Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE)

What is Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE)?

Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE) is a serious, chronic, progressive, inflammatory immune-mediated disease of the esophagus, which is triggered by exposure to allergens and damages the esophagus over time.



Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of EoE vary with age. When the disease is active in adolescents or adults, symptoms may include:^{1,2}









Trouble swallowing (dysphagia)

Food becoming stuck in the esophagus (impaction)

Esophageal narrowing (stricture)

Heartburn

Upper abdominal pain











Food avoidance

Regurgitation

Pain with swallowing

Exercise-induced chest pain

Heartburn and

In infants or young children, the most common symptoms include:^{3,4}

Feeding difficulties including feeding refusal/aversion



Nausea/



Some infants and children may experience poor weight gain, known as "failure to thrive."

Disease Burden

EoE can result in serious complications. For instance, when food becomes lodged in the esophagus, known as impaction, it can result in a medical emergency if a person is not able to swallow or vomit.¹

Beyond the medical impact, the burden of EoE significantly affects quality of life from a lifestyle and psychological perspective for both patients and their care providers. Patients with EoE may experience:⁶⁻⁸



Currently, an estimated 34.4 people per 100,000 live with EoE globally, with a higher prevalence in men than women.^{4,5}

Diagnosis & Treatment

Due to the varying symptoms of EoE, some of which overlap with other diseases, in addition to low disease awareness, patients are often misdiagnosed with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).⁹

Endoscopy with a biopsy is necessary to diagnose EoE, but physicians may order blood tests as well.^{1,2}



While EoE is becoming more prevalent around the world, patients have few treatment options. Because EoE is a chronic disease, patients typically require ongoing treatment to help manage symptoms, including:^{1,2}



DIETARY CHANGES • Elimination diet (removing certain foods)



MEDICINAL TREATMENTS

- Corticosteroids
- Proton pump inhibitors



(acid blockers) Injections

In some patients who don't respond to dietary changes or medicinal treatments, esophageal dilation may also be a potential course of action. Esophageal dilation involves endoscopic stretching of the esophageal strictures to relieve symptoms and improve the ability to swallow.^{1,2}

Bristol Myers Squibb is committed to researching and pursuing new treatment options and innovative development approaches to help deliver transformational medicines for patients with EoE and other immune-mediated diseases.

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