

EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS: MANAGING CHALLENGING CASES

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Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this talk, learners should be able to

- 1) Recognize eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) therapies and their efficacy rates
- 2) Recognize unique challenges with managing EoE at various life stages
- 3) Develop strategies to optimize care for individuals with EoE

Background

- EoE is prevalent in about 1 in 700 people
- Diagnostic delay
 - Median delay from 1-2 years up to 6 years before diagnosis
 - Increases risk for fibrostenosis
- Skin testing does not accurately identify EoE food triggers
- *Management challenges described in upcoming slides may apply to more than one age group

Symptoms

- **Infants**

- Feeding refusal, soft/liquid food texture preferences, difficulty with feeding skill development, emesis, failure to thrive, irritability, abdominal pain

- **Children**

- Anxiety with eating, soft/liquid food texture preferences, compensatory eating behaviors, abdominal and/or chest pain, emesis, heartburn, dysphagia, food impaction

- **Adults**

- Abdominal and/or chest pain, heartburn, dysphagia, food impaction, compensatory eating behaviors

EoE Management

1. **Diet:** start with single food elimination rather the multi-food elimination

*Milk only elimination diet is effective for about 40% of patients

2. **Proton pump inhibitor (PPI):** effective for 30-50% of patients

3. **Swallowed topical steroid:** effective for about 50% of patients

*About 10-15% may develop oral or esophageal yeast infections

4. **Dupilumab:** effective for 60-80+% of people

Goal: control symptoms and histologic remission on biopsy

*These do not always correlate



Image source: <https://nutritionsource.hsph.harvard.edu/milk/>

Infants and Young Children

- Diet
 - Trial of milk avoidance
 - Some may benefit from amino-acid–based formula to supplement or replace diet
 - Elemental diet works in greater than 90% of patients. Primary age group to consider this.
- OIT
 - Consent process includes discussion on risk of EoE
 - At CHOP OIT program, patients with presentations concerning for EoE are evaluated by GI and PPIs are not started before EGD
 - Literature shows rates of EoE induced by OIT to be ~10%. With robust screening, our real-world outcomes ~1%
- Parents
 - Guilt – “Did we cause this?”
 - Dupilumab – long term use in a relatively newer medication. Consider if have EoE and significant eczema



Adolescents



- School education on EoE
- Growth concerns and steroids
 - Steroid treatment may improve height and weight due to better controlling EoE.
- Multiple atopic conditions -> dupilumab
 - Counsel on conjunctivitis in kids with atopic dermatitis
 - Needle phobia and pain – most common reason for discontinuation in this population
- Parental guilt – “I feel like it is my fault that we missed this for so long” or “we thought these symptoms were just their personality”

Young Adults

- Navigating living independently and making their own meals
- Adherence with medications
- May not have access to a kitchen/meals come from college cafeteria
- Sharing diagnosis with roommates and partners
- Focus on symptoms and biopsy may not correlate. So, while they may feel good, they need to stay on therapy.



Adults

- Consider diet for highly motivated patients who prefer to avoid medications and willing to undergo multiple scopes
- Distal predominant eosinophils -> GERD may be contributing -> consider PPI
- PPI: Benefit vs risk discussion on fractures and osteoporosis
- Steroids: annual cortisol evaluation
- If significant ocular history, discussion with ophthalmology
- Delayed diagnosis -> uncontrolled inflammation -> fibrostenotic disease (harder to reverse; may require dilations)



EoE Management

- Shared decision-making
- Target concomitant conditions
 - GERD + EoE -> PPI or diet
 - Atopic condition + EoE -> dupilumab
- Collaboration with nutrition and gastroenterology is key!
- “This is a lifelong condition. You will need to be on a therapy plan, but that plan can change over time”
- Empower patients:
 - APFED.org
 - MyEoeLife.org

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