

What is EGPA?

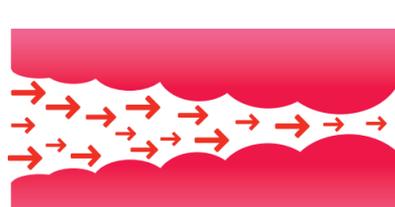
Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Poly- Angiitis

- ✓ Chronic³
- ✓ Rare⁴
- ✓ Difficult to Diagnose⁴

Formerly known as Churg-Strauss syndrome¹, EGPA is a condition characterized by **asthma, an increase in eosinophils**, and **inflammation of blood vessels** (vasculitis).²

Vasculitis is inflammation of blood vessels such as capillaries, veins, or arteries.⁵

Inflamed blood vessels can **reduce or stop blood flow**, which may cause damage to tissue and organs.⁵



EGPA can result in damage to:

- Lungs
- Heart
- Sinuses
- Gastrointestinal tract
- Skin
- Nerves

and other parts of the body. It can even be **life-threatening** for some patients.³

Eosinophil

ee-uh-sin-uh-fil

A type of white blood cell that is a normal part of the body's immune system.²

Based on global estimates, EGPA likely affects approximately



*This estimate for the U.S. is derived from a global summary prevalence of 14.58 cases per million, based on a U.S. population of approximately 325 million in July 2017.

Both men and women are affected by EGPA, and the **average age of diagnosis is 48**.⁸



The main characteristics of EGPA are:⁹

- The development of asthma as an adult
- Allergic rhinitis (hay fever)
- Growths in the nose
- An increase in eosinophils

Of these, asthma symptoms are the most common.⁴

EGPA has 3 phases.

Not everyone experiences all three phases, and the phases may not occur in the same order:¹⁰

Allergic Phase: Allergic reactions such as asthma, hay fever, and sinusitis.

Eosinophilic Phase: Abnormally high numbers of eosinophils in the blood or tissues.

Vasculitic Phase: Blood vessel inflammation.

EGPA can be difficult to diagnose because it is uncommon. EGPA is considered present when a person has **at least four of the following six**:¹¹

- **Asthma**
- **Increased number of eosinophils** (higher than 10%)
- **Nerve damage** (numbness and pain in hands or feet)
- **Sinus problems**
- **Pulmonary infiltrates** (spots or lesions on a chest X-ray of the lungs)
- **Extravascular eosinophils** (presence of eosinophils outside of a blood vessel)

To confirm the diagnosis of EGPA, patients may be referred to healthcare providers who specialize in treating vasculitis or eosinophilic conditions, such as **allergists, immunologists, pulmonologists, and rheumatologists**.¹²



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