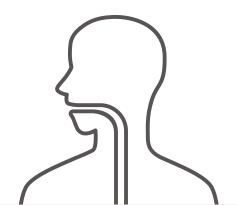
Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE)

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



abdominal pain



avoidance



Regurgitation



Pain with swallowing



Exercise-induced chest pain

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

Feeding difficulties including feeding refusal/aversion

Abdominal pain

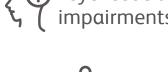
Nausea/ vomiting Heartburn and regurgitation

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

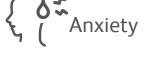
Disease Burden

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















EoE globally, with a higher prevalence in men than women.^{4,5}

Currently, an estimated 34.4 people per 100,000 live with

Diagnosis & Treatment

misdiagnosed with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).9 **Endoscopy with a biopsy** is necessary to diagnose

diseases, in addition to low disease awareness, patients are often

Due to the varying symptoms of EoE, some of which overlap with other

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



2017 5(3): 335-358.

Elimination diet (removing certain foods)

DIETARY CHANGES



Corticosteroids Proton pump inhibitors

MEDICINAL TREATMENTS

- (acid blockers)
- Injections
- In some patients who don't respond to dietary changes or medicinal

Esophageal dilation involves endoscopic stretching of the esophageal strictures to relieve symptoms and improve the ability to swallow.^{1,2}

treatments, esophageal dilation may also be a potential course of action.

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.

 $4.\ \ O'Shea, K.M.\ et\ al.\ Pathophysiology\ of\ eosinophilic\ esophagitis.\ Gastroenterology.\ 2018.\ 154\ (2):\ 333-345$

^{1.} American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology. Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE). Available from: https://www.aaaai.org/conditions-and-treatments/related-conditions/eosinophilic-esophagitis. Last accessed 12 September 2020. 2. The Mayo Clinic. Eosinophilic Esophagitis. Available from: https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/eosinophilic-esophagitis/symptoms-causes/syc-20372197. Last accessed 12 September 2020. 3. Lucendo, A.J. et al. Guidelines on eosinophilic esophagitis: evidence-based statements and recommendations for diagnosis and management in children and adults. United European Gastroenterol 1.

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