

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Recognize the common presentations of eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) by age
- 2. Improve screening strategies to identify potential EoE patients
- 3. Develop plans for navigating potential EoE patients to diagnosis

Children's of Alabama



Question 1:

Which of these is <u>NOT</u> a typical feature of eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE)?

- A. EoE affects both children and adults.
- B. EoE is an autoimmune disorder.
- C. EoE is typically progressive in nature.
- D. EoE is considered a rare disease.

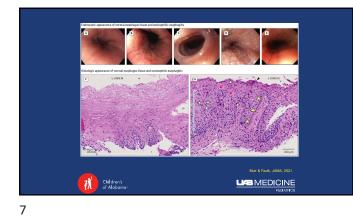
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Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE)

- Chronic, typically progressive
- Immune-mediated
- Limited to the esophagus

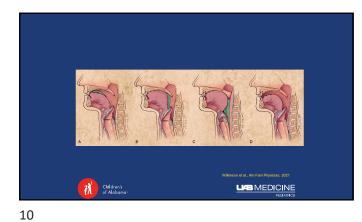
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- Affects an estimated 34.4/100,000 people in Europe and North America
- Affects both children and adults
- Can cause dysphagia, food bolus impaction, and esophageal strictures



EOE should be diagnosed when there are: 1. Symptoms of esophageal dysfunction 2. At least 15 eosinophils per high-power field on esophageal biopsy 3. Other potential causes of esophageal eosinophilia have been ruled out MENERGY ME



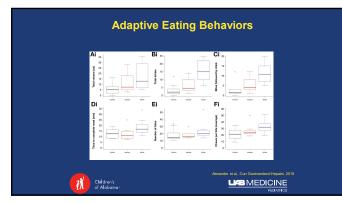


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Dysphagia				
Esophageal	Oropharyngeal			
Throat clearing	Coughing			
Food stuck	Choking			
Wincing or fearful swallows	Gagging			
Effortful swallows	Aspirating			
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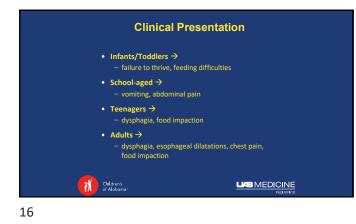


14

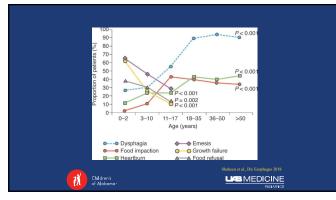
Question 2:

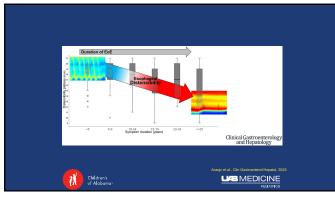
Which of the following is a more typical presenting symptom in adult patients with eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE), as compared to pediatric patients?

- A. Vomiting
- B. Abdominal pain
- C. Slow eating (bradyphagia)
- D. Trouble swallowing (dysphagia)

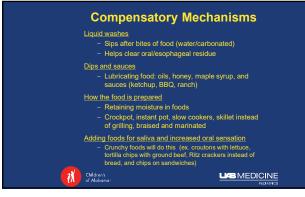




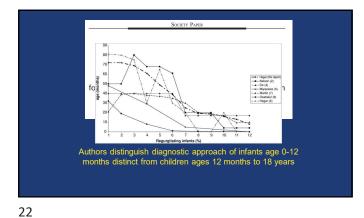












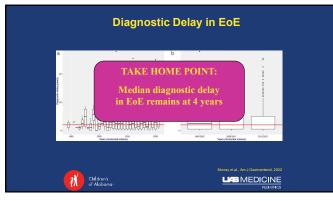


What is causing delays in diagnosis of EoE?

Question 3:

Since its initial description almost 30 years ago, eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) has shown the following overall change in delayed diagnosis.

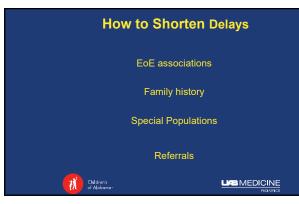
- A. No change with a median delay of 4 years.
- B. Decrease from median delay of 4 years to 2 years.
- C. Increase from median delay of 4 years to 5 years.
- D. Decrease from median delay of 10 years to 5 years.

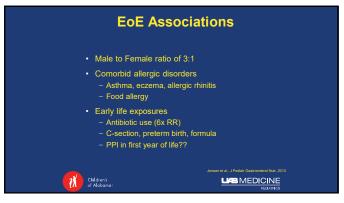


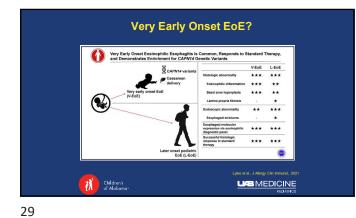
Question 4:

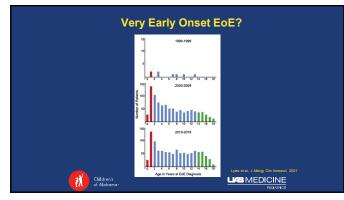
What is the relative breakdown of weight status in children with eosinophilic esophagitis at diagnosis?

A. under 23%, normal 48%, over 16%, obese 13%
B. under 5%, normal 63%, over 14%, obese 18%
C. under 48%, normal 23%, over 16%, obese 13%
D. under 14%, normal 63%, over 18%, obese 5%











Question 5:

Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> associated with an increased chance of eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE).

- A. Carrying a personal diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).
- B. Sibling with a diagnosis of EoE.
- C. Personal history of esophageal food impaction.
- D. Personal history of vaginal delivery.

