Eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) is a chronic and progressive type 2 inflammatory disease that damages the esophagus and prevents it from working properly. Over time, excessive type 2 inflammation causes scarring and narrowing of the esophagus, making it difficult to swallow.

Symptoms of EoE can vary depending on age, with older patients experiencing recurring abdominal or chest pain, while children often suffer from decreased appetite and nausea. Other common symptoms include difficulty swallowing, and food impaction, when food gets stuck in the esophagus, which can lead to long-term damage and, in some cases, a serious medical emergency.

EoE is frequently confused with other more common digestive conditions with similar symptoms such as acid reflux or gastroesophageal reflux disease, which can delay an accurate and prompt diagnosis.

People with EoE are more likely to have depression and anxiety, which can be related to fears about disease progression and difficulties managing their disease, such as adapting eating habits to keep to a strict diet.

EoE can seriously impact daily life, and this can worsen as symptoms become more severe.

People with EoE are more likely to live with other type 2 inflammatory diseases. One study showed:

- 60.3% were also diagnosed or treated for allergic rhinitis;
- 45.4% for asthma;
- and 46% for atopic dermatitis.

Up to 75% of EoE sufferers have a personal or family history of atopic disease.