

Comparison of Nonesophageal Eosinophilic Gastrointestinal Disorders with Eosinophilic Esophagitis: A Nationwide Survey



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What is already known about this topic? Unlike for eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE), the prevalence, putative phenotypes, and natural courses of non-esophageal eosinophilic gastrointestinal disorders (non-EoE EGIDs) remain poorly understood.

What does this article add to our knowledge? Continuous type was 64% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 55-72) in non-EoE EGIDs and 66% (95% CI: 58-74) in EoE. Restriction of activity, weight loss, surgery, and hypoproteinemia in non-EoE EGIDs were more frequent in pediatric patients than adult patients.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? Most non-EoE EGIDs were persistent and severe, especially in children. These findings will promote development of treatment strategies that do not inhibit growth and have fewer long-term side effects.

BACKGROUND: Eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) has increased rapidly and has been well characterized. However, no nationwide survey has been conducted regarding non-esophageal eosinophilic gastrointestinal disorders (non-EoE EGIDs), and they remain poorly understood.

OBJECTIVE: To compare the clinical features and natural histories of non-EoE EGIDs and EoE by using the same questionnaire, for all ages.

METHODS: We conducted a nationwide hospital-based survey of patients who visited hospitals from January 2013 through December 2017. We randomly selected 10,000 hospitals that

perform endoscopy. We analyzed the demographics, symptoms, gastrointestinal histology, treatments, and natural histories of EoE and non-EoE EGIDs.

RESULTS: A total of 2906 hospitals responded to the questionnaire. We identified 1542 patients and obtained detailed data for 786 patients, consisting of 39% EoE and 61% non-EoE EGIDs. The clinical characteristics were analyzed for patients who met the "definite" criteria that excluded comorbidities. Non-EoE EGIDs showed no gender difference, whereas EoE was male-predominant. Tissue eosinophilia was often seen in the small intestine (62%) and stomach (49%). The frequency of

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