



A RARE CASE REPORT OF PRIMARY EOSINOPHILIC COLITIS

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Abstract:

Eosinophilic enterocolitis is the rarest form in primary eosinophilic gastrointestinal disease (EGID) without other causes of eosinophilia. There are few described cases in the literature.

We reported a rare case of eosinophilic colitis, where a 35-year-old woman presented to us with chronic diarrhea associated with abdominal pain and rectal bleeding for 6 months. She had features of unspecific colitis and significant eosinophilia with the colonic biopsy reported. Diarrhea was resolved with a course of corticosteroid. No complications or recurrences were reported.

In conclusion, Eosinophilic colitis is rarely reported. Eosinophilic colitis etiology and pathogenesis is unknown. Its clinical, endoscopic and imaging features are not specific. However, this could be underdiagnosed. All chronic diarrhea cases should be offered colonoscopy with biopsy to rule out Eosinophilic Colitis.

Introduction

Eosinophilic gastrointestinal disorder is characterized by eosinophilic infiltrates along the gastrointestinal tract without any other cause such as drug reactions, parasitic infections or malignancies [1]. Eosinophilic gastrointestinal disorders include eosinophilic esophagitis, eosinophilic gastroenteritis and eosinophilic colitis, with eosinophilia. acidosis is the rarest form.

Most cases of primary eosinophilic colitis are idiopathic. Secondary eosinophilic infiltrates in the colon wall can be caused by a variety of causes, such as parasitic infections, medications or enteritis disease. Therefore, the diagnosis of primary eosinophilic colitis is an excluded diagnosis. This is a rare condition with an unclear pathogenetic mechanism and a poor response to treatment.

There have been rarely case reports of eosinophilic colitis. To date, about 52 cases have been reported in the world [2]. We have reported a case of eosinophilic colitis in 34-year-old women successfully treated with corticosteroids. Our report aims to raise clinicians' awareness of eosinophilic colitis that may appear as chronic diarrhea and require corticosteroid treatment.

Case report

A 34-year-old female patients with a history of diarrhea who had been treated for more than 6 months but did not reduce, went to Ho Chi Minh City University of Medicine Hospital in March 2019. Patients with loose stool, 4-6 times daily with abdominal cramps and occasional red bloody stools. Patients without fever, losing about 2 kg in 6 months, without a skin rash. The episodes of diarrhea are

not related to food. The patients had no history of drug and food allergy. The patient has not had colonoscopy and stool tests. Patients previously diagnosed with unexplained colitis and amoebic dysentery, were treated with metronidazole, ciprofloxacin, diarrhea medications such as imodium and antispasmodics, but the symptoms did not improve. The patient's family history has not been reported to have similar pathology. Examining patients who have not detected abnormal symptoms.

We indicated to perform some blood tests, stool, abdominal ultrasound and colonoscopy. Subclinical results of patients are as follows:

- Hemoglobin 12.2g/dL với hematocrit of 39.4%; White blood 9500/mm³ (neutrophils: 64%; eosinophils 7% with absolute count: $0.67 \times 10^9/L$, Lymphocytes 17%) and platelet count 261,000/mm³.
- Normal erythrocyte sedimentation rate.
- IgE concentration within normal limits
- Hepatic Biochemistry test, kidney function within normal limits.
- Normal thyroid function.
- HIV test was negative.
- Stool culture was negative; hidden blood in stool positive.
- Abdominal ultrasound only records mild fatty liver.

Endoscopy in most eosinophilic colitis shows normal colon mucosa, which helps distinguish it from other forms of colitis. Nonspecific endoscopy results, such as mucosal edema, regional hyperemia, and other lesions such as granular mucosa and aphthous ulcers can be seen, although these features are uncommon and not should

rely on for diagnosis [3]. Results of biopsy of the colon mucosa show that the colon lining with normal gland or benign hyperplasia with permeability of chronic

inflammatory cells in the stroma, there are many eosinophils (Figure 1)

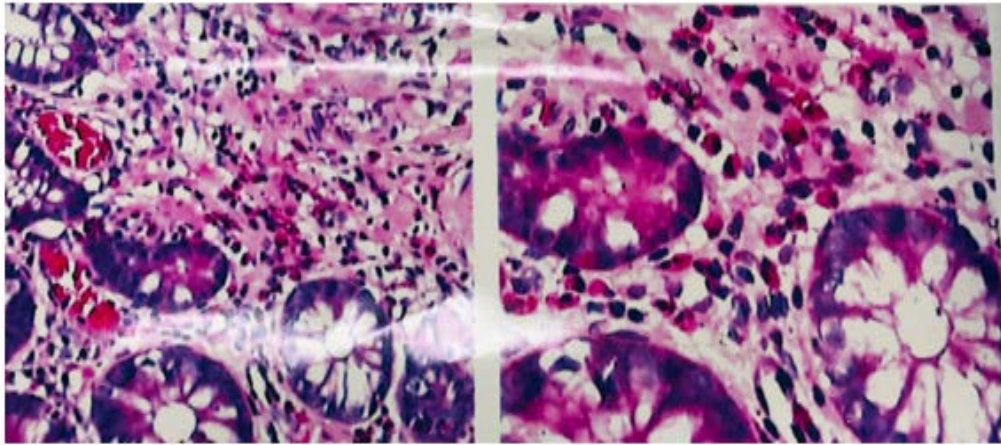


Figure 1: Histopathological imaging of colon biopsy showed eosinophilic infiltrate

The patients were diagnosed with primary eosinophilic colitis. Patients were treated with 40 mg / day prednisone for 4 weeks and then gradually reduced for 8 weeks. Diarrhea and abdominal pain improved after the first 2 weeks of prednisone treatment. Gastrointestinal symptoms improved completely after 8 weeks of treatment, patients with abdominal pain, 1 time / day, stools, no more blood and peripheral eosinophilia returned to normal. After stopping prednisone 6 months, patients do not have relapse symptoms of gastrointestinal, stool examination normal.

Discussion

The pathophysiology of eosinophilic colitis is still unknown. Primary eosinophilic colitis may be due to an Th2 lymphoid-mediated immune response in adults. IL-3, IL-5 and IL-13 and granulocyte macrophage stimulation factor (GM-CSF) may play an important role in eosinophil infiltrates into colon tissue [1]

The diagnosis of primary eosinophilic colitis is a diagnosis that excludes secondary causes with three signs: peripheral eosinophilia, eosinophil infiltrates in the colon and chronic diarrhea [4]. Our patients met diagnostic criteria with chronic diarrhea, peripheral eosinophilia, and histopathological findings of dense eosinophilia in the colon. Diarrhea symptoms and eosinophilia improved with corticosteroids. The patient was clinically relieved and did not relapse despite discontinuation of corticosteroids for 6 months.

Eosinophilic colitis in adults tends to be chronic. There were no randomized controlled trials in the treatment of eosinophilia, all data drawn from case reports and small cases [5]. There is only unique evidence associated with the use of montelukast in eosinophilic duodenitis [6].

Currently, the treatment for primary eosinophilic colitis is primarily based on case reports and expert opinion. There are no guidelines for the treatment of primary eosinophilia. In general, treatment is based on the presence and stability of symptoms. Dietary changes are often ineffective in adults. Corticosteroids are the most effective symptom control tool, helpful in most cases. The efficacy of corticosteroids for eosinophilic disorders is largely mediated by inhibiting eosinophil growth factors such as IL-3, IL-5 and GM-CSF [7]. The drug is often used in the same doses as those used for inflammatory bowel disease and localized budesonide can avoid systemic side effects. Corticosteroid treatment is usually recommended, in which most patients will respond within two weeks at a dose of 20-40mg per day. Although, doses higher than 0.5 - 1 mg / kg / day have also been noted in some reports [8].

This was also demonstrated by our patients, who responded after 2 weeks of 40 mg / day corticoidsteroid therapy. The corticoidsteroid is thought to inhibit the growth of eosinophils. Recurrence of the disease may be frequent, so the patient may be dependent on corticoidsteroid. In addition, secondary causes of eosinophilic colitis should be excluded as corticosteroid therapy can exacerbate a number of diseases. Immunomodulators such as azathioprine and 6-mercaptopurine may be helpful in severe and resistant cases. Other drugs include leukotriene receptor antagonists (montelukast), antihistamines and mast cell stabilizers (ketotifen, sodium cromoglicate), biological substances (omalizumab, mepolizumab) and IL-4 inhibitors. Surgery is indicated only if intestinal obstruction or perforation. There is a tendency to use biological agents in clinical development to treat gastrointestinal disorders due to primary eosinophilia.

In summary, primary eosinophilic colitis in adults is a rare and less well-studied disease. The exact cause and pathophysiology of this disease is unknown, but is thought to be unrelated to IgE or food allergies. The clinical, endoscopic and imaging features of the disease are not specific and the histopathological criteria are not clear.

Primary eosinophilic colitis should be considered in any patient with a history of abdominal pain, chronic diarrhea, along with multiple eosinophil infiltrates in the gastrointestinal mucosa. All cases of chronic diarrhea should be laparoscopic and biopsy to rule out eosinophilia. Patients with primary eosinophilic colitis should be treated with corticosteroids.

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