The diagnosis of oesophageal perforation secondary to an oesophageal stone was made and confirmed by thoracic computed tomography (CT; Fig. 1) and left thoracotomy (Fig. 2) in a 38-year-old male patient, who presented with acute left hypochondriac pain preceded by vomiting.

Fig. 1. Thoracic CT-scan showing hydropneumothorax and a round shadow next to the distal segment of the oesophagus.

Fig. 2. Round oesophageal stone measuring 4 cm in diameter, came from the chronic persimmon consumption by the patient, removed during left thoracotomy.