

CONCOMITANT ATOPY INFLUENCES RESPONSE TO PROTON-PUMP INHIBITORS IN EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS: AN ANALYSIS OF THE EOE CONNECT REGISTRY

Victoria Úbeda Vargas

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In a European registry of 3,900 eosinophilic esophagitis patients, concomitant asthma, dermatitis, and hives significantly reduced response to first-line proton-pump inhibitor therapy, with multiple atopies further decreasing PPI and food-elimination diet effectiveness.

KEY POINTS

- Presence of asthma reduced clinico-histological response to PPIs from 49.7% to 42.7% ($p=0.005$), and hives reduced response from 48% to 39.3% ($p=0.044$)
- Adults with 3 or more atopic conditions showed the lowest PPI response at 39.0% versus 50.4% in those without multiple atopies ($p=0.001$)
- Two or more atopic conditions reduced PPI effectiveness in adults from 50.7% to 45.0% ($p=0.032$) and reduced food-elimination diet effectiveness in children from 59.3% to 23.5% ($p=0.020$)
- Swallowed topical corticosteroid effectiveness was not affected by the presence of any concomitant atopic conditions
- Seasonal versus persistent presentation of atopy did not influence treatment response
- At least one atopic condition was present in 64.7% of patients, with rhinitis (49.4%), asthma (28.6%), and conjunctivitis (23.8%) being most common

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