METHODS: We performed a retrospective analysis of all patients ≥18 years of age who underwent both MBSS and HREM at our institution between January 2014 and September 2019. Patients undergoing MBSS have a fluoroscopic image of their esophagus taken 1 minute after the last radiographically evaluated swallow. Retained contrast causing esophageal distension is considered a positive finding. Patients who were evaluated for dysphagia and had retained esophageal contrast were included in our analysis. We analyzed their HREM and classified abnormalities according to the Chicago Classification v3.0 (CC).

RESULTS: A total of 547 patients underwent both MBSS and HREM at our institution between the aforementioned dates. To date, we have analyzed 123 patients, 46 of which had dysphagia and retained esophageal contrast on modified barium swallow study. Retained esophageal contrast on modified barium swallow study.

CONCLUSION: Retained esophageal contrast on modified barium swallow study should be added to the MBSS as it likely indicates an underlying treatable esophageal motility disorder.