Rigid esophagoscopy is a common procedure done by otorhinolaryngologist both for diagnostic and for therapeutic indications, including removal of ingested foreign bodies (FB) that have lodged in the esophagus. Without proper care and safe technique, complications may occur. This is traditionally done using Jackson’s High-Low Technique where the course of the procedure, a second operator or assistant is needed to adjust the head and neck of the patient while the main surgeon is manipulating the rigid esophagoscope as it is introduced in the upper gastrointestinal tract.1, 2 However, recent studies also show that a single-operator technique can be done. At present, literature review supports a single-operator technique where neck hyperextension with head supported is used as described in the sword swallowers’ or Rose position.3 Corazon Locsin Montelibano Memorial Regional Hospital, a tertiary government training hospital, has been utilizing the single-operator sword swallowers’ position technique but the safety profile of this procedure has not been formally evaluated and there is a lack in scientific data to support its safety. Thus, the main objective of this study is to assess the safety profile through determining the outcome of patients who underwent the said procedure as an experience in a single institution.

### RESULTS

With 95% level of confidence, all patients regardless of age, sex, type of ingested foreign body & timing of intervention were discharged with condition improved. Minimal postop dysphagia seen in 15%. Coin was still the most common FB extracted in children while it is dentures among adults, contrary to the literature where food bolus is the majority. Most were discharged morning postop. No complications & mortality were noted.

### CONCLUSION

Single-operator rigid esophagoscopy in sword swallowers’ or Rose position technique is considered a safe and practical procedure to be done for extraction of foreign bodies accidentally lodged in the esophagus both in pediatric and adult age groups.4 Regardless of type of foreign body ingested, this technique has low risk for iatrogenic complications when properly done. An important advantage is the need for only one surgeon in performing this procedure without compromising the patient’s safety especially during emergency situations where human resource may be scarce.

### REFERENCES