

World Journal of *Gastroenterology*

World J Gastroenterol 2023 March 21; 29(11): 1651-1764



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INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJG* is now abstracted and indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE, also known as SciSearch®), Current Contents/Clinical Medicine, Journal Citation Reports, Index Medicus, MEDLINE, PubMed, PubMed Central, Scopus, Reference Citation Analysis, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, China Science and Technology Journal Database, and Superstar Journals Database. The 2022 edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2021 impact factor (IF) for *WJG* as 5.374; IF without journal self cites: 5.187; 5-year IF: 5.715; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.84; Ranking: 31 among 93 journals in gastroenterology and hepatology; and Quartile category: Q2. The *WJG*'s CiteScore for 2021 is 8.1 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2021: Gastroenterology is 18/149.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: Yi-Xuan Cai; Production Department Director: Xiang Li; Editorial Office Director: Jia-Ru Fan.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Gastroenterology

ISSN

ISSN 1007-9327 (print) ISSN 2219-2840 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

October 1, 1995

FREQUENCY

Weekly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Andrzej S Tarnawski

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<http://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

March 21, 2023

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

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<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>

Eosinophilic enteritis requiring differentiation from chronic enteropathy associated with *SLCO2A1* gene: A case report

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Specialty type: Gastroenterology and hepatology

Provenance and peer review:

Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

Peer-review model: Single blind

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0
Grade B (Very good): B, B, B
Grade C (Good): C
Grade D (Fair): 0
Grade E (Poor): 0

P-Reviewer: Anand A, Nepal; Bernabe-Ortiz JC, Peru; Hakimi T, Afghanistan; Paparoupa M, Germany

Received: January 16, 2023

Peer-review started: January 16, 2023

First decision: January 30, 2023

Revised: February 6, 2023

Accepted: February 27, 2023

Article in press: February 27, 2023

Published online: March 21, 2023



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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Eosinophilic gastrointestinal disease (EGID) is a disorder characterized by infiltration of eosinophils causing mucosal damage and dysfunction of the gastrointestinal tract. The endoscopic findings of eosinophilic enteritis (EoN), an EGID variant, are nonspecific and occasionally difficult to diagnose. In contrast, chronic enteropathy associated with *SLCO2A1* (CEAS) is a chronic persistent small intestinal disorder characterized by endoscopic findings such as multiple oblique and circular ulcers.

CASE SUMMARY

We report the case of a 10-year-old boy who had suffered abdominal pain and fatigue for the preceding 6 mo. He was referred to our institute for investigation of suspected gastrointestinal bleeding because of severe anemia with hypoproteinemia and positive fecal human hemoglobin. The upper and lower gastrointestinal endoscopic findings were normal; however, double-balloon small bowel endoscopy showed multiple oblique and circular ulcers with discrete margins and mild constriction of the intestinal lumen in the ileum. The findings were highly consistent with CEAS, but urine prostaglandin metabolites were within normal limits, and no previously reported mutations in the *SLCO2A1* gene were identified. Histological evaluation demonstrated moderate to severe eosinophilic infiltration localized to the small intestine suggesting a diagnosis of EoN. Clinical remission was maintained with montelukast and a partial elemental diet, but emergent surgery for bowel obstruction due to small intestinal stenosis was performed two years after the initial treatment.

CONCLUSION

EoN should be considered in the differential diagnosis of CEAS-like small intestinal ulcerative lesions and normal urinary prostaglandin metabolite levels.

Key Words: Anemia; Chronic enteropathy associated with *SLCO2A1*; Double-balloon endoscopy; Eosinophilic gastrointestinal disease; Hypoproteinemia; Case report

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Core Tip: Eosinophilic enteritis (EoN), a form of eosinophilic gastrointestinal disease localized to the small intestine, is extremely rare in children. The present pediatric case of EoN displayed multiple ulcerative lesions mimicking chronic enteropathy associated with *SLCO2A1* and bowel obstruction due to small intestinal stenosis. The diagnosis was confirmed by small intestinal biopsy using double-balloon enteroscopy and analysis of urine prostaglandin metabolites.

Citation: Kimura K, Jimbo K, Arai N, Sato M, Suzuki M, Kudo T, Yano T, Shimizu T. Eosinophilic enteritis requiring differentiation from chronic enteropathy associated with *SLCO2A1* gene: A case report. *World J Gastroenterol* 2023; 29(11): 1757-1764

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/full/v29/i11/1757.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v29.i11.1757>

INTRODUCTION

In eosinophilic gastrointestinal disease (EGID), tissue and functional disorders of the gastrointestinal tract are caused by inflammation due to abnormal infiltration of eosinophils within the gastrointestinal wall[1]. EGID can occur in any location between the esophagus and the colon, but localization to the small intestine is extremely rare[2]. The disease was re-classified from eosinophilic gastroenteritis (EGE) to eosinophilic enteritis (EoN) in 2022[3]. In addition, the nonspecific gastrointestinal endoscopic findings of EGID (edema, erythema, erosions, and ulcers) lead to difficulty in differentiating EGID from other digestive disorders[4].

In contrast, chronic enteropathy associated with *SLCO2A1* (CEAS) is a chronic persistent small bowel disease characterized by multiple oblique and circular ulcers with discrete margins in the ileum endoscopically. It is complicated by small intestinal obstruction due to ulcerative scarring and stenosis in the natural course[5].

Herein, we report a pediatric case of EoN involving multiple ulcerative lesions mimicking CEAS with diagnostic and therapeutic difficulties.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

A 10-year-old Japanese boy presented to his family pediatrician with the complaints of easy fatigue and abdominal pain for 6 mo.

History of present illness

The patient presented to the family pediatrician with facial pallor and severe anemia (Hb: 2.9 g/dL) and was referred to his previous physician for admission. He then received red blood cell transfusion and iron supplementation. Further analysis also showed positive fecal human hemoglobin, indicating anemia due to gastrointestinal bleeding, and the patient was transferred to our institution for further evaluation.

History of past illness

The patient had no previous medical history.

Personal and family history

Prior to the patient's birth, the father had been treated with antibiotics for iron deficiency anemia caused by *Helicobacter pylori* infection.

Table 1 Laboratory findings on admission

	Laboratory data	Reference range
White blood cell count (/ μ L)	5300	4000-8000
Differential (percent)		
Neutrophils	2597 (49.0)	1800-4800
Lymphocytes	2067 (39.0)	1000-3600
Eosinophils	53 (1.0)	40-400
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	9.7	14-18
Hematocrit (%)	35.0	40-48
MCV (fL)	74.9	84-99
MCHC (g/dL)	27.7	32-36
Ferrum (μ g/dL)	39	50-190
Ferritin (ng/mL)	23	30-400
Total protein (g/dL)	6.1	6.7-8.3
Albumin (g/dL)	2.9	3.9-4.9
Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.34	0.61-1.04
C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	0.1	< 0.3
Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (mm/h)	4	0-15
IgG (mg/dL)	665	870-1700
IgE (IU/mL)	515	0-173
Fecal human hemoglobin (ng/mL)	2018	< 50
Fecal calprotectin (μ g/g)	510	< 50

MCV: Mean corpuscular volume; MCHC: Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration; IgM: Immunoglobulin M; IgE: Immunoglobulin E.

Physical examination

On physical examination, vital signs were as follows: Temperature, 36.8 °C; blood pressure, 99/60 mmHg; heart rate, 80 beats per min; respiratory rate, 18 breaths per min. His height was 122.7 cm (-1.63 standard deviation), and his weight was 24.1 kg (-0.92 standard deviation), with no significant growth disturbance on the growth curve and no other abnormal physical findings other than pale eyelid conjunctiva.

Laboratory examinations

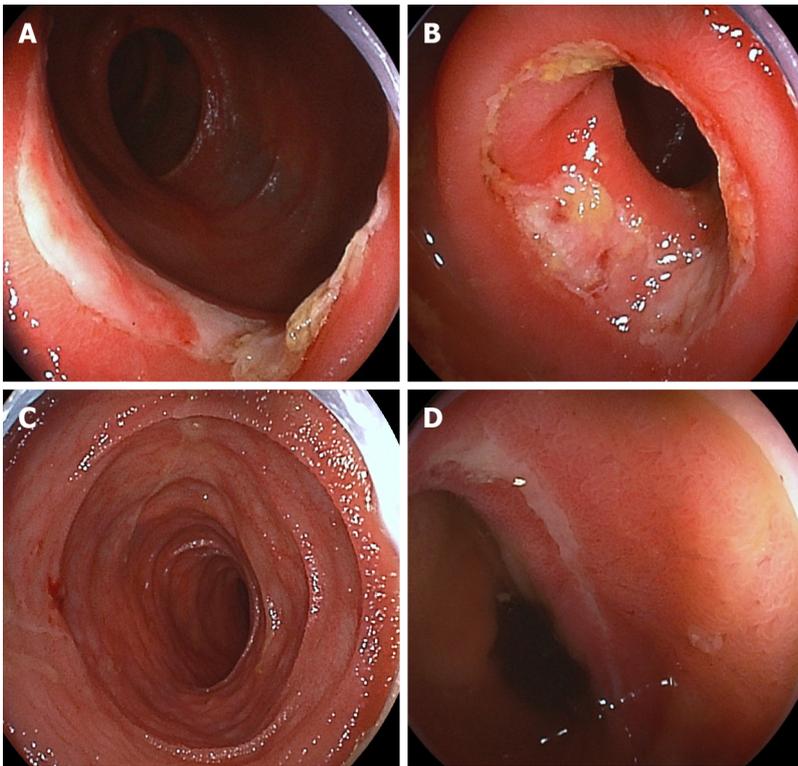
Blood analysis demonstrated low levels of hemoglobin (9.7 g/dL) and albumin (2.9 g/dL), and fecal analysis showed elevated levels of human hemoglobin (2018 ng/mL) and calprotectin (510 μ g/g). No elevation of inflammatory markers and no eosinophilia were observed (Table 1).

Imaging examinations

Upper and lower gastrointestinal endoscopy showed normal mucosal findings. Small intestinal capsule endoscopy was not performed because of the patency capsule retention in the stomach, and transanal double-balloon enteroscopy (DBE) was performed. DBE showed multiple oblique and circular ulcers with discrete margins at 70-100 cm proximal from the ileocecal valve with slight constriction of the small intestinal lumen (Figure 1).

Further diagnostic work-up

No histological abnormalities were identified on biopsies conducted by upper and lower gastrointestinal endoscopy. The ileal biopsy with DBE showed moderate to severe histological eosinophilic infiltration [maximum 80 eosinophils/high-power field (HPF)] and cryptitis within the mucosa (Figure 2). Of the urine prostaglandin metabolites that are elevated in CEAS, the levels in the present patient were as follows: Prostaglandin F2 α metabolite, 3.2 (normal range: 3.0-4.0) ng/mg Cre; prostaglandin E2 metabolite, 2.09 (normal range: 2.0-3.0) ng/mg Cre; and prostaglandin D2 metabolite, 8.5 (normal range: 9.0-10) ng/mg Cre, all of which were within the normal ranges[6,7]. No previously



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Figure 1 Findings of initial double-balloon small intestinal endoscopy. A: Initial double-balloon enteroscopy (DBE) shows multiple oblique ulcers with discrete margins, 70-100 cm proximal to the ileal valve; B: The circular ulcers with slight constriction of the small intestinal lumen at initial DBE; C: Follow-up DBE performed 1 year later shows mucosal healing; D: The oblique ulcer and scars at 70 cm proximal to the ileal valve at follow-up DBE.

reported mutations in the *SLCO2A1* gene or in the targeted gene panels for very early-onset inflammatory bowel disease were identified[8].

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

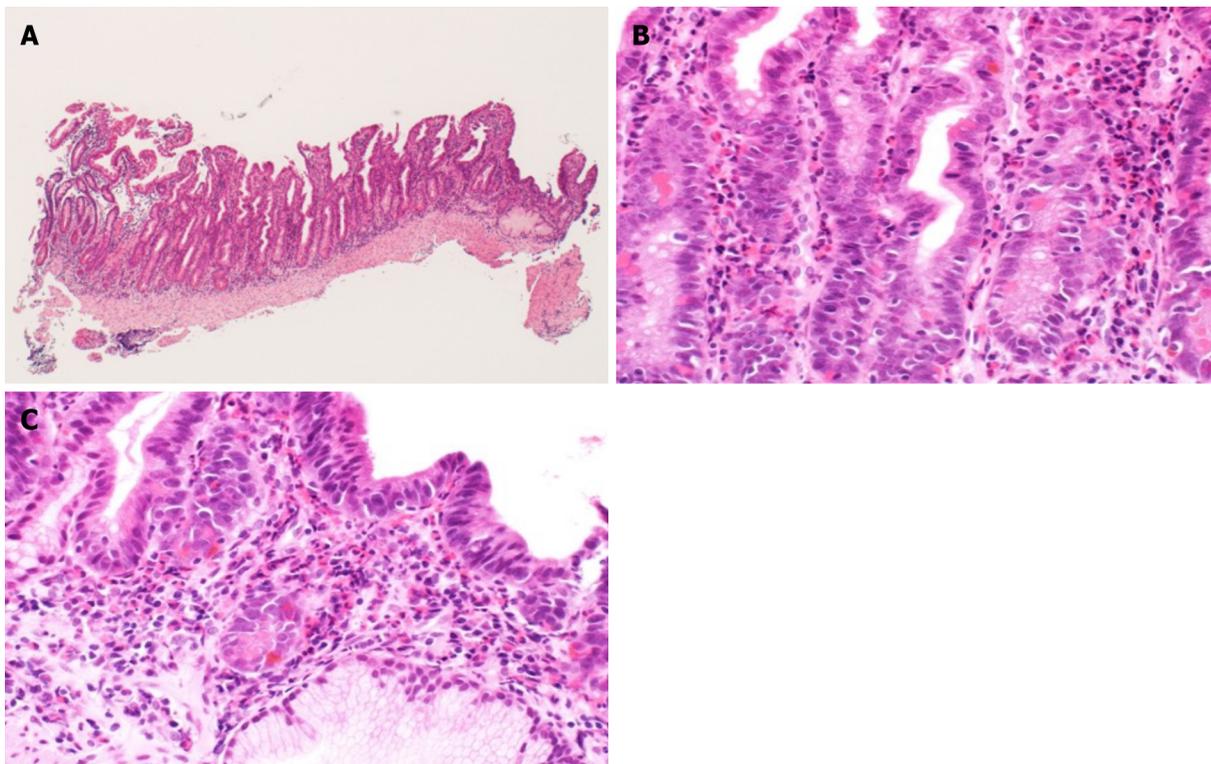
The diagnostic findings and medical history indicated a final diagnosis of EoN.

TREATMENT

The patient was treated with montelukast (10 mg/d for a total of 26 mo), which reduced the frequency of abdominal pain. Partial elemental diet therapy (600 kcal/day for a total of 24 mo) was also implemented due to insufficient response of hypoalbuminemia and anemia[9]. Corticosteroids were not administered because the patient's family preferred that steroids be avoided.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

The abdominal pain resolved completely 2 mo after the administration of montelukast and the partial elemental diet, and improvement of hemoglobin (11.2 g/dL) and hypoalbuminemia (3.5 g/dL) and normalization of fecal human hemoglobin (56 ng/mL) were observed after 4 mo. At follow-up of the small intestine by DBE performed 1 year later, mucosal healing was achieved, except for the oblique ulcer and scars at 70 cm proximal to the ileal valve, and no intestinal stenosis caused by the healing ulcer was observed (Figure 1). Eosinophilic infiltration had also disappeared on biopsy, suggesting histological remission. The patient was in clinical remission thereafter, but 2 years and 2 mo after the first visit, sudden bowel obstruction was induced by small intestinal stenosis, and emergent surgery was performed. The ileal macroscopic findings showed strictures at 40 cm and 44 cm proximal to the ileocecal valve, leading to ileal resection of the strictures and ileostomy (Figure 3). The histological findings of the resected specimen were of ulcer formation and peri-ulcer mucosal damage, suggesting intestinal stenosis in the process of ulcerative scarring. No significant granuloma or eosinophilic infiltr-



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Figure 2 Histopathological findings of ileal tissue obtained from double-balloon enteroscopy. A: Hematoxylin and eosin staining ($\times 100$) shows mild villous atrophy; B: Hematoxylin and eosin staining ($\times 400$) shows moderate to severe histological eosinophilic infiltration (maximum 80 eosinophils/high-power field); C: Hematoxylin and eosin staining ($\times 400$) shows crypt destruction (cryptitis).

ration was observed (Figure 3). The patient's postoperative course was uneventful. Ileostomy closure was performed 2 mo later, and the patient is currently being followed on an outpatient basis. An ileal resection specimen obtained at ileostomy closure showed marked eosinophilic infiltration ($> 50/\text{HPF}$) in the subserosa (Figure 3).

DISCUSSION

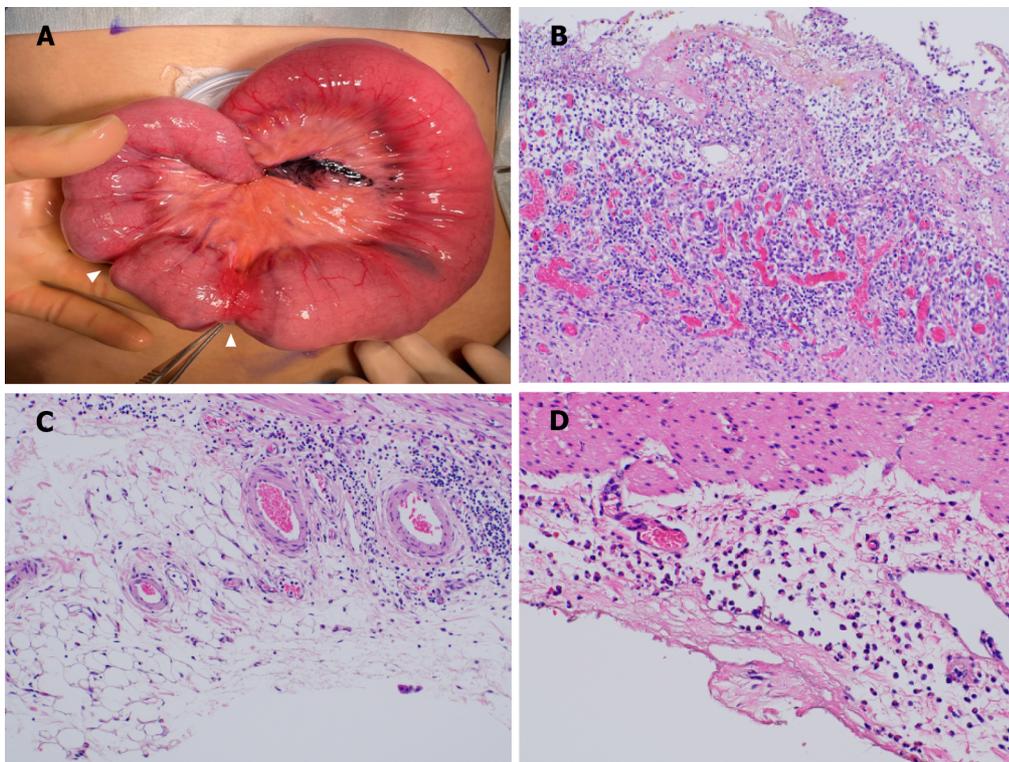
The incidence of EGE in the United States is 2.5-30 cases per 100000 people, whereas the incidence in Japan is estimated to be 5.5 times higher[10]. EGE is usually difficult to diagnose because of the variety of gastrointestinal symptoms, as well as the extremely nonspecific findings of gastrointestinal endoscopy[11]. A case series that reported the small intestinal capsule endoscopic findings in 10 EGE cases found small intestinal lesions such as multiple erythematous lesions in 6 cases, erosions and ulcers in 5 cases, flattened or missing villi in 4 cases, and intestinal stenosis in 7 cases[9]. In that study, EGE was defined as EGID with extensive lesions extending from the stomach to the large intestine; however, only one pediatric and 6 adult cases of EoN localized to the small intestine have been reported (Table 2)[12-17]. These reports described various forms of ulcerative lesions and strictures in the small intestine, but all patients were diagnosed with EGE because of the difficulty of distinguishing EGE from CEAS based on the endoscopic images, as in the present case, and the patients had histologically significant eosinophilic infiltrates[12-17]. In contrast, the present case showed hypoproteinemia and iron deficiency anemia combined with multiple oblique and circular ileal ulcers, consistent with the diagnostic criteria for CEAS[18].

CEAS was first reported in Japan in 1968 as "nonspecific multiple ulcers of the small intestine"[5] and is caused by *SLCO2A1* germline variants encoding a prostaglandin transporter. The identification of hot spots of *SLCO2A1* variants is thus valuable for diagnosis but not currently included in the definitive diagnostic guidelines[5,7,18]. In addition, the clinical manifestations of CEAS are chronic and intractable nonspecific gastrointestinal symptoms comparable to EGID, and no effective treatment for these disorders has been established[18]. Ulcers of CEAS have been described as shallow oblique, circular, or longitudinal with discrete margins in case series of the endoscopic findings of CEAS[13,19]. CEAS-like diseases without *SLCO2A1* mutations have also been reported, including inherited eicosanoid metabolic disorders, inherited human cPLA 2α deficiency, and cryptogenic multifocal ulcerous stenosing enteritis; histologically, however, these diseases show nonspecific inflammatory cell infiltration predominantly

Table 2 Summary of four previous cases of eosinophilic enteritis

Case	Age/sex	Location	Endoscopic findings				Laboratory findings	
			Multiple erythema	Erosions	Ulcer	Stricture	Anemia	Hypoproteinemia
1	62/F	Throughout	-	+	+	-	NR	NR
2	66/F	Throughout	-	+	+	-	NR	NR
3	48/M	Upper jejunum/ileum	-	-	+	-	-	-
4	2/M	Jejunum/proximal ileum	+	-	-	-	-	NR
5	70/F	Ileum	-	-	-	-	-	+
6	54/M	Ileum	-	-	-	+	-	-
7	68/M	Distal jejunum/proximal ileum	-	-	-	+	-	-

F: Female; M: Male; NR: No record.



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Figure 3 Macroscopic and microscopic histological findings of the resected ileum. A: Macroscopically, strictures are observed 40 cm and 44 cm proximal to the ileocecal valve (arrowhead); B: Resected ileum shows ulcer formation and peri-ulcer mucosal damage histologically; C: No significant eosinophilic infiltration is observed transmurally; D: Resected ileum at the ileostomy closure shows marked eosinophilic infiltration (> 50/high-power field) in the subserosa.

by neutrophils, rather than eosinophils[20,21]. The present case thus meets the diagnostic criteria for CEAS, but the diagnosis of EoN was reasonable based on the histological findings and the therapeutic course and responsiveness.

The patient developed bowel obstruction induced by small bowel stricture during the clinical course. Most cases of CEAS manifest with small bowel stricture associated with the healing of ulcers and require long-term endoscopic follow-up and treatment, whereas few cases of small bowel stricture have been reported in EGID[16,17,22,23]. In particular, two EoN cases with stricture showed a transmural eosinophilic infiltration at the resected intestinal tract[16,17], suggesting that the eosinophilic infiltration in the muscle layer and serosa is a risk factor for intestinal stricture. However, identification of these by endoscopic mucosal biopsy may be extremely difficult. In the present case, the mucosal eosinophilic infiltration at the time of the small bowel resection was insignificant compared to that at the ileostomy closure, in which insufficient therapeutic agents were regularly administered, suggesting the treatment for EoN was unlikely to be inadequate. This fact indicates that periodic endoscopic follow-up with

consideration of the possibility of small bowel stricture would be required in EoN localized to the small bowel with CEAS-like ulcerative lesions.

CONCLUSION

EoN should be included in the differential diagnosis of patients who exhibit CEAS-like ulcerative lesions localized to the small intestine and have normal urinary prostaglandin metabolites. In addition, EoN with CEAS-like ulcerative lesions may require periodic endoscopic follow-up taking into account the potential complication of small bowel stricture.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the patient's family for permission to publish this case report.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Kimura K, Jimbo K, and Arai N contributed to manuscript writing and editing, and data collection; Jimbo K, Sato M, and Suzuki M contributed to data analysis; Kudo T, Yano T, and Shimizu T contributed to conceptualization and supervision; all authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Supported by a Japan Society for the Promotion of Science KAKENHI Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists, No. 20K16905.

Informed consent statement: Informed written consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this report and any accompanying images.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest to disclose.

CARE Checklist (2016) statement: The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

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S-Editor: Yan JP

L-Editor: A

P-Editor: Yan JP

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