GOOD TO KNOW: AN INSIDE LOOK AT EoE

page 10

DAILY DIARY: KEEP A RECORD OF YOUR SYMPTOMS AND MORE page 16
Today’s Visit

QUESTIONS TO ASK

USE THIS GUIDE TO HELP YOU GATHER THE INFORMATION YOU NEED FROM YOUR DOCTOR.

➤ What tests will you use to figure out the source of my inflammation?

➤ Will I need to go on an elimination diet?

➤ What treatments are available for EoE?

➤ At what point is surgery necessary?

➤ When should I call you?

➤ Treatments I’ve tried:

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<tr>
<th>WHAT TYPE AND DOSE/AMOUNT?</th>
<th>HOW WELL DID IT WORK?</th>
<th>DID YOU HAVE SIDE EFFECTS/PROBLEMS?</th>
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GETTING TO THE BOTTOM OF IT

ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS CAN HELP YOUR DOCTOR BETTER UNDERSTAND HOW YOUR EoE IS AFFECTING YOU.

Do particular foods seem to trigger your trouble swallowing?

Which foods?

Have you kept a symptom diary?

Does anything improve your ability to swallow?

What is it?

How often do you struggle with swallowing?

Have you tried any treatments?

Did they work?

Talk to your doctor about options.

Do you have symptoms every day?

Do they affect every meal?

How often do you have them?

If you start having new or worsening pain when you swallow, are vomiting up your food more often, or have to go to the hospital for an obstruction, TALK TO YOUR GASTROENTEROLOGIST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. DON’T WAIT UNTIL YOUR NEXT CHECKUP TO CHECK IN.

— Craig C. Reed, MD, gastroenterologist and assistant professor of medicine at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine in Chapel Hill.
DUPIXENT IS THE FIRST & ONLY FDA-APPROVED TREATMENT FOR EoE
(EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS)
A breakthrough treatment for ages 12+ years who weigh at least 88 lb (40 kg)

INDICATION
DUPIXENT is a prescription medicine used to treat adults and children 12 years of age and older, who weigh at least 88 pounds (40 kg), with eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE). It is not known if DUPIXENT is safe and effective in children with eosinophilic esophagitis under 12 years of age and who weigh at least 88 pounds (40 kg).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION
Do not use if you are allergic to dupilumab or to any of the ingredients in DUPIXENT®.
Before using DUPIXENT, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:
- have a parasitic (helminth) infection.
- are scheduled to receive any vaccinations. You should not receive a “live vaccine” right before and during treatment with DUPIXENT.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known whether DUPIXENT will harm your unborn baby.
  - A pregnancy registry for women who take DUPIXENT during pregnancy collects information about the health of you and your baby. To enroll or get more information call 1-877-311-8972 or go to https://mothertobaby.org/ongoing-study/dupixent/.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known whether DUPIXENT passes into your breast milk.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.
Especially tell your healthcare provider if you are taking oral, topical, or inhaled corticosteroid medicines or if you have EoE and asthma and use an asthma medicine. Do not change or stop your corticosteroid medicine or other asthma medicine without talking to your healthcare provider.
This may cause other symptoms that were controlled by the corticosteroid medicine or other asthma medicine to come back.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION cont’d
DUPIXENT can cause serious side effects, including:
- Allergic reactions. DUPIXENT can cause allergic reactions that can sometimes be severe. Stop using DUPIXENT and tell your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you get any of the following signs or symptoms: breathing problems or wheezing, swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat, fainting, dizziness, feeling lightheaded, fast pulse, fever, chills, joint pain, general ill feeling, itching, skin rash, swollen lymph nodes, nausea or vomiting, or cramps in your stomach-area.
- Joint aches and pain. Some people who use DUPIXENT have had trouble walking or moving due to their joint symptoms, and in some cases needed to be hospitalized. Tell your healthcare provider about any new or worsening joint symptoms. Your healthcare provider may stop DUPIXENT if you develop joint symptoms.

The most common side effects in patients with eosinophilic esophagitis include injection site reactions, upper respiratory tract infections, cold sores in your mouth or on your lips, and joint pain (arthralgia).
Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of DUPIXENT. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.
Use DUPIXENT exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider. It's an injection given under the skin (subcutaneous injection). Your healthcare provider will decide if you or your caregiver can inject DUPIXENT. Do not try to prepare and inject DUPIXENT until you or your caregiver have been trained by your healthcare provider. In children 12 years of age and older, it’s recommended DUPIXENT be administered by or under supervision of an adult.

Please see Brief Summary of Prescribing Information on next page.

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What is DUPIXENT?

- DUPIXENT is a prescription medicine used:
  - to treat adults and children 12 years of age and older, who weigh at least 88 pounds (40 kg), with eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE);
  - DUPIXENT works by blocking two proteins that contribute to a type of inflammation that plays a major role in EoE.
- It is not known if DUPIXENT is safe and effective in children with EoE under 12 years of age and who weigh at least 88 pounds (40 kg).

Who should not use DUPIXENT?

- Do not use DUPIXENT if you are allergic to dupilumab or to any of the ingredients in DUPIXENT. See the end of this summary of information for a complete list of ingredients in DUPIXENT.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before using DUPIXENT? Before using DUPIXENT, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have eye problems.
- have a parasitic (helminth) infection.
- are scheduled to receive any vaccinations. You should not receive a “live vaccine” right before and during treatment with DUPIXENT.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

Pregnancy Exposure Registry. There is a pregnancy exposure registry for women who take DUPIXENT during pregnancy. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about the health of you and your baby. Your healthcare provider can enroll you in this registry. You may also enroll yourself or get more information about the registry by calling 1-877-311-8972 or going to https://mothertobaby.org/ongoing-study/dupixent/.

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.
- are taking oral, topical, or inhaled corticosteroid medicines.
- have EoE and asthma and use an asthma medicine.

Do not change or stop your corticosteroid medicine or other asthma medicine without talking to your healthcare provider. This may cause other symptoms that were controlled by the corticosteroid medicine or other asthma medicine to come back.

How should I use DUPIXENT?

- See the detailed “Instructions for Use” that comes with DUPIXENT for information on how to prepare and inject DUPIXENT and how to properly store and throw away (dispose of) used DUPIXENT pre-filled syringes and pre-filled pens.
- Use DUPIXENT exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider.
- Your healthcare provider will tell you how much DUPIXENT to inject and how often to inject it.
- DUPIXENT comes as a single-dose pre-filled syringe with needle shield or as a pre-filled pen.
- DUPIXENT is given as an injection under the skin (subcutaneous injection).
- If your healthcare provider decides that you or a caregiver can give the injections of DUPIXENT, you or your caregiver should receive training on the right way to prepare and inject DUPIXENT.
- Do not try to inject DUPIXENT until you have been shown the right way by your healthcare provider. In children 12 years of age and older, it is recommended that DUPIXENT be given by or under supervision of an adult.

- If your dose schedule is every week and you miss a dose of DUPIXENT: Give the DUPIXENT injection as soon as possible and start a new every week dose schedule from the time you remember to take your DUPIXENT injection.
- If you inject too much DUPIXENT (overdose), get medical help or contact a Poison Center expert right away at 1-800-222-1222.
- Your healthcare provider may prescribe other medicines to use with DUPIXENT. Use the other prescribed medicines exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to.

What are the possible side effects of DUPIXENT?

DUPIXENT can cause serious side effects, including:

- Allergic reactions. DUPIXENT can cause allergic reactions that can sometimes be severe. Stop using DUPIXENT and tell your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you get any of the following signs or symptoms: breathing problems or wheezing, swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue, or throat, fainting, dizziness, feeling lightheaded, fast pulse, fever, hives, joint pain, general ill feeling, itching, skin rash, swollen lymph nodes, nausea or vomiting, or cramps in your stomach-area.
- Joint aches and pain. Joint aches and pain can happen in people who use DUPIXENT. Some people have had trouble walking or moving due to their joint symptoms, and in some cases needed to be hospitalized. Tell your healthcare provider about any new or worsening joint symptoms. Your healthcare provider may stop DUPIXENT if you develop joint symptoms.

The most common side effects of DUPIXENT in patients with atopic dermatitis include:

- Injection site reactions, upper respiratory tract infections, cold sores in your mouth or on your lips, and joint pain (arthritis).

The following additional side effects have been reported with DUPIXENT: facial rash or redness. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all of the possible side effects of DUPIXENT.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store DUPIXENT?

- Store DUPIXENT in the refrigerator at 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C).
- Store DUPIXENT in the original carton to protect from light.
- DUPIXENT can be stored at room temperature up to 77°F (25°C) up to 14 days. Throw away (dispose of) any DUPIXENT that has been left at room temperature for longer than 14 days.

- Do not heat or put DUPIXENT into direct sunlight.
- Do not freeze. Do not shake.
- Keep DUPIXENT and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of DUPIXENT. Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use DUPIXENT for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give DUPIXENT to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.

This is a brief summary of the most important information about DUPIXENT for this use. If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare provider. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for more information about DUPIXENT that is written for healthcare professionals.

For more information about DUPIXENT, go to www.DUPIXENT.com or call 1-844-DUPIXENT (1-844-387-4936).

What are the ingredients in DUPIXENT? Active ingredient: dupilumab

Inactive ingredients: L-arginine hydrochloride, L-histidine, polysorbate 80, sodium acetate, sucrose, and water for injection

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Issue Date: October 2022
Q. What is eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE)?

It’s considered a rare disease, but it’s probably more common than we think. It happens when white blood cells called eosinophils build up in the esophagus and cause inflammation. If left untreated, it progresses and slowly narrows the esophagus over many years and causes difficulty swallowing solid food.

Q. What causes EoE?

The whole picture is still unclear. It’s likely a combination of genetics and things that you are exposed to in the environment and certain foods. The general consensus as to what ultimately triggers the disease is an allergic reaction.

Q. What are the symptoms?

The hallmark of the disease is difficulty swallowing solid food and choking on food. For a few years, you may just write it off as “I just didn’t chew my food carefully,” “I ate too fast,” “I should drink some water.” Then you start accommodating so you can eat problematic foods—usually foods that go down in a glob like meat, rice, and bread. You cut it into smaller pieces. You chew more carefully.

Eventually, eating becomes so uncomfortable that you seek care. Or food gets stuck in your esophagus—it won’t go up or down—and you go to the emergency room.

Q. What is the treatment for EoE?

First, you might try an acid reflux medicine called a proton pump inhibitor. They reduce inflammation in the esophagus for about 50% of people who have EoE, so they just take it for the rest of their life. The next option is a swallowed steroid you get through an asthma inhaler or in liquid form. Third is an elimination diet. A diet that removes eggs, dairy, wheat, peanuts, soy, fish, and shellfish helps 40% to 50% of people. But every time you add a food back in to see if you can tolerate it, you have to do an endoscopy to make sure it’s not affecting the esophagus. That’s six to seven endoscopies within a year. So now we tell people to try to eliminate just gluten and dairy. If they do well, they can stay on it. If not, we can try something else. If other treatments fail, we have a new FDA-approved drug. It’s a biologic agent used to treat several allergic diseases. And it’s a weekly injection you give yourself at home.
AN INSIDE LOOK AT

EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS

By Kendall K. Morgan | Reviewed by Neha Pathak, MD, WebMD Lead Medical Editor

Normal Esophagus
Your esophagus is a long, muscular tube that sends food and water through your neck and chest into your stomach.

Normal Esophagus Epithelium
The lining of a healthy esophagus is made of a thin layer of cells and should be pink, flat, and regular.

In EoE, eosinophils build up in the lining of your esophagus, causing damage to your esophageal epithelium. When left unchecked, this damage leads to fibrosis. Instead of being flat and smooth, your esophagus may narrow in places, forming irregular rings that make swallowing hard.

Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE)

Eosinophils
A special type of immune cell involved in inflammation and allergic disorders.

Irritation, Fibrosis, Narrowing
When your body tries to heal damaged tissue and leaves abnormally thick, stiff, scarred tissue behind.

SOURCES: The Human Protein Atlas, GERD.org, Cincinnati Children's, Mayo Clinic, Cleveland Clinic

GOOD TO KNOW
When your body tries to heal damaged tissue and leaves abnormally thick, stiff, scarred tissue behind.
RISK FACTORS

Your chances are slightly higher of getting EoE if:

+ You have atopic dermatitis, asthma, or food or environmental allergies
+ You’re a white male
+ You have a family history of EoE

YOUR VISIT

Eosinophilic esophagitis, or EoE, is a disorder that affects your esophagus, the muscular tube that connects your throat to your stomach.

When you have it, large numbers of white blood cells called eosinophils build up in your esophagus. These white blood cells build up because of an immune system overreaction.

“The body’s immune system goes into overdrive and lights a forest fire in response to something that is benign, such as food,” says David C. Kunkel, MD, a gastroenterologist and associate clinical professor of medicine at the University of California, San Diego. “And the forest in this case happens to be your food pipe.”

What symptoms does it cause?

The symptoms you feel from EoE aren’t like typical allergic reactions that cause itching or red splotches on your skin.

“It’s not the kind of allergic reaction that involves hives or trouble breathing,” says Shahwali Arezo, MD, a gastroenterologist at Riverside Health System in Williamsburg, VA.

Instead, you’re more likely to have trouble swallowing, which is a hallmark symptom of EoE. You may drink a lot of fluids to help swallow food and feel full quickly and not be able to finish meals.

Sometimes food gets stuck in your esophagus because it’s narrower, and you may have to go to the emergency room. You may also feel pain in your chest or severe acid reflux that can feel like a heart attack. Usually you can’t relieve this pain with an antacid, Arezo says.

“Some percentage of people with EoE respond to protein-pump inhibitors [medication for acid reflux], and may get misdiagnosed with GERD because of it,” he says.

Stomach pain and vomiting are common, as is regurgitation.

“That’s where things are coming back up into the mouth, which isn’t normal,” Kunkel says. “It should generally be a one-way street.”

How do you get it?

Although researchers don’t know the exact mechanism that causes EoE, there are certain factors that influence it. One of these factors is genetics.

“Some people have a genetic piece that predisposes them to have an immune system that’s really raring to go and operating with a trip wire that’s set just too low,” Kunkel says.

Another factor is triggers such as asthma, or certain proteins in food that cause an allergic reaction. Some people notice their EoE symptoms get worse during the spring and summer when they have seasonal allergies.
I’d never had any health problems. Then two years ago, literally overnight, I had upper abdominal pressure, bloating, and pain, like I’d swallowed a couple of bricks and they were sitting in my upper stomach. I vomited acid and had burning pain in my chest. I thought I was having a heart attack.

In the ER, I got tests, blood work, urine, X-ray, and ultrasound but no diagnosis. I got a primary care doctor and a GI doctor. After an endoscopy, the GI diagnosed me with EoE.

The first options he offered were a PPI (proton pump inhibitor, a type of medication) and an inhaler that you spray into your mouth and swallow. I used the inhaler, but I had to stop because it made me really aggressive. I was like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. I didn’t want to use the PPI because of my concern about the potential long-term risks. So I tried alternative stuff—teas, yoga—but none of it helped.

I finally tried the PPIs, but they made that bloating and pressure in my upper stomach worse. I thought, ‘Gosh, I can’t take anything.’

So I got strict with my diet. Nothing fried or acidic. I did the six-food elimination diet, but that didn’t help. Finally, I was down to just eating plain chicken and rice. No sauce, salt, pepper. Still no improvement.

Eventually, my esophagus started closing up. I wasn’t able to swallow food. I pureed everything into a soup. I lost 40 pounds. Then my GI offered me a biologic. I was really scared to take it because it was a shot, but I was so desperate that I would have tried anything.

I gave it about 5 weeks, and during that time I had to go to the hospital again. While I was there, I got so hungry that I just started eating a bag of chips. I thought, ‘If I can’t swallow it, at least I’m in the hospital and they can help me.’ But I wasn’t having any trouble swallowing. I thought, ‘Maybe the medicine is working.’

I still take it every week. I haven’t had my throat close up again; I haven’t needed another dilation; and I’ve managed to put a few pounds back on.

I still get that upper abdominal pressure that feels like the two bricks. No doctor has ever told me whether that symptom is or isn’t related to EoE. But a lot of people in my online groups are reporting this symptom, too, and saying that their EoE treatment isn’t helping it either.

My doctor prescribed me an anxiety medication that I can take as needed when the pressure flares up. That helps in about 45 minutes.

I also have other ways I manage my symptoms. My partner rolls a foam roller up and down my back when I feel like I can’t swallow. That helps. A 20-minute bike ride also relieves the pressure. Hot baths, heating pads, and sometimes ice packs help, too.

I have a lot of different ways I manage it. I’ve really come a long way.
"When monitoring your EoE, you want to pay attention to how difficult it is to swallow food and liquid at each meal," says Bryan G. Sauer, MD, gastroenterologist in the Digestive Health Center at UVA Health in Charlottesville, VA. "How often do you have trouble swallowing? Are you doing anything to get foods down easier? Are you avoiding certain foods or social situations because of your symptoms? This overview helps your doctor get a clearer picture of how best to treat you."

### KEEP A RECORD

**USE THIS SYMPTOM TRACKER TO GIVE YOU AND YOUR DOCTOR A BETTER OVERALL SNAPSHOT OF YOUR CONDITION.**

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**SCAN OR COPY THIS PAGE BEFORE YOU FILL IT IN TO USE FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS**

A typical six-food elimination diet (SFED) for EoE starts with the subtraction of wheat, milk, eggs, nuts, soy, fish, and shellfish. After 6 weeks on the SFED diet, you’ll introduce one of the eliminated foods every 2 to 4 weeks. Using this weekly table, you can record your symptoms to get a better overall picture of how your body reacts to each reintroduced food.

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Check in with your doctor as you progress through your elimination diet.

**SCAN OR COPY THIS PAGE BEFORE YOU FILL IT IN TO USE FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS**

THIS CONTENT IS CREATED AND CONTROLLED BY WEBMD’S EDITORIAL STAFF.
For the majority of people with EoE, cutting certain foods out of your diet is an effective method for treating your symptoms. Although it can be time-consuming and at times overwhelming, it’s a low-risk choice that can deliver positive results and move you toward a better quality of life.

“Not all people with EoE have food allergies that contribute to their symptoms, but at least 80% of cases are induced by food allergens,” says Deepa M. Grandon, MD, an allergist/immunologist at Cleveland Clinic Abu Dhabi, UAE.

Your health care team will help you figure out your trigger foods in a specific way so you know what may be safe and what needs to go for good.

Target food groups

When EoE symptoms happen because of a food allergy, it means certain proteins from those foods trigger an allergic inflammatory response in your esophagus. Certain food groups are more likely to cause this reaction than others.

The most common method for food elimination is the six-food elimination diet (SFED). On this diet, you cut the common culprits such as wheat, milk, eggs, nuts, soy, fish, and shellfish completely out of your diet. After 6 weeks, your doctor does an endoscopy and biopsy to see if your inflammation has gone down.

It can be challenging to give up so many foods at once, so some doctors instead try a modified approach where they focus on only a couple of top offenders first.

“We’re finding more and more that patients are more willing to do a step-up type of diet where they eliminate milk and wheat first and then see if their inflammation resolves over time,” says Derek A. Damin, MD, assistant professor of clinical medicine at Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville, TN.

Grandon says that for people who fit the criteria for food elimination, 43% will respond to this smaller change alone.

When to reintroduce

Once the elimination period has passed, your doctor will have you start eating one of the foods you cut out. Then they’ll do certain tests to see how your body responds. Over time, you’ll continue to test each food you’ve eliminated.

“Typically, [you] can find the culprit food within the first meal of reintroduction,” Grandon says.

Your doctor does this by doing an endoscopy and taking a small sample of tissue from your esophagus. Then they check the sample to see if your level of eosinophils—the immune cells that trigger inflammation—has gone down.

“Many times one of the best indicators for a food causing an individual’s inflammation is in their history,” Damin says. “They’ll say, ‘I think dairy has been bothering me over the past months or years,’ and then that will be the culprit.”

WHO YOU’LL SEE

Here are three specialists who can help you as you navigate dietary changes.

- Allergist/Immunologist
- Nutritionist
- Gastroenterologist

WAYS TO ELIMINATE

Deepa M. Grandon, MD, shares the three main dietary restriction strategies for EoE.

1. **Empiric elimination diet**: Take out two to six foods and gradually add back in.
2. **Test-directed diet**: Based on skin or blood allergy test results.
3. **Elemental diet**: Liquid meal replacement.
After an EoE diagnosis, you want the best treatment plan to keep your symptoms under control. And although you want to do what’s necessary, you may also be wondering what these treatments will cost.

Your expenses will vary based on your plan and insurance coverage, but there are ways to approach the financial part of your care with savvy.

Know the numbers

Your doctor may start with medications such as proton-pump inhibitors (PPIs) or inhaled steroids, or a biologic, or they may suggest an elimination diet. These options range in cost, and you may try several before finding what works.

Over-the-counter PPIs are inexpensive but generally the least effective treatment for EoE. Prescription steroids are more expensive.

“Typically, one inhaler is more than $300 and you may need two of them per month,” says Evan S. Dellon, MD, MPH, professor of medicine and adjunct professor of epidemiology at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine at Chapel Hill. Other options can be as much as $1,000. Biologics are the most effective treatment, but costly. You get them from a specialty pharmacy and take them as weekly injections. Although the price can be steep, Dellon says there are forms of help available. “There are copay assistance programs with the company [that makes the drug],” he says. “It’s expensive if all your foods have to be wheat-, dairy-, and egg-free;” he says. “And those estimates were from 2010, so that number might be doubled by now with inflation.”

You may be able to cut some of these costs by talking to a nutritionist, says Elizabeth T. Jensen, MPH, PhD, associate professor of epidemiology and prevention and associate professor of gastroenterology at Wake Forest University School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, NC. “They can provide information and resources about how to adhere to the diet in a way that is simple and not as costly for you,” she says.

Expect hidden costs

Most people with EoE respond well to dietary therapy. In a study, Dellon found that people following the six-food elimination diet (SFED) added nearly $700 to their yearly grocery bill. “It’s expensive if all your foods have to be wheat-, dairy-, and egg-free,” he says. “And those estimates were from 2010, so that number might be doubled by now with inflation.”

You may be able to cut some of these costs by talking to a nutritionist, says Elizabeth T. Jensen, MPH, PhD, associate professor of epidemiology and prevention and associate professor of gastroenterology at Wake Forest University School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, NC. “They can provide information and resources about how to adhere to the diet in a way that is simple and not as costly for you,” she says.

Check clinical trials

EoE treatment research is ongoing, and as a result, there are many clinical trial options. Your doctor can help you see if you qualify for any open studies. “If you’re underinsured or not insured, it’s a great way to get treatments,” Dellon says. “Everything—the endoscopies and medications and all of your care is paid for.”

Connect with others

There are people out there who may have good advice about how to manage therapy costs. “A lot of patient advocacy groups have a very active social media presence, which can be a way to connect with other families experiencing this and get ideas from their process,” Jensen says.
It’s important to receive proper treatment for your eosinophilic esophagitis because over time, THE ALLERGIC REACTION CAN CREATE PERMANENT SCAR TISSUE AND CAUSE NARROWING—ALSO CALLED A STRicture— IN YOUR ESOPHAGUS.

HOUMAN REZAIEZADEH, MD, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND DIRECTOR OF THE ESOPHAGEAL DISEASE PROGRAM AT UCONN HEALTH IN FARMINGTON, CT.
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