



# **Esofagitis eosinofílica: Más allá del tratamiento con IBP (uso de biológicos)**

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Profesor Asistente  
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile**

## Hoja de Ruta

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- Generalidades de esofagitis eosinofílica
- Terapias de primera línea
- “Nuevas” terapias
- Conclusiones

# Esofagitis eosinofílica

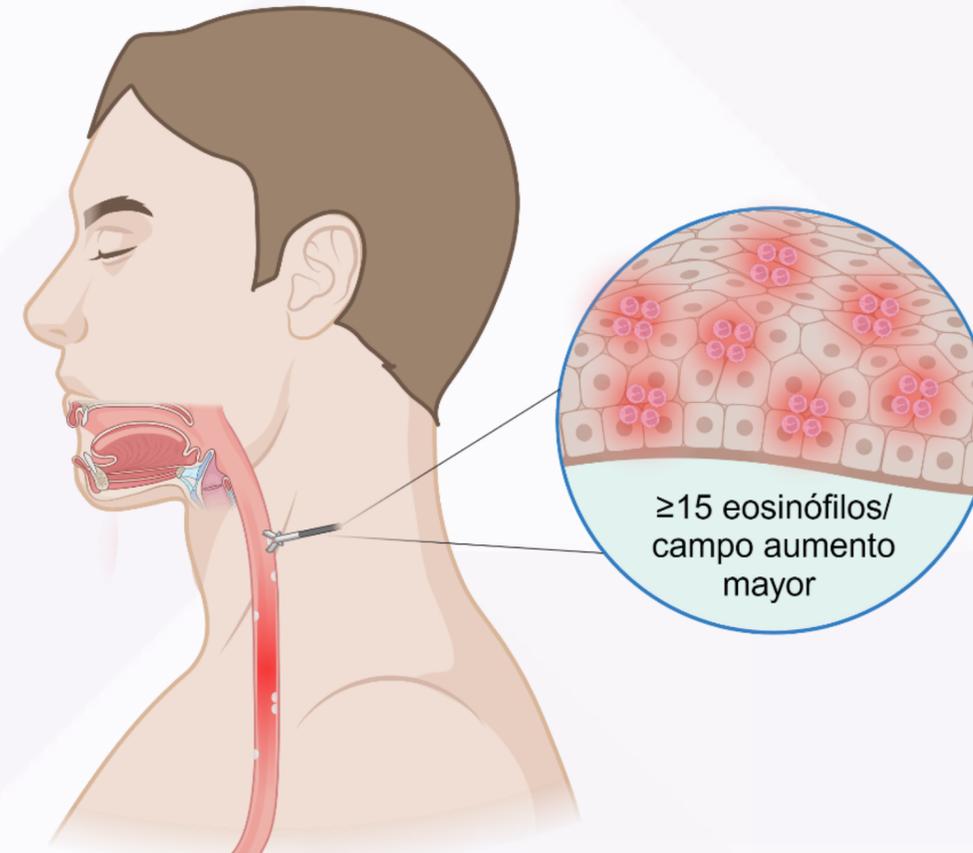
## Factores de riesgo

- Sexo masculino
- Atopía
- Historia familiar

## Síntomas principales en adultos

- Disfagia
- Impactación
- Dolor torácico

## Gatillada por alimentos



Siempre descartar otras causas de eosinofilia esofágica

# Estrategias de adaptación

I

Beber fluidos  
con comidas  
(**I**mbibe fluids  
with meals)

M

Modificar  
comidas  
(**M**odify foods)

P

Prolongar  
tiempo de  
comidas  
(**P**rolong meal  
times)

A

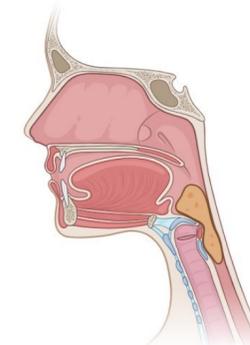
Evitar  
alimentos de  
textura dura  
(**A**void hard  
texture foods)

C

Masticar  
excesivamente  
(**C**hew  
excessively)

T

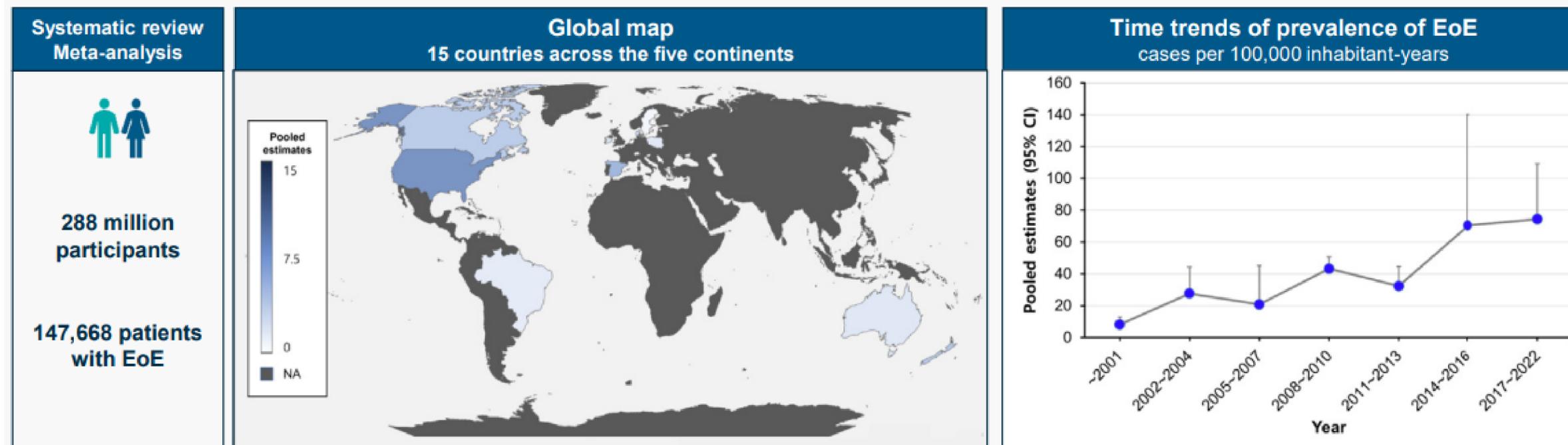
Rechazar  
pastillas (**T**urn  
away pills)



Created with BioRender.com

# Epidemiología

## Global incidence and prevalence of eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE), 1976-2022

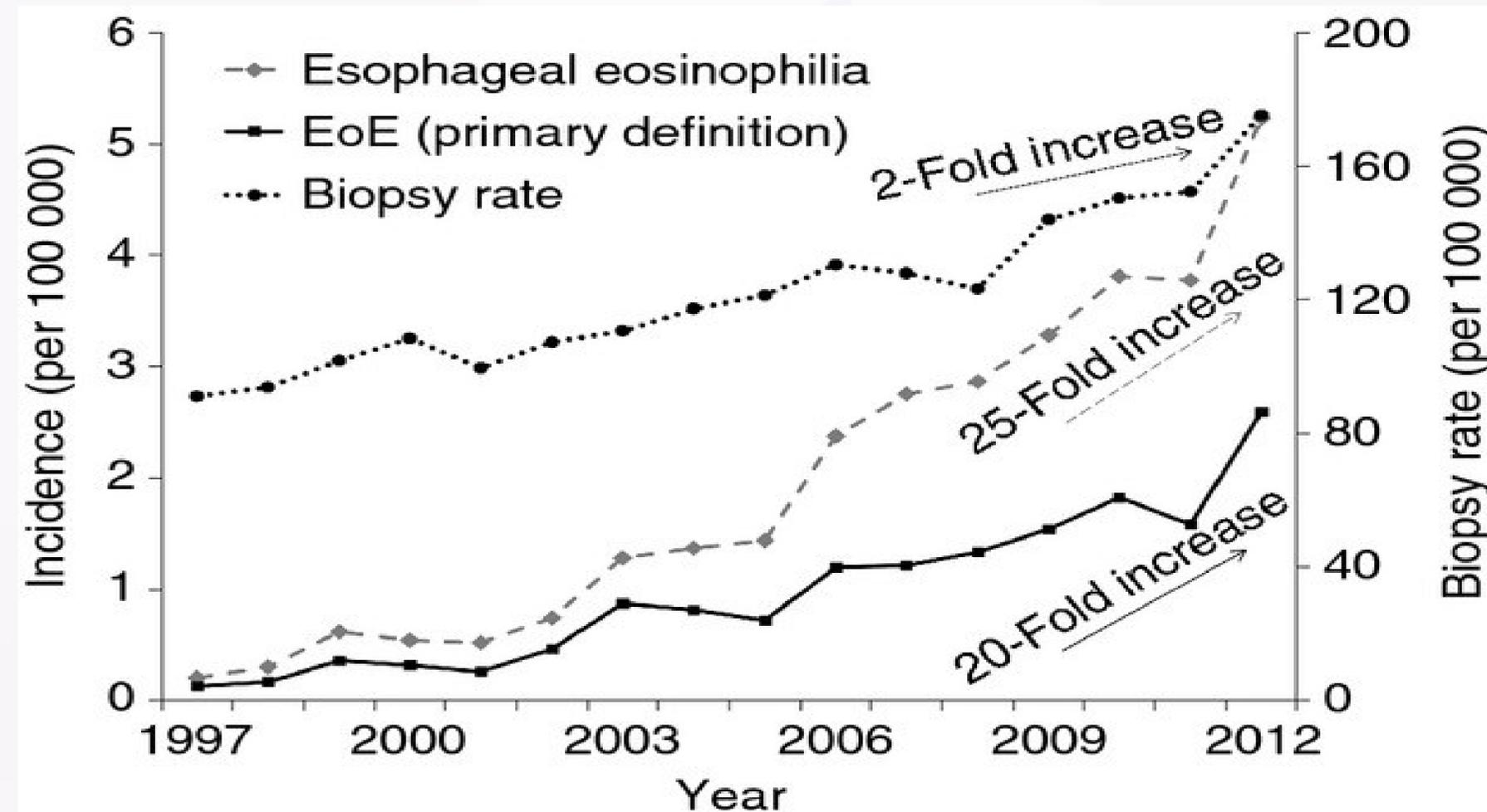


- **Global incidence of EoE: 5.31 (95% CI, 3.98–6.63)** cases per 100,000 inhabitant-years

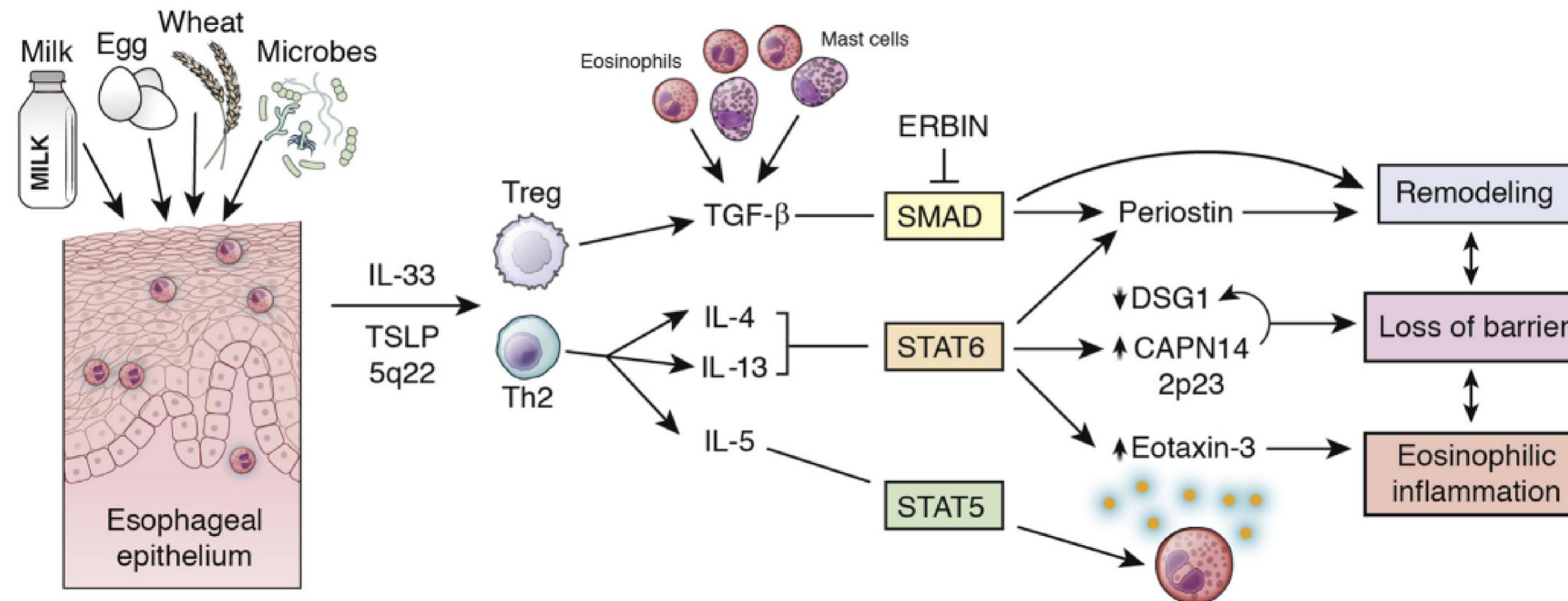
- **Global prevalence of EoE: 40.04 (95% CI, 31.10–48.98)** cases per 100,000 inhabitant-years

Clinical Gastroenterology  
and Hepatology

# Epidemiología

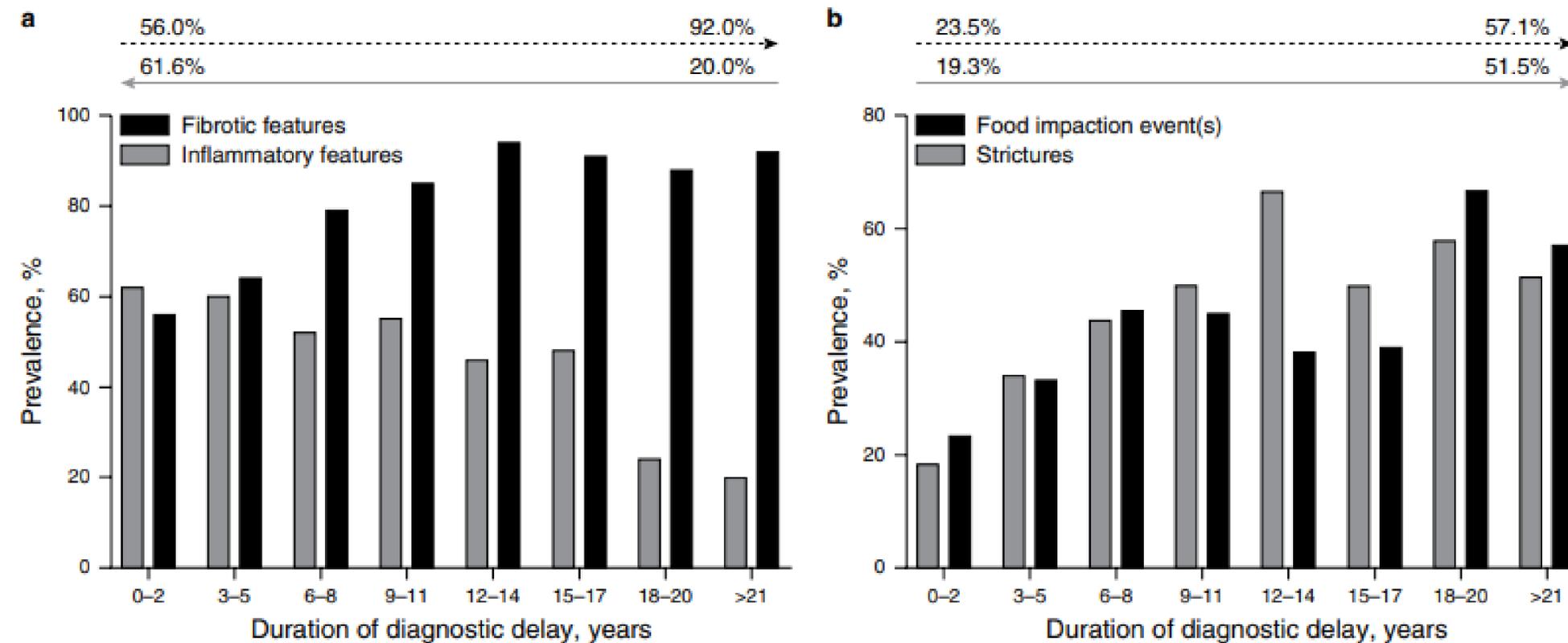


# Fisiopatología



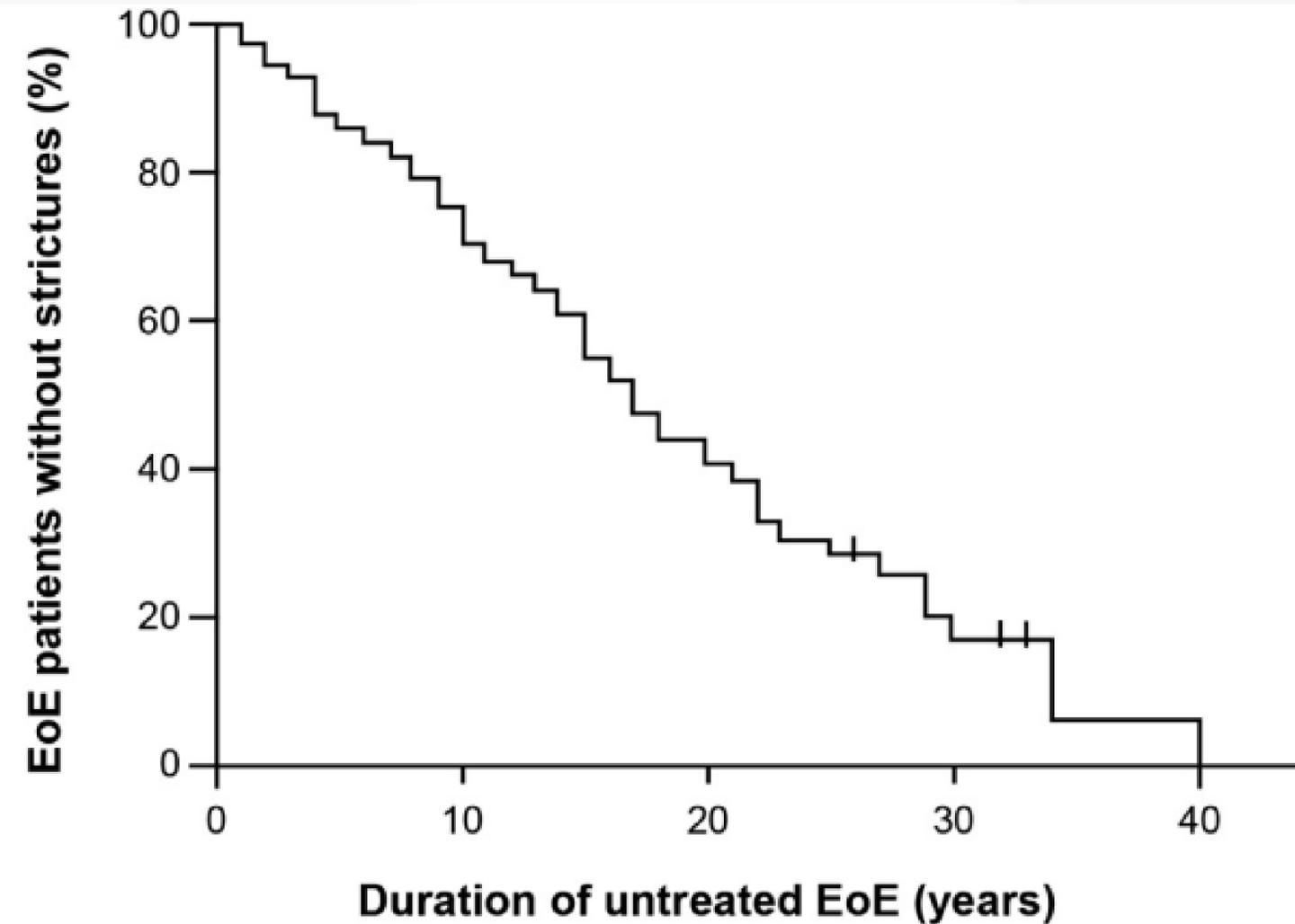
**Figure 1.** Pathophysiologic overview of EoE. Environmental factors, including foods and the microbiome, interact with the esophageal epithelium to elicit production of the proatopy cytokines IL-33 and TSLP. Activated T regulatory and T helper type 2 cells secrete bioactive cytokines including TGF- $\beta$ , IL-4, IL-13, and IL-5, which elicit barrier disruption, tissue remodeling, and eosinophilic inflammation.

# Retraso diagnóstico y complicaciones



**Fig. 3 a** Types of endoscopic features present at the time of EoE diagnosis stratified according to the diagnostic delay in years. The frequency of patients exhibiting inflammatory endoscopic features decreased with an increased length of diagnostic delay. Conversely, the frequency of patients presented with fibrotic features increased with increasing duration of diagnostic delay. **b** Frequency of patients with strictures and history of food impaction events that required endoscopic bolus dislodgement stratified according to the length of diagnostic delay. The prevalence of strictures and food impaction events increased with an increasing length of diagnostic delay

# EEO y estenosis sin tratamiento

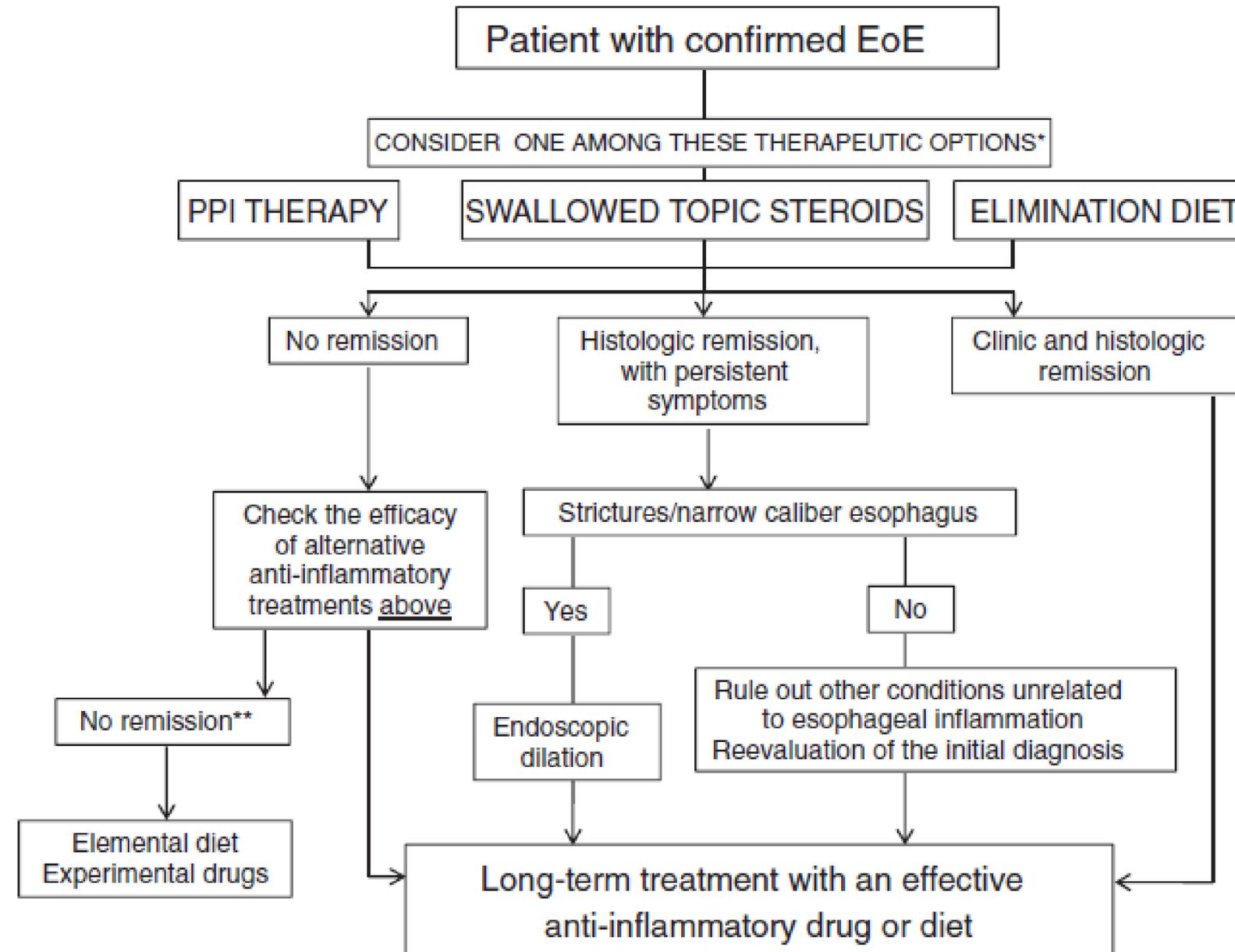


**Figure 3.** Percentage of patients without strictures during the diagnostic delay period encompassing >20 years.

# Tratamiento EEO

Buscar remisión  
histológica

<15 eos/campo  
aumento mayor



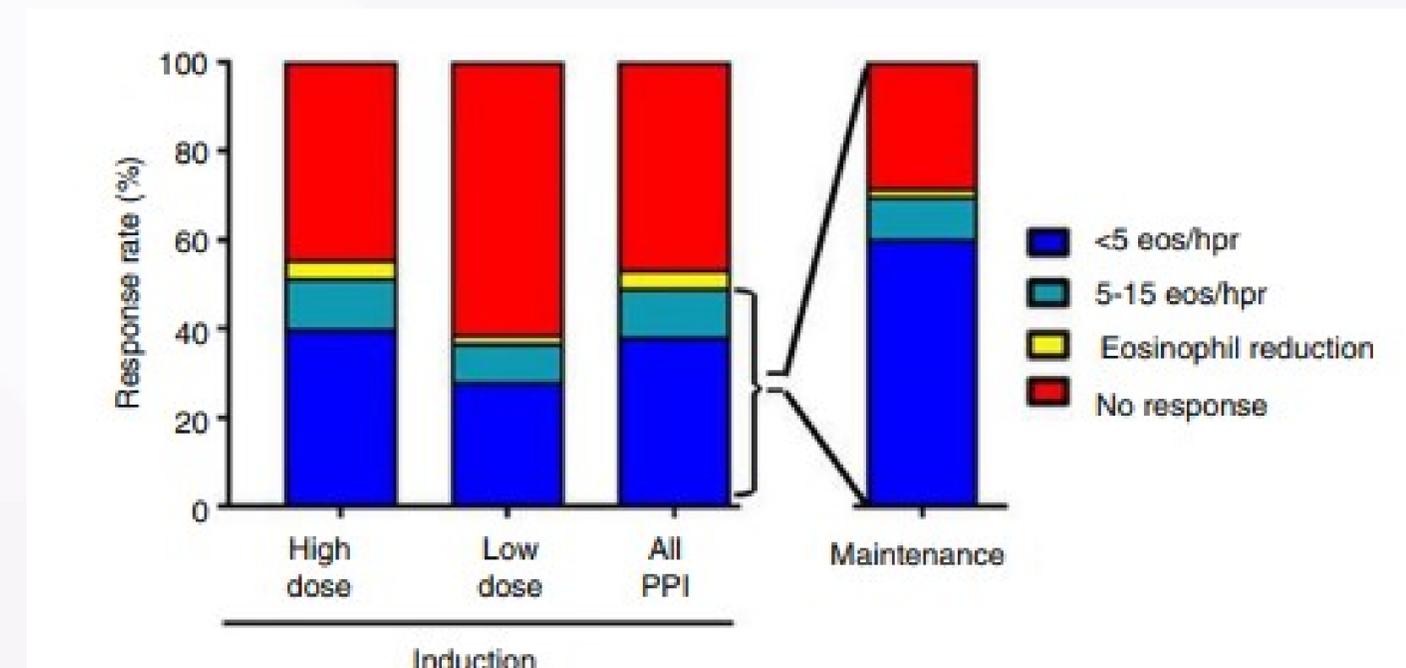
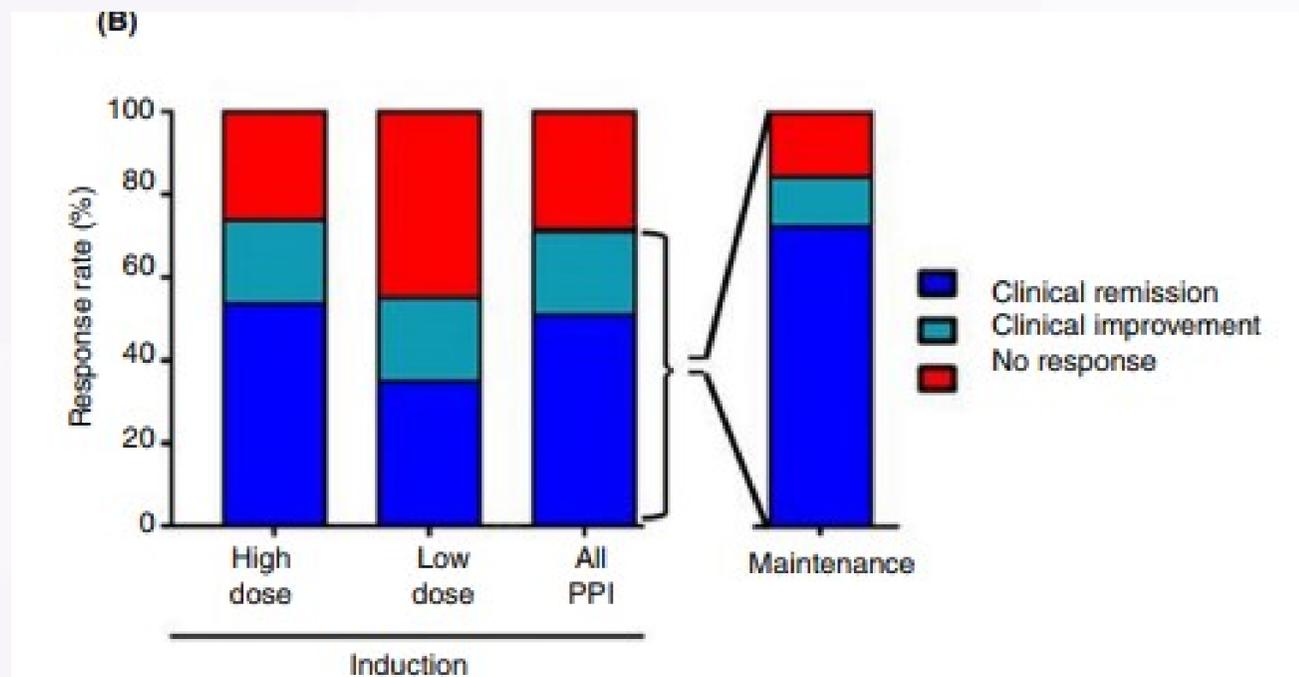
\*In patients with persistent symptoms under anti-inflammatory therapy, endoscopic dilation should be considered

\*\* Refer the patient to an EoE center

# Respuesta de IBPs en EEO

**Mejoría sintomática: 71%**

**Remisión histológica: 48.8%**



Mayor respuesta clínico-histológica en fenotipo inflamatorio  
Inducción por 12 semanas más respuesta que 8 semanas  
Mantención → reducción de dosis mantiene remisión  
alrededor de 70%

# Corticoides tópicos deglutidos

Más usados fluticasona propionato y budesonida  
Múltiples presentaciones disponibles (variable según país)

Algunos ejemplos:



## Fluticasona

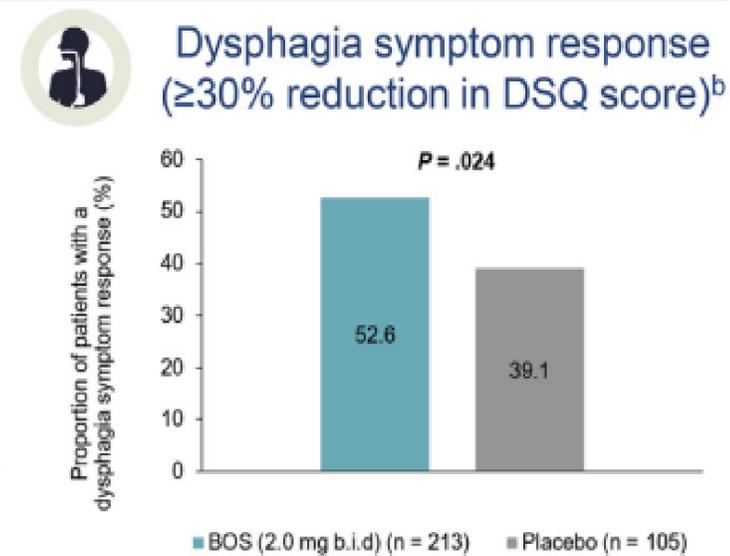
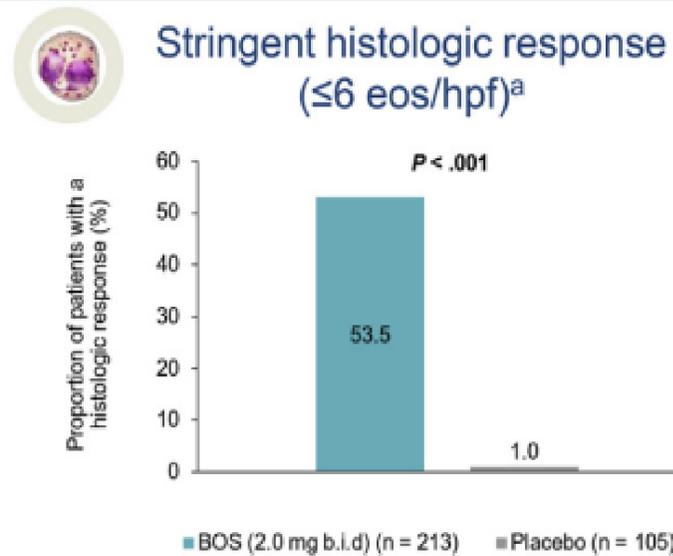
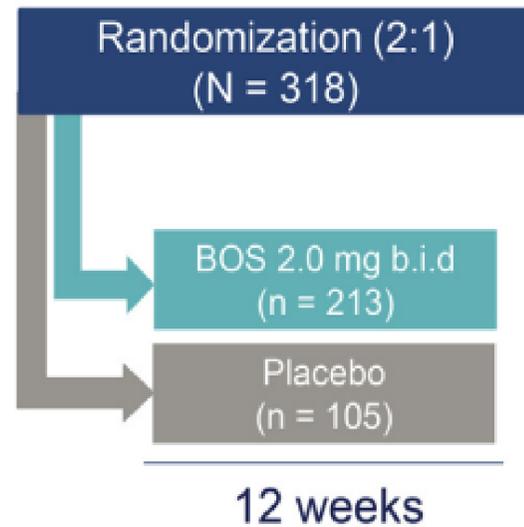
- Gotas nasales tragadas
- Inhalador con dosis medida

## Budesonida

- Soluciones viscosas
- Tableta orodispersable

# Corticoides tópicos deglutidos → suspensión

Patients with eosinophilic esophagitis and dysphagia (11–55 years old) were randomized 2:1 to receive either **budesonide oral suspension (BOS)** or placebo



Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology

b.i.d, twice daily; DSQ, Dysphagia Symptom Questionnaire; eos/hpf, eosinophils/high-power field  
<sup>a</sup>Stringent histologic response defined as  $\leq 6$  eos/hpf at week 12 of therapy; <sup>b</sup>Dysphagia symptom response defined as  $\geq 30\%$  reduction in DSQ score at week 12 of therapy

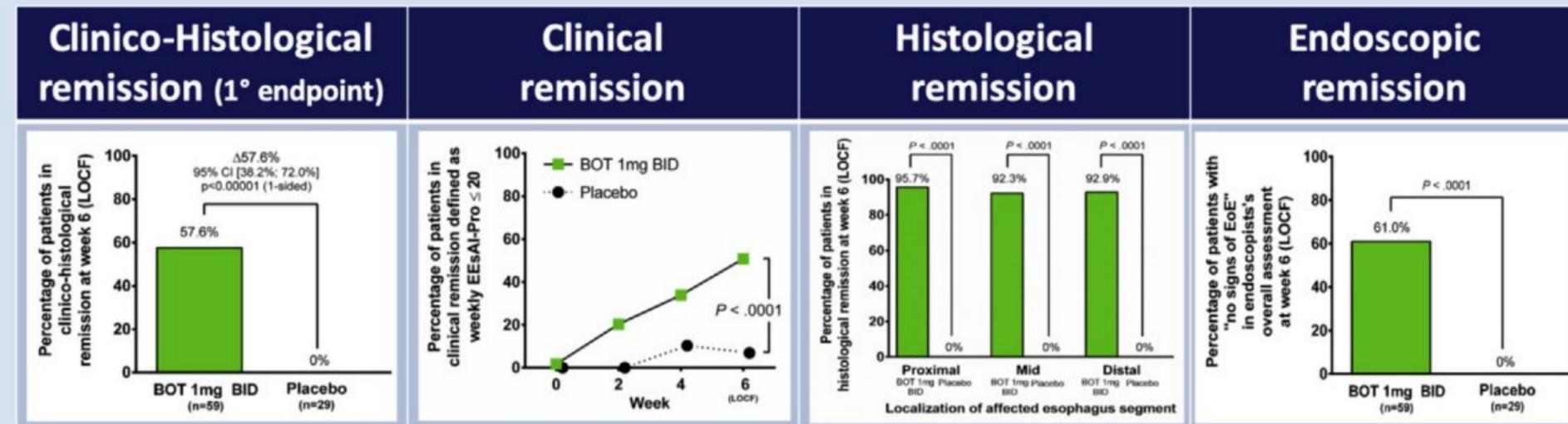
Category	BOS 2.0 mg Twice Daily (n = 213)	Placebo (n = 105)	Total (N = 318)
<b>Infections and infestations</b>			
Nasopharyngitis	11 (5.2)	4 (3.8)	15 (4.7)
Sinusitis	9 (4.2)	3 (2.9)	12 (3.8)
Esophageal candidiasis	8 (3.8)	2 (1.9)	10 (3.1)
Oral candidiasis	8 (3.8)	0 (0.0)	8 (2.5)
<b>Gastrointestinal disorders</b>			
Nausea	6 (2.8)	3 (2.9)	9 (2.8)
Vomiting	4 (1.9)	4 (3.8)	8 (2.5)
<b>Investigations</b>			
ACTH stimulation test abnormal	6 (2.8)	3 (2.9)	9 (2.8)
<b>Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders</b>			
Cough	6 (2.8)	3 (2.9)	9 (2.8)
<b>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</b>			
Acne	5 (2.3)	3 (2.9)	8 (2.5)
<b>Nervous system disorders</b>			
Headache	7 (3.3)	1 (1.0)	8 (2.5)

**62.4% logran <15 eos/hpf**

# Corticoides tópicos tragados → orodispersable

## Active eosinophilic esophagitis

A 6-weeks twice daily treatment with Budesonide 1mg orodispersible tablets (BOT) was safe and highly effective for achieving:



Gastroenterology

En 12 semanas → 84.7% remisión clínico-histológica

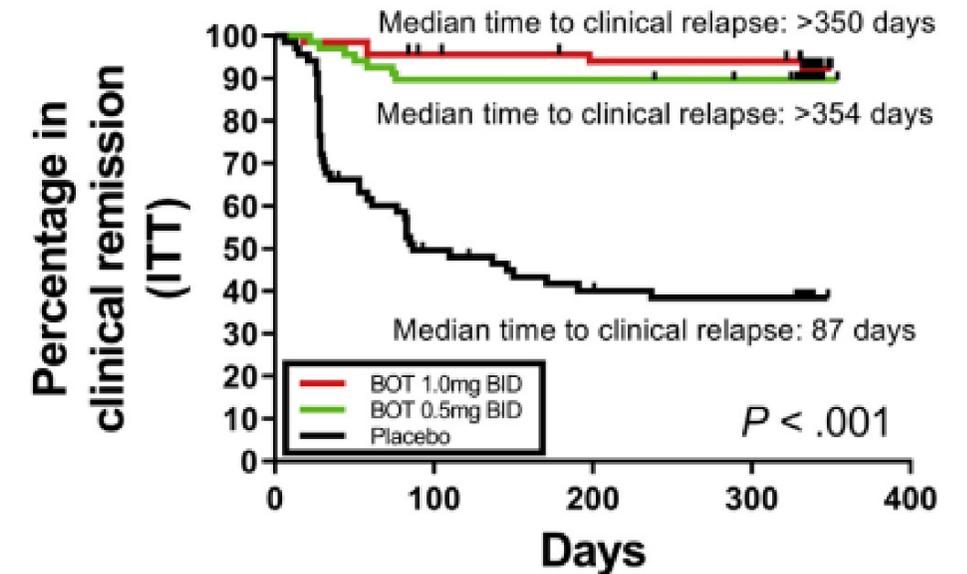
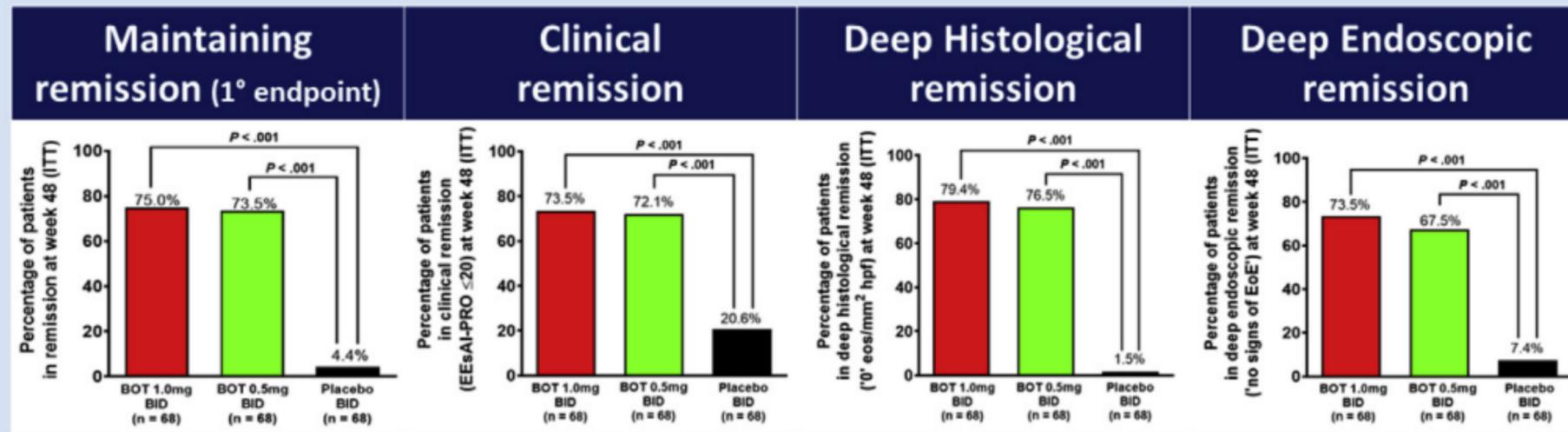
EA: 5% candidiasis sintomática + histología  
5% cortisol bajo límite normal que recupera

- ✓ Doble ciego. 88 adultos. Tratados por 6 semanas.
- ✓ Outcome: <5 eos/hpf + disfagia y odinofagia ≤ 2 en una Escala de 0–10 (por 7 días)

# Corticoides tópicos → orodispersable

## Quiescent eosinophilic esophagitis

A 48-weeks twice daily treatment with Budesonide 0.5mg or 1mg orodispersible tablets (BOT) was safe and highly effective for achieving:



Gastroenterology

**Candidiasis sintomática 16.2% en grupo de 0.5 mg y en 11.8% en 1 mg**  
**2.9% cortisol plasmático bajo (sin síntomas)**

**Alrededor de 3 meses para recaída clínica**

# Manejo dietético

## Dieta elemental

- ✓ Tasas de remisión elevadas
- ✗ Poco práctica, mala palatabilidad, necesidad de SNG, costo

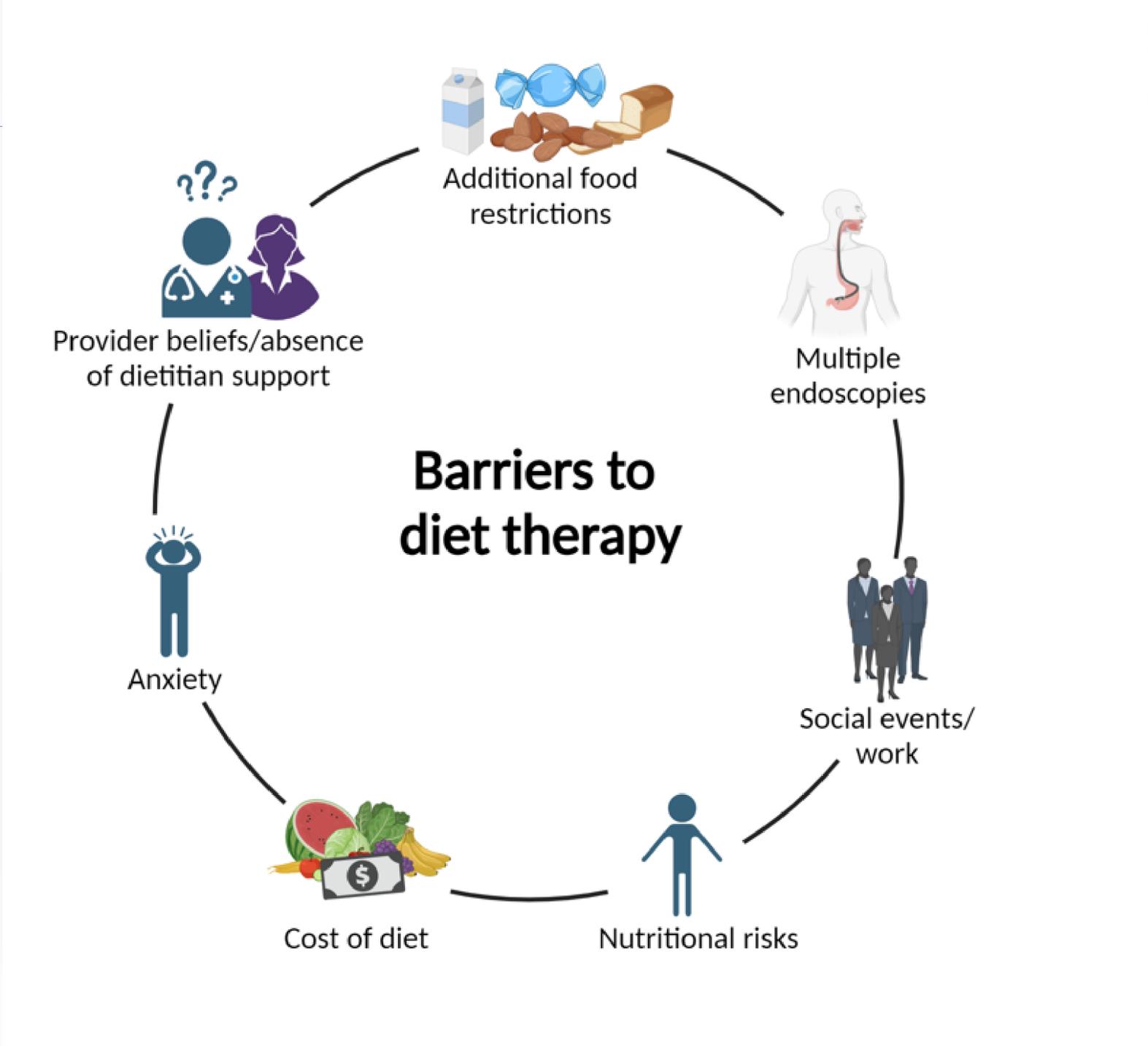
## Dieta guiada por pruebas de alergia

- Bajo rendimiento, no recomendada actualmente

## Dieta eliminación empírica

- Múltiples esquemas:
  - 6-FED
  - 4-FED
  - 2-FED
  - 1-FED

# Barreras al manejo dietético



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# Nuevas terapias para manejo de esofagitis eosinofílica

# Aparición de nuevas moléculas para EEO → ¿cuándo considerar su uso?

Comorbilidad  
atópica

No respondedores  
a primera línea

Mala adherencia a  
terapias

Efectos adversos  
con terapias de  
primera línea

# Mepolizumab y Reslizumab

Bloquean la acción de **IL-5**

**Mepolizumab** → asma eosinofílica, granulomatosis eosinofílica con poliangeítis, rinosinusitis cr. con poliposis nasal y sd. Hipereos.

**Reslizumab** → asma eosinofílica

2010 **Mepolizumab** vs placebo en EEo → reducción de eosinofilia esofágica, pero **ningún paciente <15 eosinófilos/hpf**

2023 **Mepolizumab 300 mg sc/mes** vs placebo EEo → **sin cambios respecto a placebo** en mejoría de disfagia al mes 3 (EEsAI)  
(outcome primario)

2012 Reslizumab (en pctes 5-18 años) → sin diferencias respecto a placebo en evaluación global del médico a la semana 15

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Eosinophil Depletion with Benralizumab for Eosinophilic Esophagitis

Marc E. Rothenberg, M.D., Ph.D., Evan S. Dellon, M.D., M.P.H., Margaret H. Collins, M.D., Albert J. Bredenoord, M.D., Ph.D., Ikuo Hirano, M.D., Kathryn A. Peterson, M.D., Laura Brooks, M.Sc., Julie M. Caldwell, Ph.D., Harald Fjällbrant, M.D., Ph.D., Hanna Grindebacke, Ph.D., Calvin N. Ho, Ph.D., Matthew Keith, M.S., Christopher McCrae, Ph.D., Dominic Sinibaldi, Ph.D., Wendy I. White, Ph.D., and Catherine J. Datto, M.D., for the MESSINA Trial Investigators\*

# Benralizumab en EEO

**Anticuerpo contra subunidad alfa del receptor de IL-5.**

Genera depleción de eosinófilos

Aprobado para asma severa

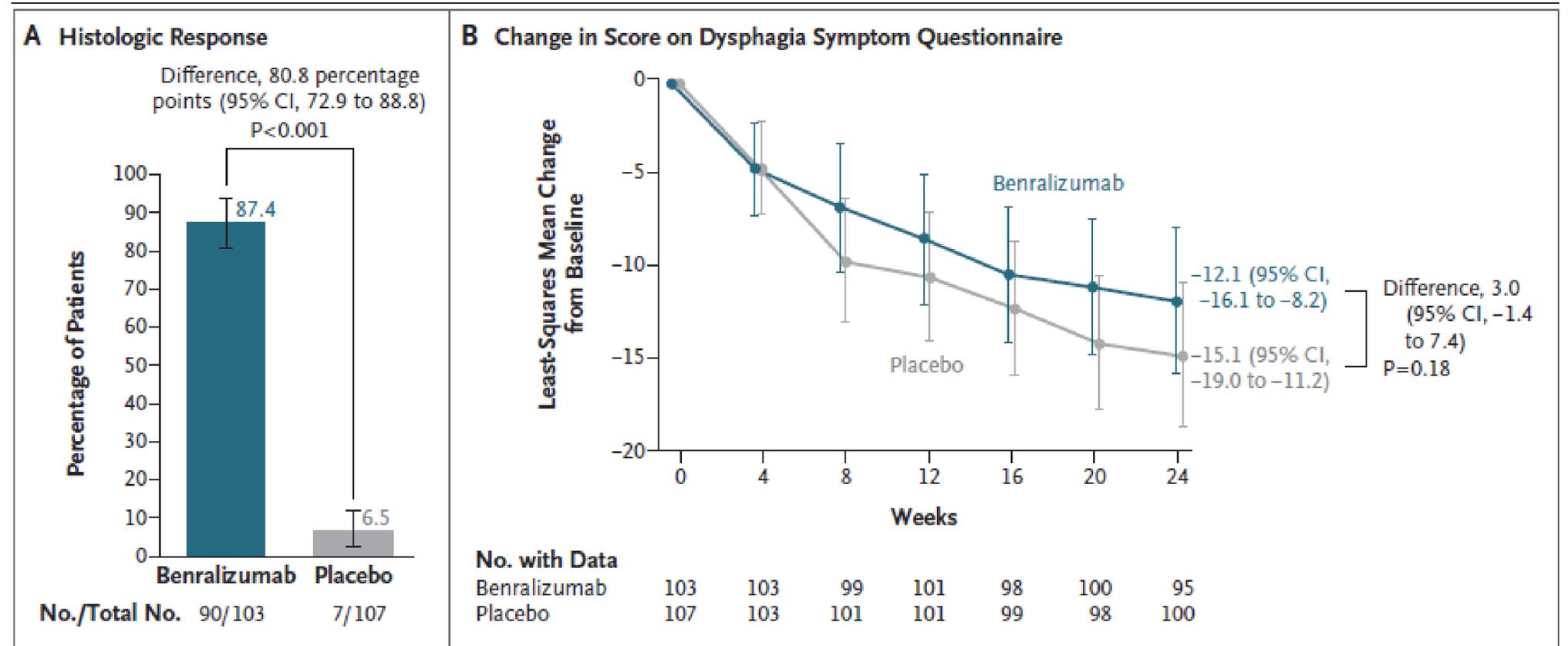
Pacientes de 12 a 65 años

**Benralizumab 30 mg SC cada 4 semanas versus placebo**

**Endpoint a las 24 semanas**  
**Remisión histológica con 6 o menos eos/hpf**

**Cambio del DSQ desde basal**

**EA similares: COVID19, cefalea, nasofaringitis**



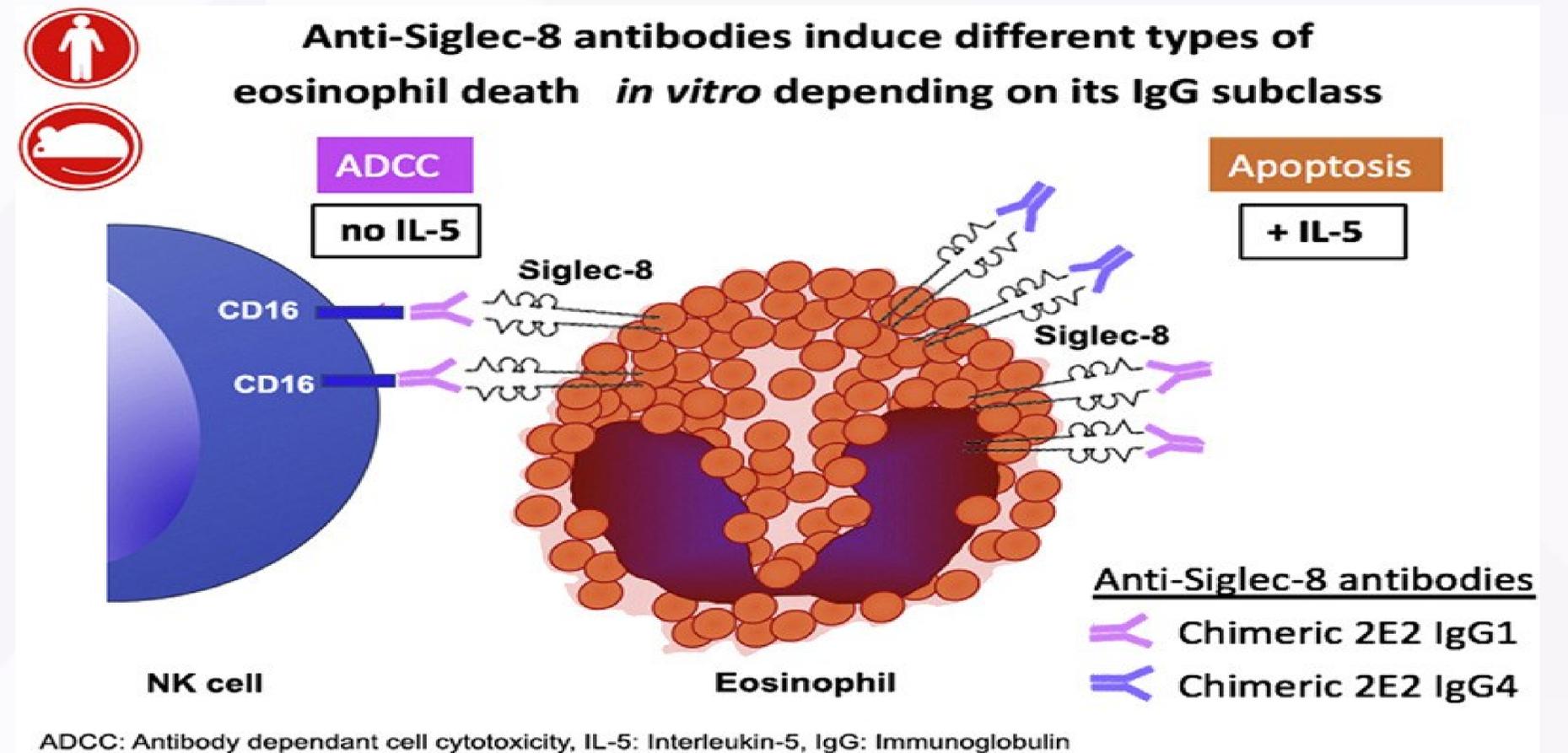
**Figure 2. Primary End Points — Histologic Response and Change from Baseline in DSQ Score at Week 24.**

A histologic response was defined as a peak esophageal intraepithelial eosinophil count of no more than six eosinophils per high-power field. Scores on the Dysphagia Symptom Questionnaire (DSQ) range from 0 to 84, with higher scores indicating more frequent or severe dysphagia. I bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

# Lirentelimab

La lectina similar a inmunoglobulina de unión al ácido siálico (Siglec) 8.  
Se expresa en eosinófilos

→ Favorece muerte de eosinófilos con anticuerpos anti siglec-8



# Lirentelimab

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Anti–Siglec-8 Antibody for Eosinophilic Gastritis and Duodenitis

Evan S. Dellon, M.D., M.P.H., Kathryn A. Peterson, M.D., Joseph A. Murray, M.D., Gary W. Falk, M.D., Nirmala Gonsalves, M.D., Mirna Chehade, M.D., M.P.H., Robert M. Genta, M.D., John Leung, M.D., Paneez Khoury, M.D., Amy D. Klion, M.D., Sabine Hazan, M.D., Michael Vaezi, M.D., Adam C. Bledsoe, M.D., Sandy R. Durrani, M.D., Chao Wang, Ph.D., Camilla Shaw, B.S.N., R.N., Alan T. Chang, B.S., Bhupinder Singh, M.D., Amol P. Kamboj, M.D., Henrik S. Rasmussen, M.D., Ph.D., Marc E. Rothenberg, M.D., Ph.D., and Ikuo Hirano, M.D.

Infusión ev mensual de dosis baja o alta versus placebo

Disminución significativa de eosinófilos gastrointestinales -86% versus -9% versus placebo

Reacciones infusionales más comunes en lirentelimab

# Lirentelimab en EEO

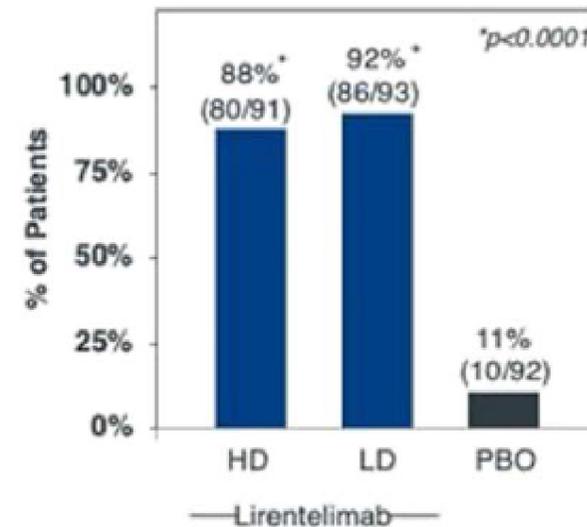
Estudio KRYPTOS

LIR mensual dosis baja o alta por 6 meses  
Adultos y adolescentes (276 total, 51  
adolescentes).

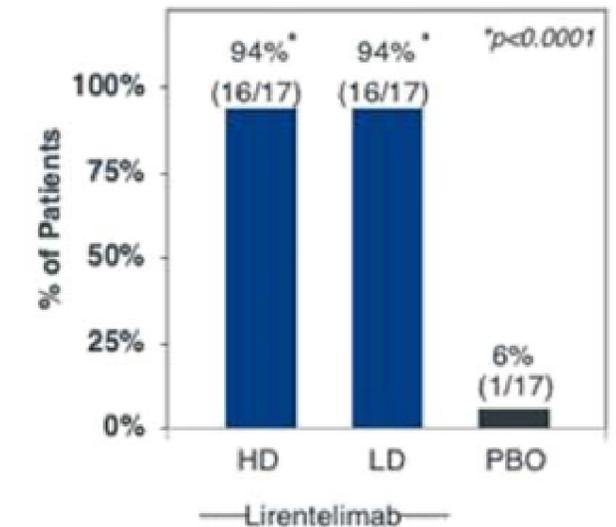
**Se logra el outcome histológico 6  
eosinófilos o menos/hpf**

**Sin cambio respecto a placebo en DSQ  
(síntomas)**

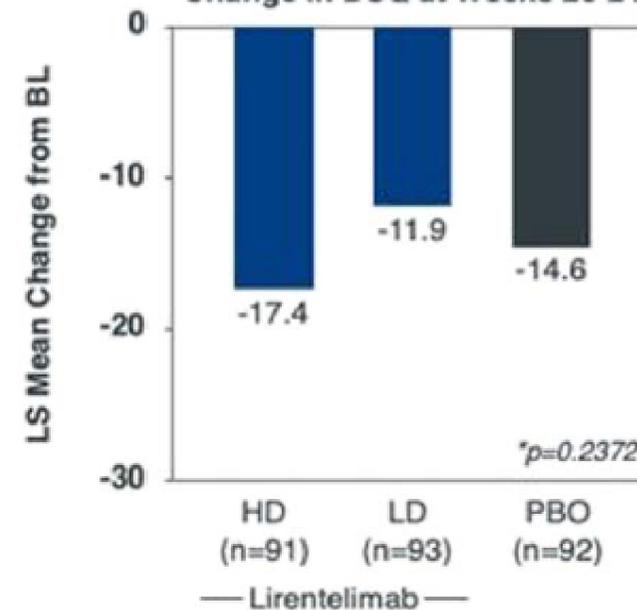
A1. Histology Co-primary Endpoint:  
Proportion of Eosinophil Responders<sup>1</sup>



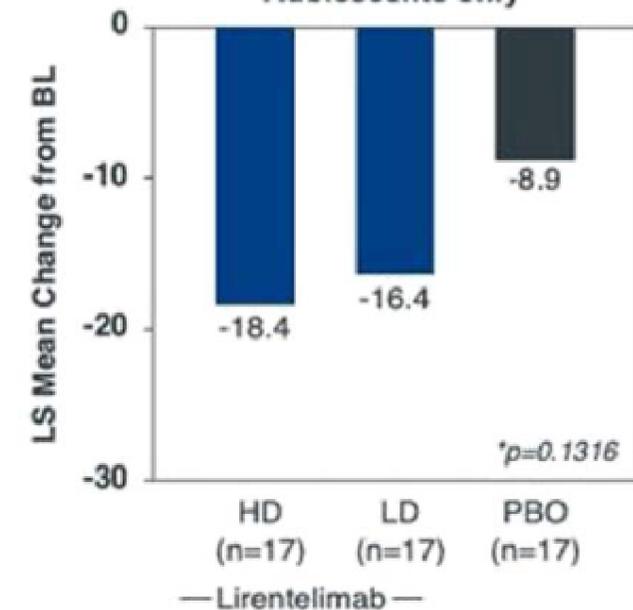
A2. Proportion of Eosinophil Responders:  
Adolescents only<sup>1</sup>



B1. Symptom Co-primary Endpoint:  
Change in DSQ at Weeks 23-24



B2. Change in DSQ at Weeks 23-24:  
Adolescents only



# Cendakimab

## Anticuerpo contra la IL-13

**Clinical Efficacy**

Primary Outcome  
Esophageal eosinophil count:  $P < .0001$  for both dose groups

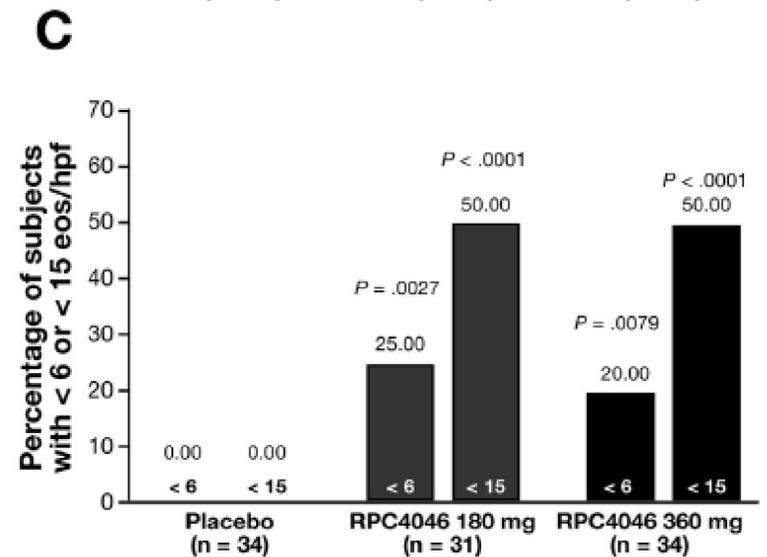
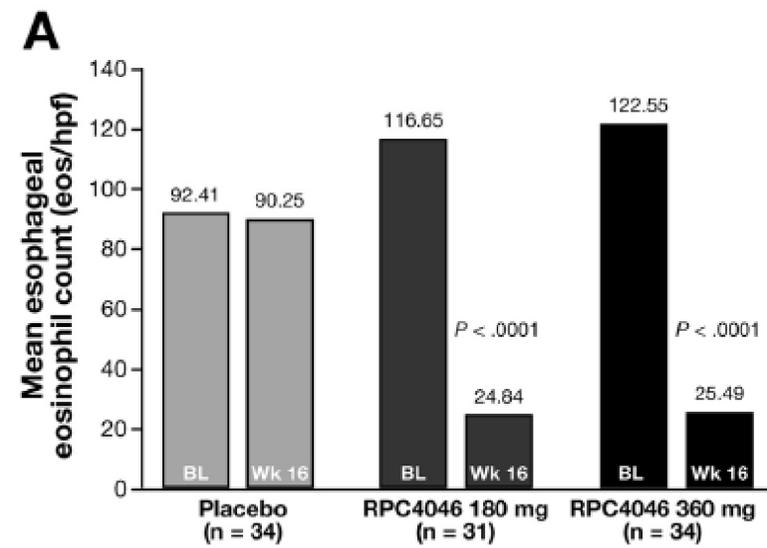
Key Secondary Outcome  
Dysphagia clinical symptom frequency and severity (DSD): Not statistically significant for both dose groups

**Safety Assessment**

AEs  
All low frequency  
Headache  
Upper respiratory tract infection  
Arthralgia  
Nasopharyngitis  
Diarrhea  
Nausea

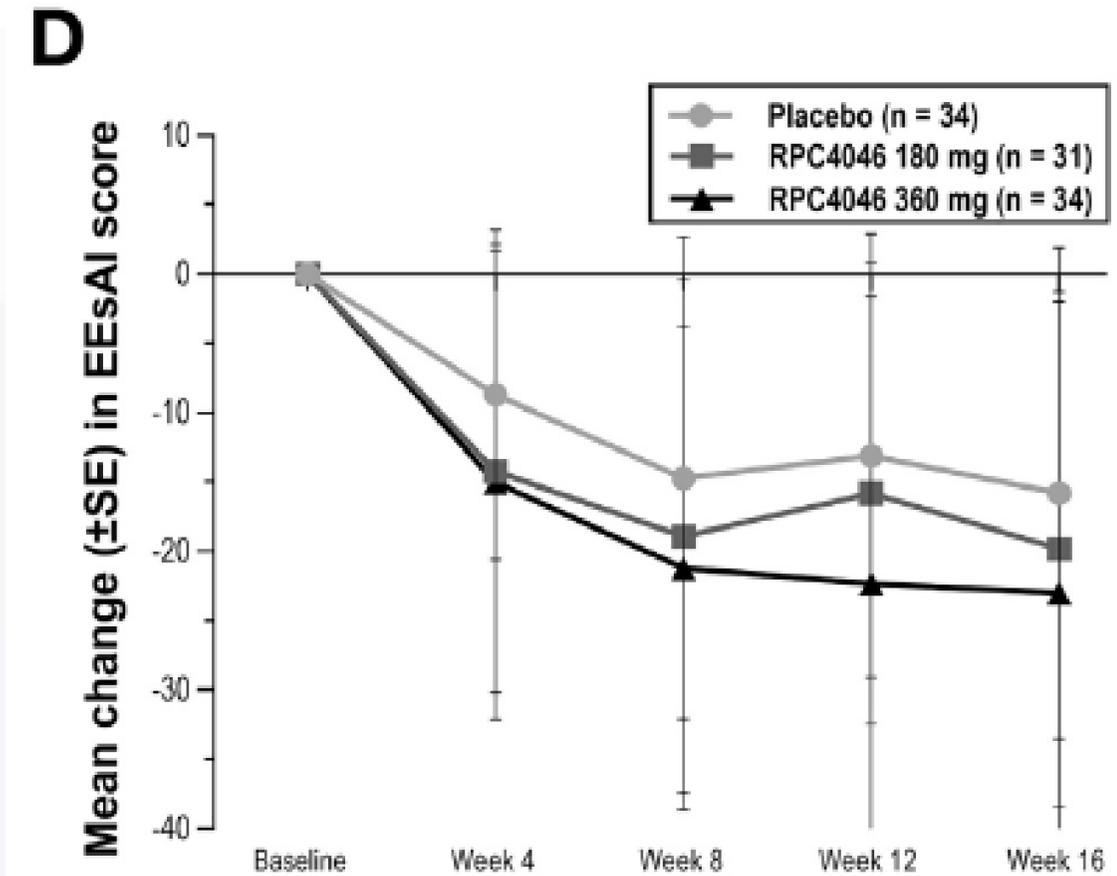
SAEs  
All unrelated to treatment

Gastroenterology



50% <15 eos/hpf

No logró demostrar mejoría en disfagia



# Omalizumab en EEO

Anticuerpo anti IgE

Omalizumab cada 2-4 semanas por 16 semanas  
versus placebo

30 pacientes en total

Respuesta a las 16 semanas en pacientes con  
EEO no respondedores a IBPs

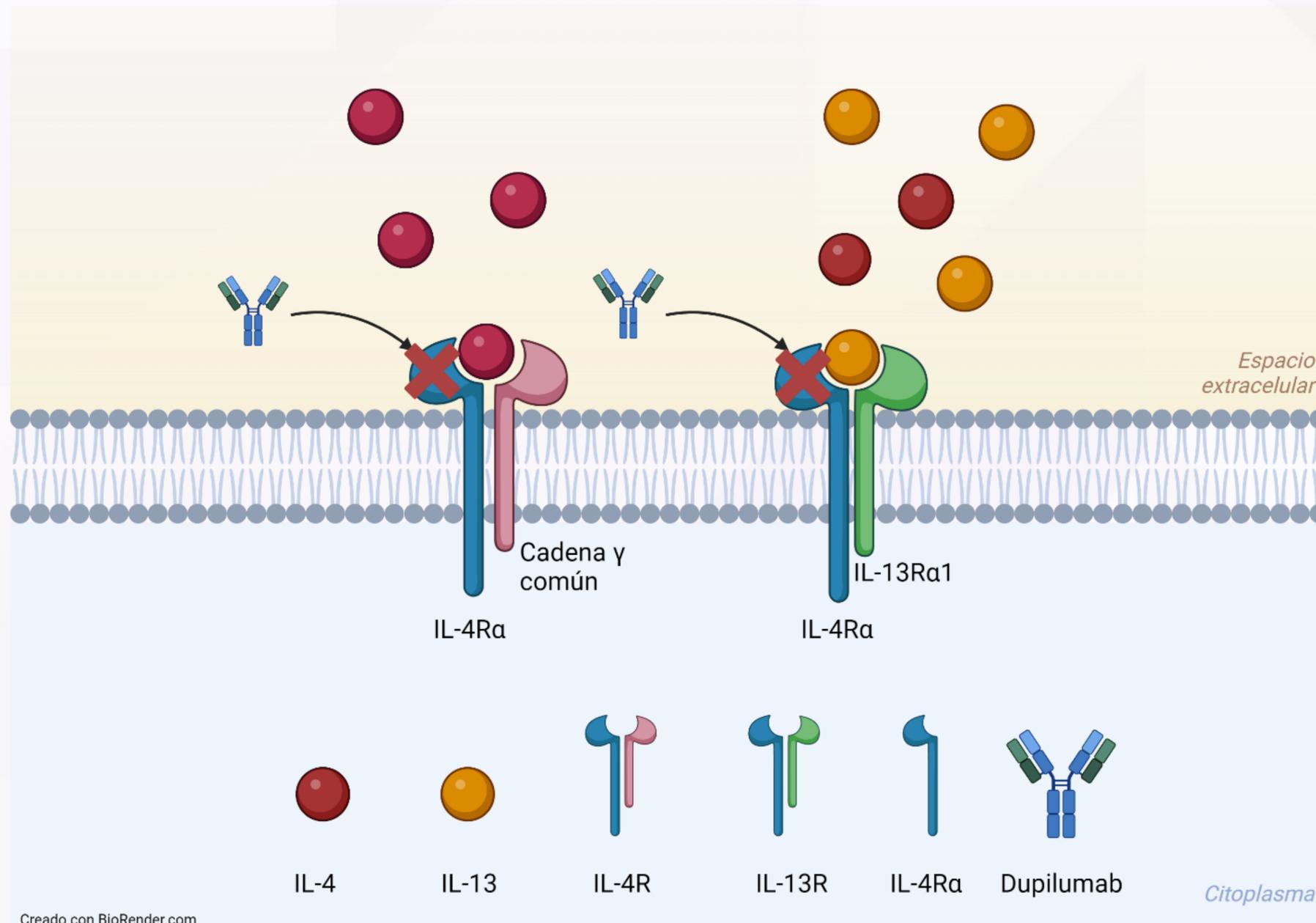
**Sin mejoría histológica ni sintomática**

**Table 1.** Omalizumab Has No Effect on Eosinophil Content or, Relative to Placebo Controls, Symptoms

	Omalizumab	Placebo
Number of subjects	16	14
Eosinophils/high-power field, before treatment	41 ± 17	37 ± 9
Eosinophils/high-power field, after treatment	39 ± 15	33 ± 12
Change in mean eosinophil content	-1.3	-4.2
Dysphagia score before treatment	4.0 ± 0.7	5.5 ± 0.5
Dysphagia score after treatment	2.8 ± 1.0	3.8 ± 0.6
Change in dysphagia score after treatment	-1.2 <sup>a</sup>	-1.7 <sup>a</sup>

→ No es una alergia mediada por IgE

# Dupilumab



**Aprobado para uso de:**  
Dermatitis atópica  
Asma moderada-severa  
Rinosinusitis crónica con poliposis nasal  
Esofagitis eosinofílica  
Prurigo nodularis

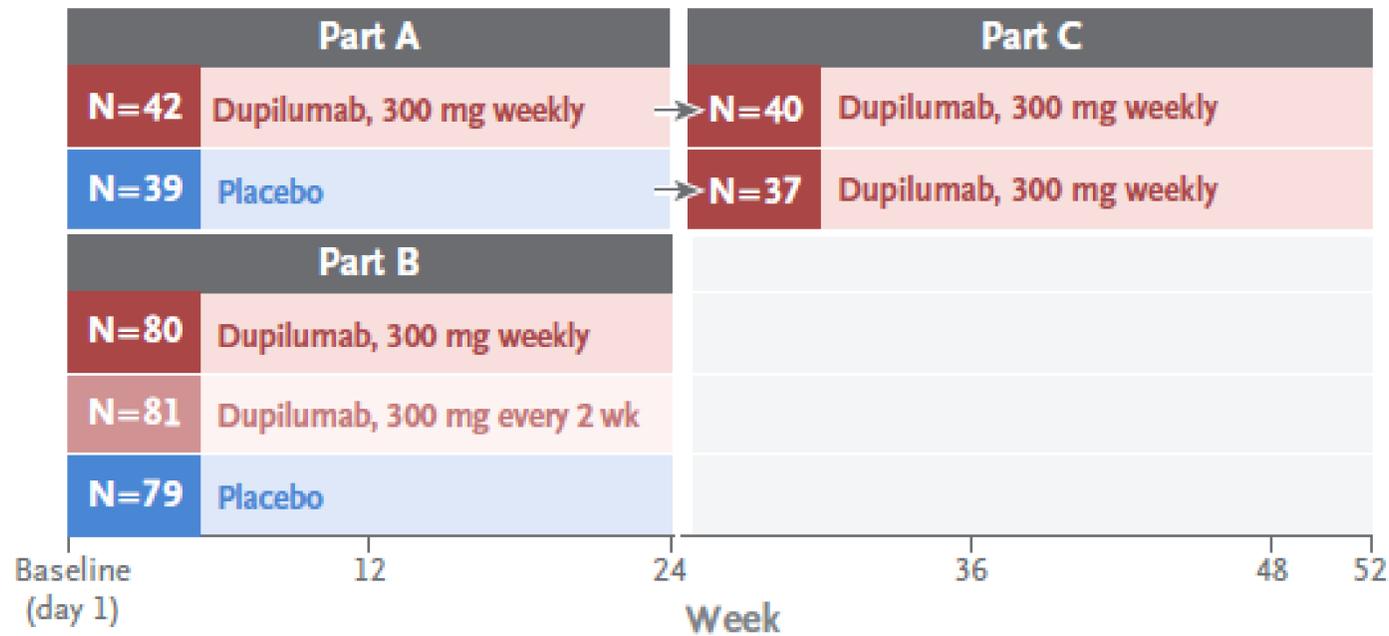
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Dupilumab in Adults and Adolescents with Eosinophilic Esophagitis

E.S. Dellon, M.E. Rothenberg, M.H. Collins, I. Hirano, M. Chehade, A.J. Bredenoord, A.J. Lucendo, J.M. Spergel, S. Aceves, X. Sun, M.P. Kosloski, M.A. Kamal, J.D. Hamilton, B. Beazley, E. McCann, K. Patel, L.P. Mannent, E. Laws, B. Akinlade, N. Amin, W.K. Lim, M.F. Wipperman, M. Ruddy, N. Patel, D.R. Weinreich, G.D. Yancopoulos, B. Shumel, J. Maloney, A. Giannelou, and A. Shabbir

Pacientes de 12 años o más  
No respondedores a IBP

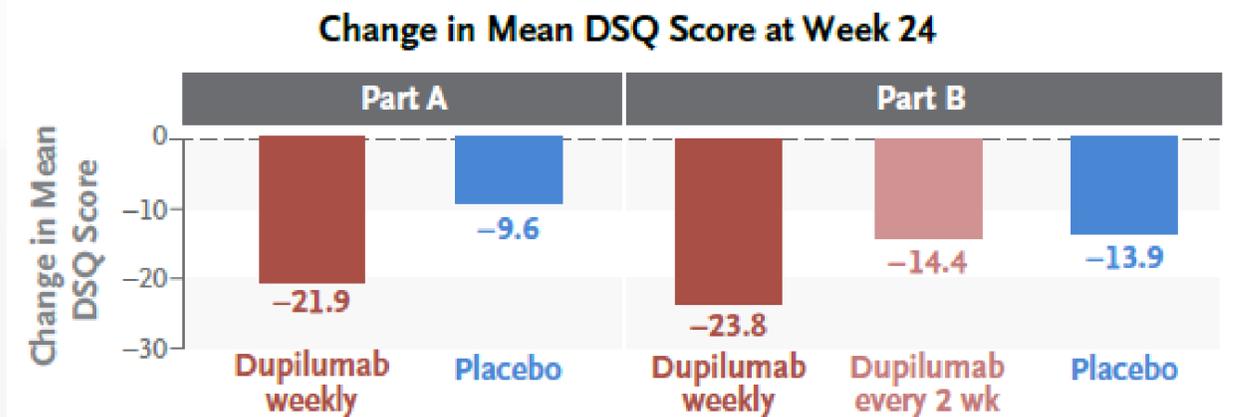
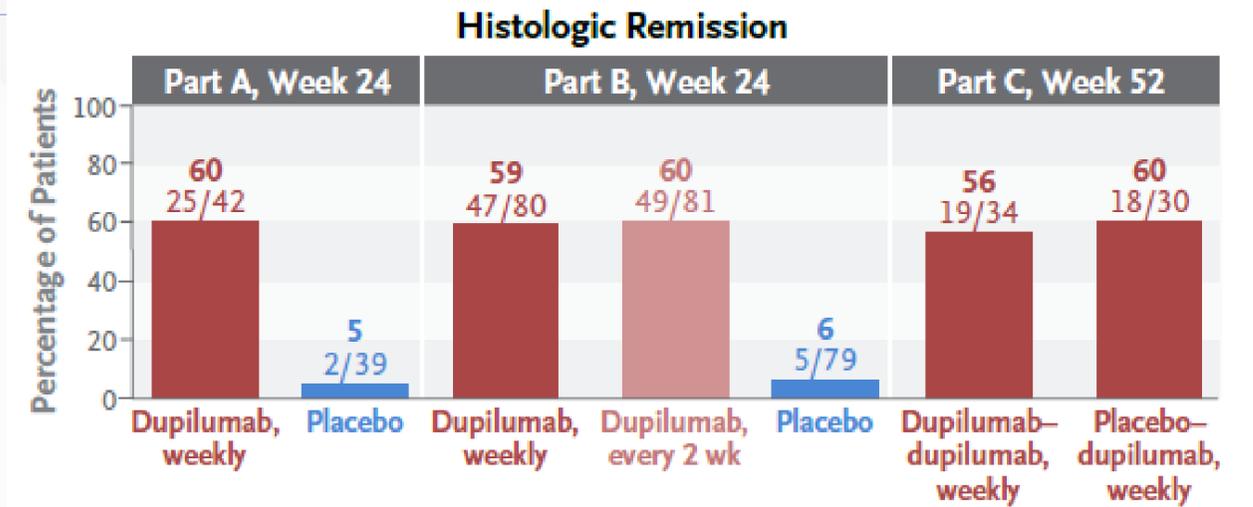
### Phase 3 Trial Design (all doses delivered subcutaneously)



### Incidence of Adverse Events at Week 24

Adverse Event	Part A		Part B		
	Dupilumab, weekly (N=42)	Placebo (N=39)	Dupilumab, weekly (N=80)	Dupilumab, every 2 wk (N=81)	Placebo (N=78)
	<i>no. of patients (%)</i>				
Death	0	0	0	0	0
Any adverse event	36 (86)	32 (82)	67 (84)	63 (78)	55 (71)
Serious adverse event	2 (5)	0	5 (6)	1 (1)	1 (1)

6 o menos eosinófilos/hpf



# The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

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VOL. 390 NO. 24

## Dupilumab for Eosinophilic Esophagitis in Patients 1 to 11 Years of Age

M. Chehade, E.S. Dellon, J.M. Spergel, M.H. Collins, M.E. Rothenberg, R.D. Pesek, I. Hirano, R. Liu, E. Laws, E. Mortensen, R. Martincova, A. Shabbir, E. McCann, M.A. Kamal, M.P. Kosloski, J.D. Hamilton, C. Samuely, W.K. Lim, M.F. Wiperman, A. Farrell, N. Patel, G.D. Yancopoulos, L. Glotfelty, and J. Maloney

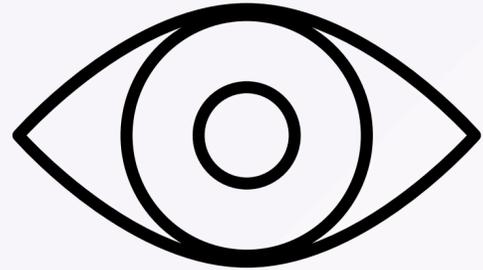
### ABSTRACT

Promedio 7.1 años  
76% hombres  
No respondedores a IBP  
Remisión histológica a semana  
16

**Table 2. Primary and Secondary End Points in Part A of the Trial (Full Analysis Population).**

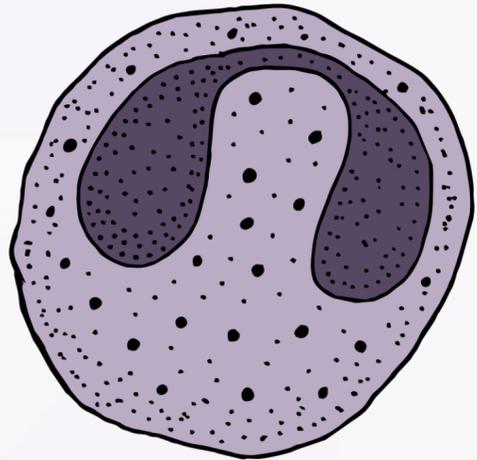
End Point	Placebo (N= 34)	HE Dupilumab (N= 37)	LE Dupilumab* (N= 31)
<b>Primary end point</b>			
Peak esophageal intraepithelial eosinophil count of $\leq 6$ per high-power field — no. (%) <sup>†</sup>	1 (3)	25 (68)	18 (58)
Absolute difference in percentage vs. placebo (95% CI) — percentage points	—	65 (48 to 81)	55 (37 to 73)
P value	—	<0.001	<0.001

# Dupilumab



Dupilumab y conjuntivis

→ Aumento de riesgo en pacientes con **dermatitis atópica** RR 2.43 (95% IC 1.84-3.12)  
Sin riesgo significativo en otras causas



Dupilumab y conteo eosinofílico

→ Incremento transitorio de eosinofilia en sangre en otras causas. Rara vez sintomática.  
Retorna a basal semana 24

**Considerar costo, pocos datos a muy largo plazo en EEO**

# Conclusiones

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Existen buenas terapias de primera línea para el manejo de la esofagitis eosinofílica como los corticoides tópicos deglutidos

El dupilumab es el único biológico aprobado por el tratamiento de esofagitis eosinofílica

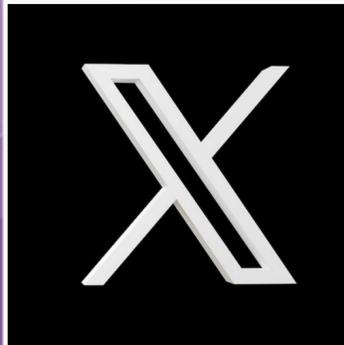
Se debe considerar el uso de nuevas terapias especialmente en pacientes refractarios, con efectos adversos a terapias de primera línea o comorbilidad atópica grave

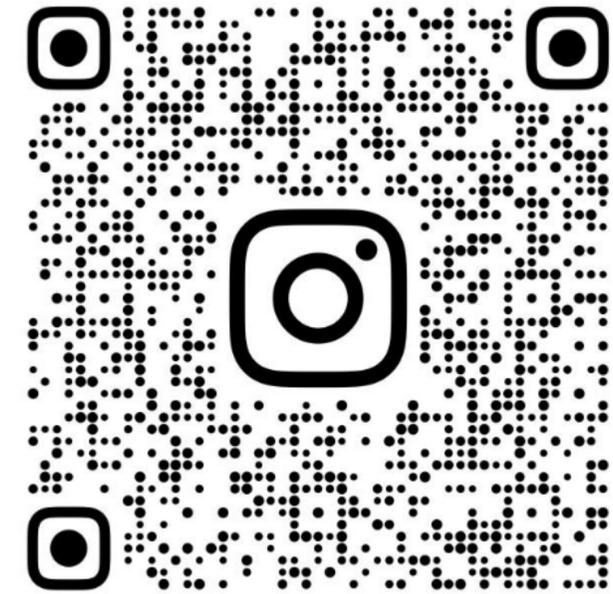
Múltiples medicamentos probados para el tratamiento de esofagitis eosinofílica no logran la respuesta sintomática esperada

Desconocemos la eficacia y seguridad a largo plazo de los nuevos tratamientos

Muchas gracias

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