

The Effectiveness and Safety of Dupilumab Treatment on Adult Eosinophilic Esophagitis Patient: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) is a chronic allergy disorder that specifically targets the esophagus. It is caused by dietary antigens and is characterized by distinct changes in both the microscopic and visual examination of the esophagus. Eosinophilic esophagitis is characterized by a range of symptoms including retrosternal burning, dysphagia, persistent reflux, nausea, and vomiting. This review seeks to assess the current evidence on the efficacy of dupilumab in the treatment of EoE. Common therapies of EoE encompass nutritional therapy, acid suppression, and topical glucocorticoids. The initial treatment options commonly include the use of swallowed topical corticosteroids, proton-pump inhibitors, or dietary modifications. Additionally, for patients experiencing symptoms with strictures, esophageal dilatation is indicated. Dupilumab is a monoclonal antibody that specifically targets the α subunit of the interleukin-4 receptor. It has been extensively researched for its potential in treating moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis in adults, asthma, nasal polyposis, and EoE. The drug has demonstrated promising effectiveness and safety in these conditions. It has demonstrated efficacy in treating Atopic dermatitis, severe asthma, as an adjunctive therapy to intranasal corticosteroids for adult patients with Chronic Rhinosinusitis with Nasal Polyposis, and for Prurigo Nodularis. Dupilumab can result in both minor and severe adverse effects, including injection site reactions like pain and swelling, upper respiratory infections, joint pain, and an elevated likelihood of experiencing symptoms related to oral herpes or herpes zoster.

Keywords: Dupilumab; Efficacy; Eosinophilic esophagitis; Review; Safety

Bahrain Med Bull 2024; 46 (3): 2344 - 2348

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