Eosinophilic Esophagitis: Diagnosis, Current Therapeutic Options and Future Therapeutic Challenges

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Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE)

“Eosinophilic esophagitis represents a chronic, immune / antigen mediated, esophageal disease characterized clinically by symptoms related to esophageal dysfunction and histologically by eosinophil-predominant inflammation.”

Liacouras C et al, J Allergy Clin Immunol 2011
2011 Updated Consensus Report

• EoE is a clinico-pathologic disease
• Clinically characterized by esophageal dysfunction
• Pathologically 1 or more biopsies show eosinophil predominant inflammation (15+ eos in peak hpf)
• Histopathology is isolated to esophagus
• Other causes need to be excluded
• “PPI responsive esophageal eosinophilia”
• Diagnosis made by clinicians
• Rarely < 15 eos/hpf (if other clinicopathologic features present)

Liacouras C et al, J Allergy Clin Immunol 2011
Exclude other causes of esophageal eosinophilia

**TABLE 1. Diseases associated with esophageal eosinophilia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GERD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EoE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eosinophilic gastrointestinal diseases</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Celiac disease</td>
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<td>Crohn disease</td>
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<td>Infection</td>
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<td>Hypereosinophilic syndrome</td>
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<td>Achalasia</td>
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<td>Drug hypersensitivity</td>
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<td>Vasculitis</td>
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<td>Pemphigoid vegetans</td>
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<td>Connective tissue disease</td>
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<td>Graft-versus-host disease</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Clinical Features - Children

- “GERD” symptoms
- Abdominal pain, vomiting
- Feeding dysfunction
- Coping mechanisms- avoid highly textured and bulky foods, cut food into small pieces, lubricating foods, extensive chewing / long meals
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