

Table E1. EoEHSS Pathologic Features

Abbreviation	Pathologic Feature	Description
EI	Eosinophil Inflammation	Intraepithelial eosinophils quantified in the most densely inflamed hpf.
EA	Eosinophil Abscesses	Solid mass of intraepithelial eosinophils.
SL	Eosinophil Surface Layering	Linear alignment of at least 3 intraepithelial eosinophils positioned parallel to the epithelial surface.
BZH	Epithelial Basal Zone Hyperplasia	Basal zone comprising >15% of the total epithelial thickness.
DIS	Dilated Intercellular Spaces	Circumferential paracellular spaces around squamous epithelial cells that exhibit intercellular bridges.
SEA	Surface Epithelial Alteration	Altered tinctorial properties of the surface epithelial cells that manifest as darker red staining.
DEC	Dyskeratotic Epithelial Cells	Individual cells with deeply eosinophilic cytoplasm and small, round hyperchromatic nuclei
LPF	Lamina Propria Fibrosis	Thickened connective tissue fibers in the lamina propria.

hpf; High-power field

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TABLE EII. Subject Demographics‡

	Inactive EoE (PEC <15/hpf)	Active EoE (PEC ≥15/hpf)	Significance (P)
Number (n)	14	17	--
Median Age* (y, Interquartile range)	8.0 (3.3-13.1)	14.3 (6-16.9)	0.07 (n.s)
Sex (% Male)	50	65	0.48 (n.s.)
Atopy† (%)	79	82	>0.99 (n.s.)
Median PEC (Eos/hpf [Interquartile range])	0.5 (0-3)	52 (36-86)	<0.001
Median Absolute Blood EoP Count (EoP/mL blood [Interquartile range])	13.5 (5.5-30.3)	37 (20.5-49.0)	<0.001

‡ Previously published data⁶

* Age at time of endoscopy

† Per medical records; patients were considered atopic if they had at least one atopic disorder (eczema, allergic rhinitis, asthma)

PEC, Peak esophageal eosinophil count; EoE, Eosinophilic esophagitis; Eos, Eosinophil; hpf, High-power field;

EoP, Eosinophil progenitor; n.s., Not significant