

## **PREVALENCE OF DYSPHAGIA AND EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE OR TYPE 2 INFLAMMATION – INTERIM ANALYSIS OF A PROSPECTIVE, MULTICENTER SCREENING STUDY**

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Poster

Oesophagus

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**A multicentric screening study of 690 patients with IBD or type-2 inflammatory diseases found 5.1% had clinically relevant dysphagia and 2.0% had previously diagnosed eosinophilic esophagitis, with two additional new EoE cases detected.**

### KEY POINTS

- Among 690 patients screened (54.4% with IBD, others with allergic rhinitis, asthma, atopic dermatitis, chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps, or IgE-mediated food allergy), 5.1% exhibited clinically relevant dysphagia defined as BEDQ score  $\geq 10$  or bolus impaction in the past year.
- Eosinophilic esophagitis was previously diagnosed in 2.0% of patients, and screening endoscopy revealed two new EoE cases among seven symptomatic patients examined.
- Most dysphagia cases remained unexplained after evaluation, and no significant differences in IgE, eosinophil count, or eosinophilic cationic protein were found between patients with EoE, those with dysphagia, and asymptomatic individuals.
- The authors conclude that systematic dysphagia screening in patients with IBD or type-2 inflammatory diseases may reduce diagnostic delay given the higher prevalence of both dysphagia and EoE in this population compared to the general population.

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