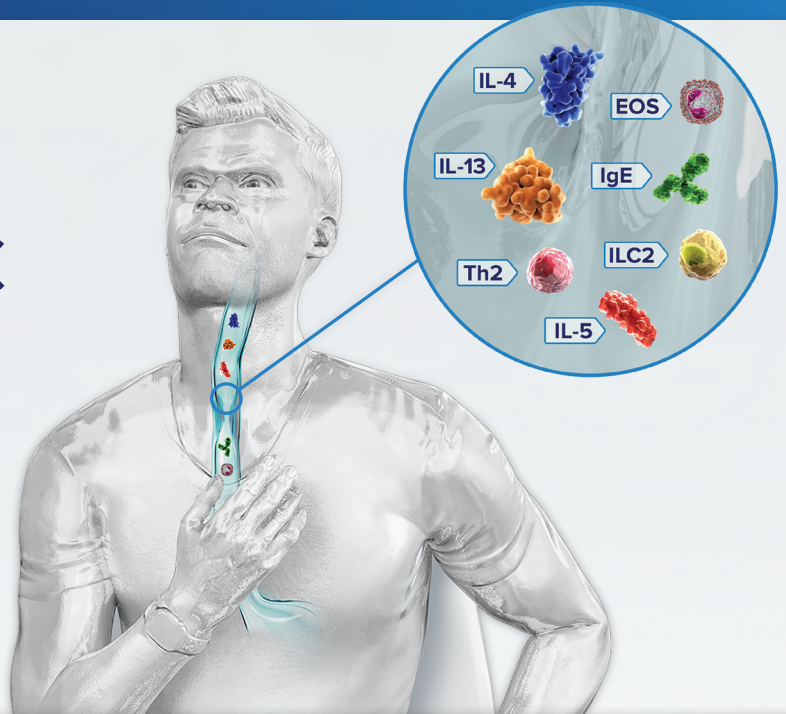


# UNDERSTANDING EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS (EoE)



**EoE is a chronic inflammatory disease with rising prevalence among children and adults<sup>1,2</sup>**



**Approximately 1 in 2000**

people in the United States have EoE, and it is 3x more common in Caucasian males<sup>3,4</sup>

**Misdiagnosis or underdiagnosis**

tends to delay a correct diagnosis by ~10 years in adults<sup>1</sup>

**EoE has a high disease burden**

for patients, with a significant impact on quality of life, resulting in daily disruptions and restrictions for them and caregivers<sup>2</sup>

**People living with EoE often require significant lifestyle modifications**

to reduce symptoms of esophageal dysfunction<sup>2</sup>

**Adult patients with EoE may experience the following signs and symptoms<sup>2,5-8</sup>:**



**Dysphagia**

Characterized by discomfort during meals due to difficulty swallowing



**Chest pain (noncardiac)**

Presents in the majority of patients with EoE



**Fibrosis of the esophagus**

Gradually leads to stenosis (narrowing) in many patients with EoE



**Food impaction and bolus removal**

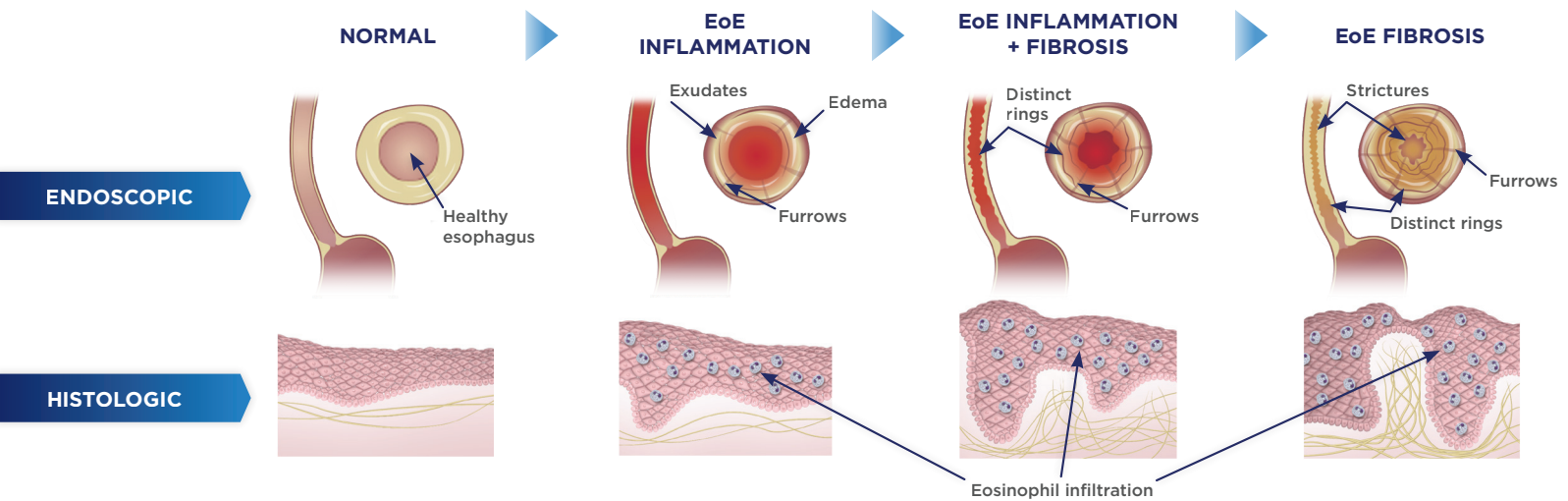
Food impaction is a direct consequence of esophageal fibrosis and tissue remodeling. Removal of food bolus impaction frequently involves an urgent endoscopic intervention



**Impaired quality of life**

Frequent vomiting, restricted diets, social isolation and rejection, fatigue, increased ER visits, and higher economic burden

# EoE is a progressive disease characterized by endoscopic and histologic changes to the esophagus due to chronic Type 2 inflammation<sup>9-12</sup>



**Progressive remodeling and fibrosis** may lead to esophageal strictures, which worsen dysphagia and may result in food impaction and require dilation<sup>9</sup>

**While successful for some patients, current standard of care does not fully address Type 2 inflammation<sup>6,7,13,14</sup>**

There remains an unmet need to reduce esophageal dysfunction and eosinophil-predominant inflammation in order to improve endoscopic signs, clinical symptoms, and quality of life in patients with EoE

**Current eosinophilic esophagitis management approaches include<sup>7,8,10,11,13,14</sup>:**

- Food elimination diets
- Swallowed topical corticosteroids
- Proton pump inhibitors (PPI)
- Esophageal dilation
- Upper endoscopy for the management of esophageal food impaction

**Explore an underlying source of eosinophilic esophagitis**

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