

Introduction

- Eosinophilic esophagitis, EoE, is a chronic disease which affects the esophagus in its entirety, and it has had an increase of diagnoses over the years.
- It is still a rare disease and not much is known as of now.
- Research is constantly being conducted in order to determine diagnoses rates, demographics of those affected, factors affecting diagnoses, and outcomes of patients diagnosed with eosinophilic esophagitis.
- New literature and studies have been published since the increase in literature from 2010.

Methods

- A scoping review was conducted from literature published from 2010 to 2025 between November 2025 to January 2026 using MESH terms such as “eosinophilic esophagitis”, “inpatient”, “hospitalized”, “adolescence”, “pediatric”, and “outcomes”.
- From then, articles were included and excluded based on meeting specific criteria.
- Based on the literature reviewed, it was decided to include age in years at admission, race, sex, expected primary payer, median household income for patient’s zip, patient location: NCHS Urban-Rural Code, and primary diagnoses [asthma, dysphagia, Food in esophagus causing other injury, initial encounter (most common for general impaction), and “other specified disorders involving the immune mechanism, not elsewhere classified].
- Exclusion criteria included: any other primary diagnoses excluding those listed above, studies with participants outside of the U.S., and details regarding patient BMI and diagnostic delay.
- PubMed and Google Scholar were used to conduct the review of various literature currently published on eosinophilic esophagitis.

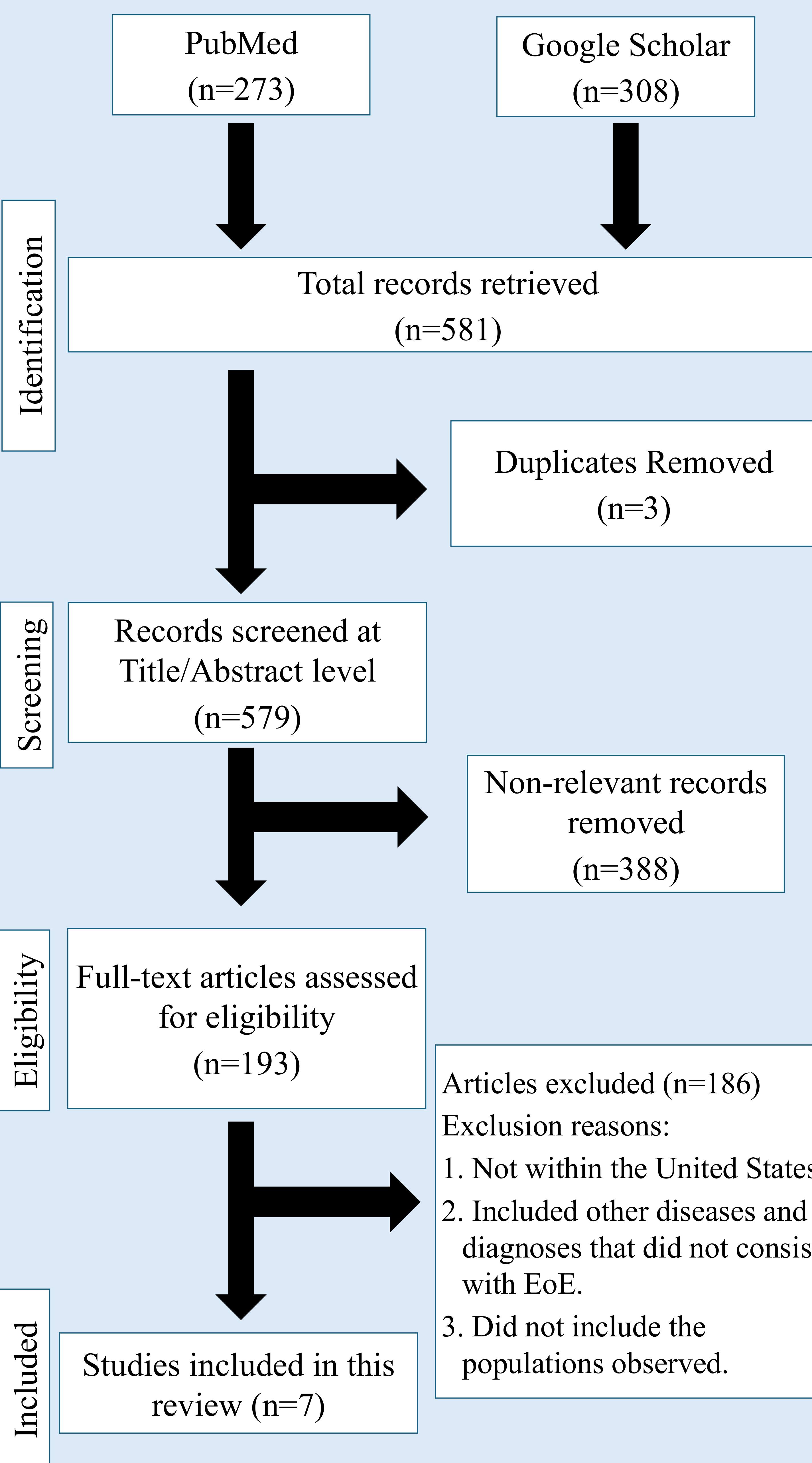


Figure 1: This figure demonstrates the scoping review in its entirety based on differing data bases and how the selected articles were filtered to decrease the total number of literature left for future research with data analysis.

Results

- Based upon the scoping review, seven articles were found that discuss eosinophilic esophagitis primarily
- More literature was found discussing adults rather than adolescence; however, it was found that adolescence are more frequently diagnosed with EoE compared to adults (Rassbach et al, 2015).

Discussion

- Literature has been published on varying topics like or relating to EoE. Majority, however, pertained to adults.
- This goes to raise the question of whether children with EoE have been properly diagnosed and are getting treated effectively to help increase their quality of life and the outcomes of their health.
- Further research could be accomplished exploring the reason for the lack of information published on pediatric EoE.

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