

DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS AND CLINICAL PRESENTATION DIFFERS IN SPORADIC AND FAMILIAL CASES OF EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS: A LARGE, MULTICENTER ANALYSIS OF THE EOE CONNECT REGISTRY

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Poster

Oesophagus

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Analysis of 4,053 patients from the EoE CONNECT registry shows familial eosinophilic esophagitis presents with earlier onset, more severe inflammatory features, and higher allergic burden compared to sporadic cases.

KEY POINTS

- Familial EoE was diagnosed at a younger mean age (29.8 vs. 33.7 years, $p<0.001$) and included a higher proportion of pediatric patients (30.6% vs. 18.5%, $p<0.001$) compared to sporadic EoE.
- Familial cases showed significantly higher endoscopic inflammatory scores (1.93 vs. 1.62, $p<0.001$) and higher peak eosinophil counts in biopsies (57.11 vs. 52.87, $p=0.04$) than sporadic cases.
- Patients with familial EoE had more concomitant atopic conditions (mean 1.44 vs. 1.25, $p=0.009$), with 69.4% having at least one atopy compared to 63.8% in sporadic cases.
- The study analyzed 311 familial cases (7.7%) from 89 families and 3,028 sporadic cases (74.7%) across 42 hospitals in 4 European countries.
- This material may be most relevant for clinicians managing EoE patients with family history who may benefit from earlier diagnosis and potentially more intensive monitoring.

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