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Summary

EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS AND RISK OF INCIDENT MAJOR ADVERSE CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS: A NATIONWIDE MATCHED HISTOLOGY COHORT STUDY

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Oesophagus

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A Swedish nationwide cohort study of 1,546 adults with biopsy-proven eosinophilic esophagitis found no significantly increased risk of major adverse cardiovascular events compared to matched general population controls over median 6-year follow-up.

KEY POINTS

- Individuals with eosinophilic esophagitis had an adjusted hazard ratio of 1.14 (95% CI 0.86-1.51) for major adverse cardiovascular events, which was not statistically significant.
- The incidence rate of major adverse cardiovascular events was 6.4 per 1,000 person-years in eosinophilic esophagitis patients versus 4.7 per 1,000 person-years in reference individuals, with an absolute rate difference of 1.7 (95% CI 0.0-3.4).
- Results remained similar when adjusting for cardiovascular medication and in sibling comparisons designed to control for residual confounding.
- The study population comprised 75% males with median age 37 years at eosinophilic esophagitis diagnosis, drawn from all Swedish pathology departments between 1990 and 2017.

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