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REVIEW

Elimination diets in the management of eosinophilic esophagitis

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Abstract: Eosinophilic esophagitis, an increasingly recognized chronic inflammatory disorder isolated to the esophagus, is triggered by an abnormal allergic response to dietary antigens. Current treatment includes swallowed topical steroids and dietary modification, which aim to resolve symptoms and prevent long-term complications such as formation of strictures. The dietary approach has become more widely accepted because long-term steroid therapy is associated with potential risks. Dietary treatment includes elemental and elimination diets. An exclusive elemental diet, which requires replacement of all intact protein with amino acid-based formula, offers the best response of all available therapies, with remission in up to 96% of subjects proving it to be superior to all other available therapies including topical steroids. However, compliance with this approach is challenging because of poor taste and monotony. The high cost of formula and the associated psychosocial problems are additional drawbacks of this approach. Empiric and allergy test-directed elimination diets have gained popularity given that elimination of a limited number of foods is much easier and as such is more readily acceptable. There is a growing body of literature supporting this type of therapy in both children and adults. This paper reviews the evidence for all types of dietary therapy in eosinophilic esophagitis.

Keywords: eosinophilic esophagitis, dietary therapy, empiric elimination, elemental, allergy test-directed

Introduction

Eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) is a rapidly emerging allergic disease driven by a dysfunctional immune response to food antigens.¹ It is characterized by recurrent or chronic symptoms of esophageal dysfunction and dense eosinophil-predominant inflammation isolated to the esophagus that is nonresponsive to high-dose acid suppression.¹ The disease has increasing prevalence, with recent estimates at 6 per 10,000 individuals in the USA and Europe,² and there is significant morbidity due to frequent symptoms and long-term complications.^{3,4} Symptoms vary by age, and include feeding aversion, food intolerance, and poor growth in infants, vomiting in young children, abdominal pain in school-aged children, and dysphagia and food impaction in adolescents and adults.⁵ The major complication of unbridled chronic eosinophilic inflammation is tissue remodeling, characterized by fibrostenotic changes, which manifest as esophageal narrowing, dysmotility, and stricture formation. These complications often require repeated dilatation, which has significant risk for perforation and morbidity.^{6,7} Although the natural history of the disease is not fully elucidated, EoE is a chronic disorder, and delay in diagnosis increases the risk for stricture formation in a time-dependent manner, with doubling of the risk of fibrostenosis for every 10 years of disease.^{8–10} It can

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thus be inferred from these data that diagnosed but untreated disease also incurs a risk of fibrostenotic disease, and as such, the goals of treatment should include induction and maintenance of mucosal healing (histologic remission) and not be limited only to resolution of clinical symptoms.

The primary goals of therapy are resolution of clinical symptoms, maintenance of histologic remission, and prevention of long-term complications. Although the impact of successful therapy on the natural history of EoE has not been elucidated, effective treatment has been shown to reverse subepithelial fibrosis and thus can potentially prevent complications such as remodeling and strictures.^{11,12} Two additional goals in personalizing therapy include prevention of treatment-related adverse reactions and maintenance of quality of life. Dietary modification and swallowed steroids are the two main therapeutic approaches in EoE. Swallowed steroids are the most commonly prescribed therapy to treat EoE, and although the response is excellent, the disease recurs once the steroid is withdrawn. Long-term steroid use raises concerns for adverse reactions, such as opportunistic fungal and viral esophagitis. There are also concerns about the potential impact of longer-term steroid administration on bone mineral density and linear growth.^{13–15} For all of these reasons, dietary therapy is an attractive treatment option for many patients, and this is especially true for young children who will have the disease for a longer duration. The available dietary approaches include an exclusive elemental diet with an amino acid-based complete liquid formulation, an allergy test-directed elimination diet, and an empiric elimination diet that excludes common disease-exacerbating (trigger) foods. The specific treatment selected should be tailored to the nutritional and psychosocial needs of the patient while considering the risks and benefits. Unfortunately, there are no prospective studies directly comparing the efficacy of the different dietary approaches. A recent meta-analysis of all published retrospective and prospective studies showed that the overall effectiveness of all available dietary treatments with regard to inducing histologic remission in EoE was 66.3% (95% confidence interval 56.9–75.0) and that there were no significant differences in response between pediatric and adult patients.¹⁶ Direct comparisons between studies are difficult since different histologic remission endpoint criteria are used. Furthermore, it is difficult to study the clinical response to therapy, given the wide range of symptoms and accommodative eating behaviors. This article aims to review the available literature regarding dietary therapy for EoE, focusing on the efficacy of each option, along with its advantages and disadvantages.

Elemental diets

An elemental diet, a liquid formulation, is a complete source of nutrition, replete with carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and micronutrients, with crystalline amino acids providing the protein source. Thus, removal of intact protein eliminates all potential food antigen triggers that could stimulate an immune response and forms the basis for this treatment.

Elemental diet works rapidly and provides evidence that EoE is food antigen-mediated

In a landmark and seminal article in 1995, Kelly and Sampson demonstrated resolution of clinical symptoms and eosinophil-predominant proton pump inhibitor-refractory esophagitis in ten children treated exclusively with an amino acid-based elemental formula for 6 weeks.¹⁷ Symptoms improved or resolved completely in all ten children. On follow-up endoscopy, peak eosinophil counts decreased significantly from a median of 41 (range 15–100) to 0.5 (range 0–22) and the reactive epithelial changes of the esophageal mucosa improved significantly after introduction of the elemental formula. During reintroduction of food, there was recurrence of symptoms and inflammation, allowing identification of patient-specific trigger foods, which included cow's milk, wheat, egg, soy, and peanuts. These findings, which form the foundation for all dietary therapy, provided direct evidence that food antigens are the primary mediator of the pathogenesis of EoE.

In 2003, Markowitz et al in Philadelphia, PA, USA, assessed the response to an exclusive elemental diet after one month in a cohort of 51 children with symptoms of chronic gastroesophageal reflux disease. These subjects had been unresponsive to 3 months of proton pump inhibitor therapy, and demonstrated eosinophil-predominant inflammation isolated to the esophagus.¹⁸ Overall improvement in symptoms such as vomiting, abdominal pain, and dysphagia was noted in 96% of patients with an average time to clinical improvement of 8.5 days. Median esophageal eosinophil count decreased from 34 ± 10 eosinophils per high-powered field (eos/hpf) to 1 ± 1 following treatment. This study, in addition to validating the initial findings of Kelly et al, provided important insight into the duration of therapy necessary for induction of remission with elemental diet. These reports form the basis of the current time frame from start of therapy to our initial endoscopic assessment of a therapeutic response, because rapid food reintroduction is an important goal.

Elemental diets are effective in children

Since these initial reports, several retrospective studies have assessed the overall remission rate of elemental diet in children, and the results of these studies are identical. In 2005, Liacouras et al assessed its efficacy in 172 children (112 males) with a mean age of 8.1 ± 4.3 years.¹⁹ Clinical improvement and resolution of esophageal eosinophilia (from 40 ± 10 eos/hpf pretreatment to 1 ± 1 eos/hpf post-treatment) was demonstrated in 160 of 164 (97%). Only 35 (20%) were able to ingest the formula orally, and the remaining 137 (80%) required the formula to be delivered via nasogastric tube. Our own experience is similar, in that patients on elemental formula are unable to ingest the liquid formulation by mouth and quite frequently require administration via a nasogastric or gastrostomy tube.²⁰

In our own experience published in 2006, all 25 children treated with elemental diet had complete clinical improvement, and histologic remission was demonstrated in 22/25 (88%).²⁰ Our more recent experience, published in 2012, demonstrated histologic remission in 10/12 (83%) children of mean age 4.6 ± 6.0 years treated with an exclusive elemental formula.²¹ Henderson et al reported remission in 47 of 49 (96%) children treated with elemental diet.²² Complete remission (0–1 eos/hpf) was noted in 29/49 patients, partial remission (2–5 eos/hpf) in 13/49 patients, and partial resolution (<15 eos/hpf) in 5/49 patients. Taken together, these studies demonstrate excellent efficacy for the elemental diet in children with EoE, with a success rate ranging from 83% to 97%. The likely reasons for treatment failure or partial response include lack of full compliance, contamination, and the possibility of additional pathogenic triggers beyond dietary antigens, which may include Aeroallergens.^{23,24}

Elemental diets are effective in adults

In adults, the Peterson group in Salt Lake City, UT, USA, assessed the response to 2–4 weeks of elemental diet in adults (56% male) with a mean age of 34 ± 12 years.²⁵ After therapy, tissue eosinophilia decreased from 54 ± 32 eos/hpf before treatment to 10 ± 12 eos/hpf at completion of treatment. Of the 18 patients who completed the trial, 13 (72%) demonstrated remission and an additional 4 (22%) demonstrated a decrease in eosinophilic inflammation. One adult failed to demonstrate any improvement in inflammation. The response rate histologically appears to be similar in children; however, many adults experienced significant weight loss, poor symptom improvement, and had limited compliance (62%). This study highlights the role of dietary antigens in adults as an important driver of disease. It also demonstrates the incredible difficulty of compliance with elemental diet, and a key difference between children, who have inflammatory disease that drives symptoms, and adults, who have fibrostenotic disease that does not entirely improve after removal of the inflammatory insult.

To date, a total of 13 studies (12 in children and one in adults) including a total of 429 EoE patients (411 children and 18 adults) have demonstrated an overall efficacy of elemental diet in inducing histologic remission of 90.8% (95% confidence interval 84.7–95.5).¹⁶

Difficulties of elemental diets

Although there are no randomized controlled trials assessing the efficacy of elemental diets, observational studies (summarized in Table 1) have provided compelling evidence that it is extremely effective in EoE. Comparison studies from retrospective cohorts support superiority of elemental diets compared with empiric or allergy test-directed elimination

Table 1 Summary of studies of elemental formula

Reference	n	Population	Design	Mean age, years	Clinical response	Histologic response	Residual eosinophil count
Kelly et al ¹⁷	10	Children	Prospective	4.8 (8 months to 12.5 years)	10/10 (100%)	<20 eos/hpf: 9/10 (90%)	$41 \rightarrow 0.5$ (P=0.005)
Markowitz et al ¹⁸	51	Children	Retrospective	8.3 ± 3.1	49/51 (96%)	<20 eos/hpf: 49/51 (96%)	$33.7 \rightarrow 1.0$ (P<0.01)
Liacouras et al ¹⁹	172	Children	Retrospective	8.1 ± 4.3	160/164 (98%)	<20 eos/hpf: 160/164 (98%)	$38.7 \rightarrow 1.1$ (P<0.001)
Kagalwalla et al ²⁰	25	Children	Retrospective	6.4	25/25 (100%)	≤ 10 eos/hpf: 22/25 (88%)	$58.8 \rightarrow 3.7$ (P<0.001)
Peterson et al ²⁵	18	Adults	Prospective	34 ± 12	No clinical improvement	≤ 10 eos/hpf: 13/18 (72%)	$54 \rightarrow 10$ (P=0.0006)
Henderson et al ²²	49	Children	Retrospective	5.6	Not available	<15 eos/hpf: 47/49 (96%)	$51.0 \rightarrow 1.0$ (P<0.0001)

Abbreviation: eos/hpf, eosinophils per high-powered field.

diets, including that mucosal healing can be achieved with even greater efficacy than with pharmacologic therapy. In addition, since elemental formula provides complete nutrition, nutritional deficiencies do not occur, as is likely with other types of dietary approaches if careful attention is not paid to replacing excluded nutrients with adequate alternative substitutes. Elemental diets are often well accepted by EoE patients presenting with significant malnutrition;²⁶ however, despite the near-perfect response rate, these diets are generally reserved for patients who fail elimination diets because this type of therapy has major disadvantages. To start with, elemental diets are expensive, a cost that is not always covered by insurance, and their poor taste makes them relatively unpalatable, despite a growing number of flavor options. Thus, many patients require feeds to be delivered via a nasogastric or gastrostomy tube to allow for sufficient intake of calories necessary to prevent growth failure.¹⁸ In young children, long-term use of exclusive elemental formula may hinder the development of oromotor function and may lead to feeding aversion and other unintended adverse psychosocial effects that hinder quality of life. In older children and adults, inability to eat solid foods, particularly in social situations, may also affect quality of life. Not surprisingly, while compliance is reasonable in young children, it is problematic in older children and nearly impossible for many adults.^{19,25} Finally, the number of endoscopies required for successful food reintroduction is significantly higher and the duration required to complete reintroduction is longer than for other types of dietary elimination.²² In our practice, the period of exclusive elemental formula is limited to 4 weeks prior to therapeutic assessment by endoscopy, and reintroduction of solid foods is based on their relative propensity to promote

active disease. As noted in Table 2, foods are divided into four groups, and single foods are introduced every 5–7 days from within a group followed by an endoscopy one month after three to four foods are clinically tolerated. For foods in groups C and D, food reintroduction is more conservative, and typically at least 9–12 months are required to obtain a decent variety in the diet. To enhance compliance, single foods with low potential for disease exacerbation, such as apple or grape, are offered along with “freebie” foods that are protein-free to enhance variety (Table 3).

Elimination diets

Elimination diets include allergy test-directed elimination, empiric removal of common trigger foods, or a combination of both. These diets offer patients more food choices and are therefore more palatable with greater compliance, although their success rate is inferior to elemental diet.

Allergy test-directed elimination: the search for a smart and simple approach

The clinical evidence of allergic sensitization to various foods along with their causal nature fueled a number of studies evaluating the efficacy of allergy testing to guide food elimination.^{27–29} In theory, this could simplify the elimination process by avoiding the unnecessary removal of certain foods. This has proven to be somewhat difficult because the pathogenesis of EoE is complex, involving both immunoglobulin E (IgE)-mediated and cell-mediated allergic mechanisms.^{30–33} While IgE is not directly involved in the trafficking of eosinophils to the esophagus,^{32–34} it may play a role in mediating clinical symptoms.^{34,35} Specific-IgE can be quantified by serum testing (ImmunoCAP®, Thermo Fisher

Table 2 Food reintroduction approach in eosinophilic esophagitis

Start (least allergenic)			End (most allergenic)
A	B	C	D
Vegetables (nonlegume)	Citrus fruit	Legumes	Fish/Shellfish
Carrots, squash (all types), sweet potato, white potato, string beans, broccoli, lettuce, beets, asparagus, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts	Orange, grapefruit, lemon, lime	Lima beans, chickpeas, white/black/red beans	Corn
Fruit (noncitrus, nontropical)	Tropical fruit	Grains	Peas
Apple, pear, peaches, plum, apricot, nectarine, grape, raisins	Banana, kiwi, pineapple, mango, papaya, guava, avocado	Oat, barley, rye other grains	Peanut
Vegetables	Melons	Meat	Wheat
Tomatoes, celery, cucumber, onion, garlic, any other vegetables	Honeydew, cantaloupe, watermelon	Lamb, chicken, turkey, pork	Beef
	Berries		Soy
	Strawberry, blueberry, raspberry, cherry, cranberry		Egg
	Grains		Milk
	Rice, millet, quinoa		

Table 3 “Freebie” food list

Below are ingredients allowed on elemental diet, during the food reintroduction phase. Please check the label on every product, every time it is purchased, as ingredients can change. If you have any questions, please contact a registered dietitian from the eosinophilic esophagitis program

- Artificial flavors and/or colors
 - Artificial sweeteners
 - Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)
 - Baking soda
 - Baking powder
 - Corn syrup
 - Corn starch
 - Dextrose
 - Extracts (eg, vanilla, peppermint)
 - High fructose corn syrup
 - Maltodextrin
 - Malic acid
 - Margarine/shortenings made from vegetable oils
 - Molasses
 - Maple syrup
 - Oils: canola, vegetable, safflower (except cold pressed, expeller-pressed, or extruded oils)
 - Potato starch
 - Rice syrup
 - Rice starch/dextrin
 - Tartaric acid
 - Tapioca starch
 - Salt
 - Sugar (white/brown)
 - Vinegar (distilled)
 - Xanthan gum
 - Water
 - Yeast
- Candies and drinks should contain only sugar and artificial flavors and colors: limit to 1–2 servings/day
- Dum Dum lollipops
 - Kool-Aid
 - Crystal Light
 - Pedialyte® (Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, USA) not Pedialyte Advanced Care: contains milk
 - Fla-Vor-Ice freezer pops (artificially flavored)

Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA)³⁶ for which there are minimal data regarding its utility in guiding elimination diets, and skin prick testing, which assesses the presence and function of food-specific IgE bound to mast cells in the skin.³⁶ Skin prick testing remains critical for assessing the potential for anaphylaxis due to loss of tolerance in EoE patients with prolonged food restriction. Non-IgE, cell-mediated allergic reactions can be assessed by atopy patch testing, where fresh or rehydrated foods are applied in specialized chambers to the back for 48–72 hours, followed by assessment of the skin for erythema, induration, and papule formation.³⁶ The use of this test has been well documented in contact dermatitis and

eczema, and is thought to assess T-lymphocyte reactivity to foods, which likely mediates the recruitment of eosinophils in the esophagus.³²

Predictive value of allergy test-directed elimination diets

Spergel et al retrospectively assessed the positive and negative predictive value as well as sensitivity and specificity of skin prick testing and atopy patch testing in a subgroup of 319 patients in which trigger foods could be definitively identified.²⁸ For skin prick testing, the precision in detecting true positives for all foods ranged from 26% to 62%, except for milk (86%). However, the precision in detecting true negatives was ≥86% for soy, egg, peanuts, beef, corn, chicken, potato, and pork, while wheat (78%) and milk (29%) were reduced. The true positive rate (sensitivity) of skin prick testing was low for all foods except peanuts (88%), and the true negative rate (specificity) was ≥86% for all foods. The findings for atopy patch testing were similar, with a negative predictive value ≥86% for all foods except milk (31%), and the positive predictive value for all foods ranged from 12% to 51%, except for milk (86%). The sensitivity of atopy patch testing was low, except for corn (92%), and the specificity was ≥82% for all foods. Combining skin prick testing and atopy patch testing increased the negative predictive value to ≥93% for all foods, except for milk (44%) and wheat (88%); however, the positive predictive value remained low for all foods, except milk (82%). The sensitivity of combined testing improved with egg, peanuts, corn, chicken, and potato (≥81%), but the specificity decreased (72%–90%). While aspects of these results are somewhat appealing, they remain difficult to interpret due to the retrospective nature of the study and the inability to reproduce identical results. Notably, a retrospective study from Cincinnati, OH, USA, found a lower negative predictive value for skin prick testing to soy (64%), egg (56%), and wheat (67%).²² Taken together, this suggests that while negative tests are somewhat encouraging (except for milk), positive tests often lead to a false positive result.

Efficacy of allergy test-directed elimination diets

Although many patients demonstrate abnormal allergy tests to food, the efficacy in directing food elimination is a bigger question. The use of this modality was initially described in 2002 by Spergel et al.²⁹ Foods identified by a combination of skin prick testing and atopy patch testing were eliminated in 24 pediatric patients. On average, five foods were eliminated,

leading to histologic remission in 18/24 (75%). Among these subjects, tissue eosinophilia decreased from 56 ± 25 eos/hpf to 8 ± 8 eos/hpf, and was accompanied by improvement in symptoms. In 2005, the same group retrospectively assessed the efficacy of this approach in 146 children of mean age 6.5 ± 4.5 years.²⁷ Patients were tested for a total of 23 foods in five food groups that included meats (chicken, turkey, beef, and pork), vegetables (peas, string beans, squash, sweet potatoes, potatoes, and carrots), fruit (apples, pears, and peaches), and grains (wheat, rice, rye, oats, barley, and corn), along with cow's milk, soy, eggs, and peanuts. The foods most frequently identified in patients who underwent a combination of atopy patch testing and skin prick testing were milk, soy, wheat, chicken and beef. Forty patients required elemental diet due to a high number of positive allergy tests (>10) or poor compliance with the recommended elimination diet. Thirty-nine of the forty subjects were histologic responders (<5 eos/hpf). Seventy-two patients (49%) were able to follow the recommended elimination diet and were histologic responders, and 19 patients (13%) were partial responders with a reduction in tissue eosinophils from 69 ± 26 eos/hpf pre-diet to 12 ± 3 post-diet. Notably, both groups showed significant symptomatic improvement. This research group retrospectively reviewed the efficacy of this approach again in 2012 and found a response rate of 53%, which improved to 77% with the empiric elimination of milk.²⁸ From this work, it appears that allergy test-directed elimination alone may be effective for about 50% of patients; however, this approach is complicated by a large number of false positives, often necessitating transition to elemental diet to maintain adequate nutrition.

Other groups have assessed this approach, and found significantly reduced efficacy in children and adults. Al-Hussaini et al observed a partial histologic response in 40% of pediatric patients and Rizo Pascual et al observed a similar response rate of 45%.^{37,38} Liacouras et al retrospectively observed disease remission in 18/75 (24%) pediatric patients,¹⁹ and Henderson et al noted a response rate of 65% in children with this approach.²² Small studies in adults by Simon et al and Gonzalez-Cervera et al found essentially no clinical benefit, and Molina-Infante et al found disease remission in only 4/15 (24%) subjects.^{39–41} The overall efficacy in 626 patients (594 children and 32 adults) treated with an allergy test-directed diet thus far is 45.5% (95% confidence interval 35.4–55.7).¹⁶ Thus, the cumulative data summarized in Table 4 and the results of the meta-analysis demonstrate that the overall response rate with an allergy-tested diet is less than 50%. This has led Arias et al to question whether allergy test-directed food elimination should even be recommended for EoE patients.¹⁶

Difficulty with allergy test-directed elimination

Allergy test-directed dietary elimination has the advantage of allowing the fewest foods to be removed;²⁸ however, it has a relatively high false negative rate. This is underscored by its overall poor efficacy observed in studies in children and adults.^{22,28,31,37,40,42} The high false negative rate may be in part due to poor standardization or difficulty with reproducibility, particularly for atopy patch testing.^{43,44} Specific food preparation is a likely factor and fresh foods elicit more positive

Table 4 Summary of allergy test-directed elimination studies

Reference	n	Population	Design	Mean age, years	Type of allergy testing	Clinical response	Histologic response	Residual eosinophil count
Teitelbaum et al ⁴⁹	11	Children	Prospective	8 ± 0.9	SPT, RAST	No improvement	Not available	Not available
Spergel et al ²⁹	26	Children	Prospective	6.93 ± 3.5	SPT, patch	24/24 (100%)	<15 eos/hpf: 18/24 (75%)	55.8 → 8.4
Spergel et al ²⁷	146	Children	Retrospective	6.5 ± 4.5	SPT, APT	131/146 (89%)	<5 eos/hpf: 72/146 (49%)	48.4 → 1.1
Simon et al ⁴¹	6	Adults	Prospective	25.83 ± 9.0	SPT	1/6 (17%)	0/1 (0%)	Not available
Rizo Pascual et al ³⁸	11	Children	Prospective	9	SPT, APT	5/11 (45%)	<10 eos/hpf: 5/11 (45%)	Not available
Molina-Infante et al ³⁹	15	Adults	Prospective	34 (18–62)	SPT, PPT, APT	5/15 (33%)	≤ 15 eos/hpf: 5/15 (33%)	68 → 39 (P=0.53)
Henderson et al ²²	23	Children	Retrospective	5.2	SPT, APT	Not available	<15 eos/hpf: 15/23 (65%)	38.0 → 7.0 (P=0.003)
Spergel et al ²⁸	319	Children	Retrospective	Not available	SPT, APT	Not available	<15 eos/hpf: (53%)	Not available

Abbreviations: SPT, skin prick testing; RAST, radioallergosorbent test; APT, atopy patch testing; PPT, prick-prick test; eos/hpf, eosinophils per high-powered field.

tests than commercial extracts.³⁹ Allergy testing also has a high false positive rate, and a comparative study of different dietary methods reported a longer period for food reintroduction and more endoscopies compared with an empiric elimination diet.²² The complex mechanisms that drive EoE, both cell-mediated and IgE-mediated, are likely reasons for the difficulties experienced with allergy test-directed elimination. Additional prospective studies are needed to evaluate its role in managing patients with EoE.

Empiric elimination diet: finding the middle ground

Unlike the directed elimination diet, the empiric or non-directed elimination diet excludes a fixed number of food allergens, including cow's milk, wheat, egg, soy, peanuts/tree nuts, and seafood from the diet. It is based on the premise that these six foods are most commonly associated with food allergies in children and are the most commonly reported to cause esophageal mucosal injury in children with EoE.^{17,29,45,46} This novel therapeutic approach was first pioneered at our institution,²⁰ and has demonstrated high efficacy in inducing clinical and histologic remission in a majority of children and adults with EoE, as summarized in Table 5.

Efficacy of empiric elimination in children

We reported a cohort of 35 children treated with the six-food elimination diet (SFED), excluding milk, wheat, egg, soy, peanuts/tree nuts, and seafood for 6 weeks.²⁰ Twenty-six (74%) children experienced significant clinical and histologic improvement (≤ 10 eos/hpf), and within this group, 7/26 (27%) achieved complete mucosal healing (≤ 1 eos/hpf). In a subsequent follow-up study, we demonstrated that milk (74%), wheat (26%), egg (17%), and soy (10%) were the most common food triggers inducing disease.⁴⁵ A single offending

food antigen was identified in 72%, and the remaining had either two or three food antigen triggers. Only one child reacted to peanuts and none of the subjects challenged with seafood showed clinical or histologic reactivity.

The efficacy of SFED has since been corroborated by several other retrospective studies in children. Henderson et al demonstrated an even higher response rate, with remission in 81% (21/26) following SFED.²² The food reintroduction process took less than a year to complete and subjects required a total of six endoscopies. Thus, based on the findings of this study, children treated with SFED required fewer endoscopies, and the reintroduction period was shorter than for an allergy test-directed elimination or elemental diet, and this should be an important consideration for patients when considering elimination diet therapy. In a second comparative study, Spergel et al reported a hypothetical response rate of 53% to SFED, which improved to 77% with removal of meats (chicken, beef, pork, and turkey). This study was based on a retrospective analysis of food triggers discovered in EoE patients who had received allergy test-directed elimination and is thus prone to selection bias. Furthermore, this approach would potentially obscure partial responses (6–14 eos/hpf), which are clinically relevant.²⁸

After milk was shown to be the most common trigger food in EoE, a hypothesis-generating retrospective study published in 2012 from our institution reviewed the efficacy of empirically eliminating only cow's milk from the diet of children.²¹ Complete or partial remission (< 15 eos/hpf) was achieved in 11/17 (65%) children of mean age of 5.5 ± 3.2 years. Symptom improvement or resolution was reported in all responders. Children who responded to this therapy were younger and tended to have lower pretreatment eosinophil counts; however, the small size of this study and its retrospective nature precludes any significant conclusions. Identifying

Table 5 Summary of empiric elimination studies

Reference	n	Population	Design	Mean age, years	Diet	Clinical response	Histologic response	Residual eosinophil count
Kagalwalla et al ²⁰	35	Children	Retrospective	6.2	SFED	34/35 (97%)	≤ 10 eos/hpf: 26/35 (74%)	$80.2 \rightarrow 9.4$ ($P < 0.0001$)
Gonsalves et al ⁴⁷	50	Adults	Prospective	40 (19–76)	SFED	94%	≤ 10 eos/hpf: 70%	44 → 13 ($P < 0.0001$)
Kagalwalla et al ²¹	17	Children	Retrospective	5.5 ± 3.2	Milk only	17/17 (100%)	< 15 eos/hpf: 11/17 (65%)	76 → 2* ($P < 0.01$)
Henderson et al ²²	26	Children	Retrospective	6.6	SFED	Not available	< 15 eos/hpf: 21/26 (81%)	76.5 → 2.5 ($P = 0.005$)
Lucendo et al ⁴⁸	67	Adults	Prospective	33.4 ± 11.0	SFED + legumes, rice and corn	Significant Improvement	< 15 eos/hpf: 49/67 (73%)	47.9 → 3.5* ($P < 0.001$)

Note: *Study reported the residual counts of responders only, not all subjects.

Abbreviations: SFED, six-food elimination diet; eos/hpf, eosinophils per high-powered field.

the particular population group that responds to elimination of cow's milk only would be helpful to limit unnecessary food elimination and endoscopies.

Efficacy of empiric elimination in adults

Similar results have been observed with empiric elimination in adults with EoE. Gonsalves et al in Chicago, IL, USA, reported a 70% remission rate (≤ 10 eos/hpf) in 50 patients, and a reduction in symptom scores in 94% of patients.⁴⁷ Milk and wheat were the most frequent disease-exacerbating foods, and skin prick testing was accurate in only 13% of patients. Using a regionally-adjusted empiric elimination diet, which included classic SFED foods in addition to legumes, rice, and corn, Lucendo et al in Ciudad Real, Spain, reported a response rate of 73% (49/67), with reduction in mean esophageal eosinophilia from 48 eos/hpf to 4 eos/hpf and significant improvement in clinical symptoms. Additionally, this group demonstrated continuing long-term remission with exclusion of the incriminating food antigens.⁴⁸ Taken together, the findings of these studies suggest that empiric diet may be more efficacious than allergy test-directed diet, given that it offers significantly more food choices, requires fewer endoscopies, and less time to complete food reintroduction. However, elemental diet remains superior to both empiric and allergy test-directed diet.

A total of 197 patients (75 children and 122 adults) with EoE have been treated with empiric elimination diet and the efficacy of this treatment modality in inducing histologic remission was 72.1% (95% confidence interval 65.8–78.1).¹⁶

Nutritional assessment is necessary

Nutritional assessment is critical to initiating and maintaining compliance with an elimination diet. A detailed history should be obtained, which includes a description of food and supplements being consumed, preparation methods, and eating environment. Pre-existing nutritional deficiencies should be assessed and addressed concurrently as part of the therapeutic regimen. Adults on elimination diets require close monitoring of weight, and children require frequent anthropometric measurements, including weight, height, and body mass index. Biochemical monitoring may include complete blood count, pre-albumin, iron, calcium, and vitamin D levels.

Food substitutions and cross-contamination: critical role of the dietitian

The role of a dietitian with understanding and expertise in food substitution and potential cross-contamination cannot be

understated. It is critical, particularly for growing children, to maintain a nutritionally complete diet. This requires knowledge and understanding of the nutrient deficiencies caused by elimination of a specific food as well as the appropriate substitution for that food. Additionally, an experienced dietitian assesses for and attempts to prevent contamination of excluded foods. Cross-contamination, which occurs at the levels of food manufacturing/processing, preparation, cooking, and serving, transforms an antigen-free food into an antigen-containing food. Comprehensive understanding of food manufacturing can help identify potential contamination with one or more foods such as milk, soy, wheat, or nuts. Cross-contamination during food preparation at home can be avoided by measures such as cleaning surfaces and utensils, as well as strict hand-washing between handling/cooking different foods. Educating patients and families to reading food labels every time food is purchased is critical to finding processed products allowed in the diet, given that manufacturing or processing frequently changes without clear notice to the consumer.

Conclusion

EoE is characterized by an abnormal allergic-type immune response to dietary antigens. Removal of disease-exacerbating foods has proven to be successful in treating the disease and elimination diets have thus become the mainstay of therapy in EoE. Diet therapy, whether it's empiric/non-directed or allergy test-directed, is an accepted and efficacious alternative to elemental diet that offers improved compliance, better food choices, less food reintroduction, and fewer endoscopies. Optimal selection of an elimination diet depends on the age of the patient, the presence of comorbid malnutrition, and any dysfunctional feeding behaviors, as well as comfort, quality of life, and acceptance of the diet by the patient/family. In the context of the limitations of allergy testing in identifying food triggers in EoE, as addressed at length, we currently do not recommend allergy testing to guide dietary intervention in children and adults but instead recommend empiric elimination diet. The future availability of a minimally or noninvasive test would alleviate the current difficulties with regard to implementing dietary management. The overall success of implementing dietary therapy is contingent upon a multidisciplinary approach involving nutritional support in addition to tailoring specific treatment to the individualized needs of each patient.

Participation of a registered dietitian ensures a calorically adequate diet for growth, provides education on appropriate food substitutions, prevents contamination with excluded food antigens, and is an ongoing resource for families as they

learn to adapt to diet modification. Future studies will help to shape the ideal balance between nutritional needs, targeted elimination, and the ability to ultimately avoid steroids or elemental diet.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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