placed after caustic ingestion. The most common associated risk factor, however, has been the prolonged presence of a nasogastric tube, which has been the case in thirteen of the nineteen patients reported in the literature. It is evident that prolonged placement of nasogastric or endotracheal tube or vascular grafts may result in significant compression, pressure, or friction with the ARSA, which is adjacent to the esophagus, resulting in formation of a fistula [3].

It is, therefore, logical to recommend avoiding prolonged nasogastric or endotracheal intubation in patients with known aberrant right subclavian artery. Feugier et al. have suggested screening of intensive care patients before long term placement of nasogastric tubes [3]. Transesophageal ultrasound is usually diagnostic, but this diagnosis can often be made as an incidental finding on a chest CT scan ordered for other reasons. The only chest CT that this patient had undergone was obtained earlier in her care when there was concern about contrast-related nephrotoxicity and therefore no intravenous contrast was given. At the time, she had severe lung consolidation and the anomalous artery was not recognized, even in retrospect.

Nasogastric tubes should be removed and gastrostomy performed in patients with ARSA on imaging [3]. Our patient underwent prolonged nasogastric tube placement for nutritive support secondary to dislodged PEG tube with resulting intraabdominal abscesses. Had we known she had an anomalous artery, perhaps reoperative surgical gastrostomy, jejunostomy placement, or the use of TPN would have been appropriate alternative sources of nutrition.
Table 1: Reported cases of anomalous subclavian artery-esophageal fistulae.

| Study                      | Age (years) | Sex | Pathology                          | Cause            | Predisposing factors                                                                 | Time lag after intubation (days) | Outcome | Treatment             | Sentinel bleed |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Lynn, 1969                 | 57          | M   |                                    | Aneurysm         | Aneurysm                                                                             | Fatal                            |         |                       | Yes            |
| Reynes, 1976               | 72          | F   |                                    | Aneurysm         | Aneurysm                                                                             | Fatal                            |         |                       |                |
| Merchant et al., 1977      | 17          | F   | Recovery after cesarian section    | NGT              |                                                                                     | 9                                | Fatal   |                       |                |
| Livesay et al., 1982       | 25          | M   | Head trauma                        | ETT/NGT          |                                                                                     | 13                               | Fatal   |                       |                |
| Jungck and Puschel, 1983   | 6           | M   | Multiple trauma                    | ETT/NGT          |                                                                                     | 42                               | Fatal   |                       |                |
| Belkin et al., 1984        | 27          | M   | ENT cancer                         | NGT              |                                                                                     | 60                               | Fatal   |                       |                |
| Edwards et al., 1984       | 36          | F   | Subarachnoid hemorrhage            | NGT              | Corticotherapy                                                                       | 27                               | Fatal   |                       | Yes            |
| Gosset et al., 1985        | 72          | F   | Recovery after aortic repair       | ETT/NGT          | Corticotherapy, infection, surgery                                                  | 30                               | Fatal   |                       |                |
| Guzzeta et al., 1989       | 0.4         | F   | Recovery after heart surgery       | NGT              |                                                                                     | Survived                         |         |                       |                |
| Kulling, 1989              | 9           | M   | Recovery after heart surgery       | ETT/NGT          | Aneurysm                                                                             | Survived                         |         | Surgery               |                |
| Ikeda et al., 1991         | 6           | M   |                                   | NGT              | Surgery                                                                              | Fatal                            |         |                       |                |
| Stone, 1990                | 55          | M   | Esophageal cancer                  | NGT              | Surgery, irradiation, cancer                                                       | 44                               | Survived | Surgery               |                |
| Miller et al., 1996        | 11          | F   | Intracerebral hemorrhage           | ETT/NGT          |                                                                                     | 17                               | Survived | Surgery               | No             |
| Minyard and Smith, 2000    | 39          | F   | Head trauma                        | NGT              |                                                                                     | Fatal                            |         |                       |                |
| Feugier et al., 2003       | 24          | M   | Multiple trauma                    | ETT/NGT          | Deceleration syndrome                                                               | 31                               | Survived | Surgery               |                |
| Eynden, 2006               | 9           | F   | Esophageal stent                    | NGT, tracheostomy |                                                                                     | Survived                         |         | Surgery               | Yes            |
| Inman et al., 2008         | 63          | M   | Salivary bypass tube               | NGT, tracheostomy | Caustic ingestion in Down syndrome patient with subsequent esophageal fissures and mediastinitis | Fatal, Endovascular stent        |         |                     |                |
| Magagna et al., 2008       | 73          | F   |                                   | NGT, tracheostomy | Chemotherapy and radiation, then salvage total laryngectomy and pharyngectomy      | Survived                         |         | Stent                 | Yes            |
| Current study              | 41          | F   |                                    | NGT, tracheostomy | Corticotherapy, sepsis                                                               | Fatal                            |         | Stent                 | Yes            |
4. Conclusion

The course of an anomalous subclavian artery usually brings it posterior and contiguous with the esophagus. Although usually asymptomatic, the presence of prolonged nasogastric intubation may predispose an erosion of the esophagus into the adjacent artery leading to an arterial-esophageal fistula. Subclavian esophageal fistulae do not always present with sentinel bleeding. In stable patients, CT with contrast, angiography, and endoscopy may be useful in diagnosis and may reveal an otherwise unsuspected source. Once a diagnosis is made, bleeding from an ARSA-esophageal fistula may be temporized with a Sengstaken-Blakemore tube. Open surgical repair remains the gold standard of treatment, although endovascular stent grafts may be important to control life-threatening bleeding. The presence of a nasogastric tube is associated with development of these fistulae; therefore, prolonged NG tube placement should be carefully considered in patients with known anomalous right subclavian arteries.

Disclosure

This work was presented as a poster at the American Bronchoesophagological Association, Combined Otolaryngologic Spring Meeting in Chicago, IL, in April 2011.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

References

[1] O. Dicle, M. Secil, A. Y. Goktay, and H. Akbaylar, "Subclavian artery aneurysm with oesophagoarterial fistula," British Journal of Radiology, vol. 72, pp. 1208–1210, 1999.

[2] R. G. Miller, D. K. Robie, S. L. Davis et al., "Survival after aberrant right subclavian artery-esophageal fistula: Case report and literature review," Journal of Vascular Surgery, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 271–275, 1996.

[3] P. Feugier, L. Lemoine, L. Gruner, M. Bertin-Maghit, B. Roussel, and J.-M. Chevalier, "Arterioesophageal fistula: a rare complication of retroesophageal subclavian arteries," Annals of Vascular Surgery, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 302–305, 2003.

[4] J. C. Inman, P. Kim, and R. McHugh, "Retroesophageal subclavian artery - esophageal fistula: A rare complication of a salivary bypass tube," Head & Neck, vol. 30, no. 8, pp. 1120–1123, 2008.

[5] T. Nakatani, S. Tanaka, and S. Mizukami, "Anomalous triad of a left-sided inferior vena cava, a retroesophageal right subclavian artery, and bilateral superficial brachial arteries in one individual," Clinical Anatomy, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 112–117, 1998.

[6] J. S. Easterbrook, "Identification of aberrant right subclavian artery on MR images of the cervical spine," Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, vol. 2, no. 5, pp. 507–509, 1992.

[7] W. B. Goldstein, "Aberrant subclavian artery in mongolism," The American Journal of Roentgenology Radium Therapy and Nuclear Medicine, vol. 93, pp. 131–134, 1965.

[8] K. Momma, R. Matsuoka, and A. Takao, "Aortic arch anomalies associated with chromosome 22q11 deletion (CATCH 22)," Pediatric Cardiology, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 97–102, 1999.

[9] A. Arkin, "Double aortic arch with total persistence of the right and isthmus stenosis of the left arch: A new clinical and X-ray picture. Report of six cases in adults," American Heart Journal, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 444–474, 1936.

[10] M. M. Gomes, P. E. Bernatz, and R. J. Forth, "Arteriosclerotic aneurysm of an aberrant right subclavian artery.,” British Journal of Diseases of the Chest, vol. 54, no. 6, pp. 549–552, 1968.

[11] G. D. Perdue Jr., R. B. Smith III, J. D. Ansley, and M. J. Costantino, "Impending aortoenteric hemorrhage. The effect of early recognition on improved outcome," Annals of Surgery, vol. 192, no. 3, pp. 237–243, 1980.

[12] D. Sosnowik, R. Greenberg, S. Bank, and L. M. Graver, "Aortoesophageal fistula: early and late endoscopic features," American Journal of Gastroenterology, vol. 83, no. 12, pp. 1401–1404, 1988.

[13] D. L. Akers Jr., R. J. Fowl, J. Plettner, and R. F. Kempczinski, "Complications of anomalous origin of the right subclavian artery: case report and review of the literature," The Annals of Thoracic Surgery, vol. 44, pp. 86–89, 1987.

[14] D. M. McFaddin and C. Dang, "Management of aortoesophageal fistula. a case report," The American Surgeon, vol. 51, no. 9, pp. 548–550, 1985.

[15] J. M. Smith, G. J. Reul, and D. C. Wukasch, "Retroesophageal subclavian arteries: surgical management of symptomatic children. cardiovascular diseases," Bulletin of the Texas Heart Institute, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 331–334, 1979.

[16] F. M. Warren, J. I. Cohen, G. M. Nesbit, S. L. Barnwell, M. K. Wax, and P. E. Andersen, "Management of carotid 'blowout' with endovascular stent grafts," The Laryngoscope, vol. 112, no. 3, pp. 428–433, 2002.

[17] H. W. Pyun, D. H. Lee, H. M. Yoo et al., "Placement of covered stents for carotid blowout in patients with head and neck cancer: follow-up results after rescue treatments," American Journal of Neuroradiology, vol. 28, no. 8, pp. 1594–1598, 2007.

[18] P. Magagna, N. Abbiate, G. Mansi et al., “Endovascular treatment of aberrant right subclavian (lusorian) artery to oesophagus fistula: A case report,” Vascular and Endovascular Surgery, vol. 42, no. 4, pp. 394–396, 2008.