gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

INCIDENCE OF NON-ESOPHAGEAL EOSINOPHILIC GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE IN SWEDEN 1990-2015

David Bergman

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Oesophagus

October 17, 2023

A Swedish nationwide study found the incidence of non-esophageal eosinophilic gastrointestinal disease increased significantly from 1990 to 2015, reaching approximately 2 per 100,000 person-years by 2013-2015, with a lifetime risk of 1 in 1000 women and 1 in 1250 men.

KEY POINTS

- Among 2377 patients with biopsy-verified non-EoE EGID in Sweden (1990-2015), eosinophilic colitis was the most common subtype at 73%, followed by eosinophilic enteritis and eosinophilic gastritis.
- The age-standardized incidence increased significantly by 7.9% per year over the study period, rising from a mean of 0.99 per 100,000 person-years (1990-2015) to 1.95 per 100,000 person-years in 2013-2015.
- Women had a 23% higher incidence than men (incidence rate ratio 1.23, 95% CI 1.14-1.34), with 55% of all cases occurring in females and a mean age at diagnosis of 46 years.
- The authors suggest the rising incidence likely reflects earlier insufficient awareness of the disease rather than a true epidemiological increase.
- This population-based study addresses a gap in knowledge about non-EoE EGID epidemiology and may inform clinicians and researchers studying eosinophilic gastrointestinal diseases.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/b9cda622-743c-11ee-b18e-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.