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Summary

GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE IS UNCOMMON IN PATIENTS WITH EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS REFRACTORY TO PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS

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In patients with PPI-refractory eosinophilic esophagitis, only one third had conclusive GERD on reflux monitoring, and heartburn response to PPIs did not predict GERD presence.

KEY POINTS

- Among 73 patients with histologically PPI-refractory EoE undergoing off-PPI reflux monitoring, the prevalence of conclusive GERD was 34.2 percent.
- Heartburn was reported in 76.0 percent of patients with GERD and 66.6 percent of those without GERD, with no significant difference between groups.
- Patients with normal acid exposure time but positive symptom-reflux correlation had similar heartburn response to PPIs compared to those with conclusive GERD (60.0 percent vs 61.1 percent).
- Conclusive GERD was more frequent on 96-hour wireless pH monitoring than on 24-hour pH-impedance (48.5 percent vs 22.5 percent), while absence of GERD was more frequent on pH-impedance.
- This international retrospective study from two EoE referral centres may be relevant to clinicians managing patients with persistent eosinophilic esophagitis despite PPI therapy who present with heartburn symptoms.

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