

Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (EGPA): Our Experience

Parisi A^{1*}, Marrone E¹, Buono R², Del Mastro A³, Manganello G⁴, Morelli D¹, Tinto A⁵, Malgeri U¹, Valentino U¹ and Morella P¹

¹UOC Medicina 3, AORN A Cardarelli, Napoli, Italy

²UOS Reumatologia, AORN A Cardarelli, Napoli, Italy

³UOC Medicina 1, AORN A Cardarelli, Napoli, Italy

⁴UOC Pneumologia 1, AORN A Cardarelli, Napoli, Italy

⁵UOC Pneumologia 2, AORN A Cardarelli, Napoli, Italy

*Corresponding author

Parisi A, UOC Medicina 3, AORN A Cardarelli, Napoli, Italy.

Received: July 27, 2024; **Accepted:** August 05, 2024; **Published:** September 16, 2024

Background

Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA) is a rare antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)-associated vasculitis, characterized by asthma, eosinophilia and granulomatous or vasculitic involvement of several organs. We tried to analyze clinical phenotype and treatment in 3 patients diagnosed of EGPA at our hospital.

Materials and Methods

A retrospective analysis was made of 3 patients diagnosed of EGPA at Cardarelli Hospital from 2017 at 2023. Data regarding personal antecedents, clinical manifestations, analytical parameters, histology, and clinical course were collected.

Results

Of the 3 cases, 2 were women, 2 were diagnosed at an age between 51 and 80 years; one case to 22 years. All patients had antecedents of bronchial asthma and eosinophilia. Among clinical manifestations, women presented sensory-motor symmetric axonal neuropathy, two patients had fever and interstitial lung disease, the younger woman presented with pericarditis. One had non severe EGPA, two severe EGPA. For remission maintenance, in patients with severe EGPA, we used DMARDs, mepolizumab and glucocorticoids. In the patient with non-severe EGPA, only glucocorticoids in combination with mepolizumab.

Discussion

Our experience showed that EGPA patients should be offered the best care through interdisciplinary management and well-defined treatment-to-target approaches to achieve remission.

Copyright: ©2024 Parisi A, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.