Radiographic Findings of Eosinophilic Esophagitis

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![Picture 1]

**Picture 1.**

![Picture 2]

**Picture 2.**

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A 49-year-old man with a medical history of asthma presented with dysphagia. The results of blood biochemical examinations showed an elevated level of peripheral eosinophils. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy revealed longitudinal erosions, and constant concentric rings were observed in the thoracic esophagus (Picture 1a). A specimen obtained via a biopsy demonstrated marked eosinophilic infiltration in the mucosa (Picture 1b). The patient was diagnosed with eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE). Double contrast esophagography revealed several longitudinal furrows with a corrugated appearance and a stricture containing multiple distinctive ring-like indentations (Picture 2a, b).

EoE is a chronic condition driven by an immunologic response that manifests clinically as esophageal dysfunction and pathologically as marked eosinophilic infiltration (1). Recently, the typical endoscopic findings of EoE have been reported by many authors; however, there are few reports of the findings of double contrast esophagography. It is easier to recognize slight narrowing of the lumen on radiographic images than on endoscopic images.

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Reference