Foreign Bodies

GI’s most interesting procedures

GI foreign body retrieval cases are often surprising, uniquely challenging, and rewarding when successful. Foreign bodies come in many types, shapes, and sizes. This guide provides some insight into the various objects encountered and helpful tools US Endoscopy offers to better prepare you for success.

**Key**

- **Roth Net® Platinum®** food bolus retrieval net
- **Roth Net® maxi retrieval net**
- **Roth Net® mini retrieval net**
- **Rotator® rotatable shackle**
- **Raptor® grasping device**
- **Raptor® grasping device - mini**
- **Talon® grasping device**
- **Falcon® rotatable retrieval basket**
- **Guardus® overtube**

**Roth Net® maxi retrieval net**

When a cylindrical battery is swallowed, it is advised to retrieve it within 2 hours of ingestion due to an increased risk of esophageal injury.

**Roth Net® mini retrieval net**

Endoscopic removal is recommended for objects wider than 2.5 cm because they are less likely to pass the pylorus.

**Rotator® rotatable shackle**

Objects longer than 6 cm are likely to have difficulty passing the duodenum.

**Raptor® grasping device**

Sharp-pointed objects can be extremely dangerous when swallowed and must be evaluated immediately. If one of these objects is lodged in the esophagus, it is considered a medical emergency.

**Raptor® grasping device - mini**

Liquefaction necrosis and perforation can occur rapidly when a disk battery is lodged in the esophagus leading to severe and potentially fatal complications.

**Falcon® rotatable retrieval basket**

Food boluses may involve various devices and can be wholly removed or piecemealed.

**Guardus® overtube**

It is recommended to use an overtube in all foreign body procedures. Overtubes may be used to provide airway protection and facilitate passage of the endoscope during procedures requiring multiple passes. An overtube is especially important during retrieval of sharp objects as it protects the mucosa from trauma during removal.

**The most common esophageal foreign body in adults in the Western world is impacted meat or other food.**

**The majority of foreign body ingestions occur in children between 6 months and 6 years.**

**Other types of commonly ingested foreign bodies include: bread bag clips, magnets, medication blister packs, razor blades, and safety pins.**

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