Results The most common indications for EGDS were: dyspepsia 32% (n = 327), abdominal pain 21% (n = 211), and celiac disease 16% (n = 166). The most common endoscopic findings were: gastritis 50% (n = 450), normal findings 35% (n = 325) and esophagitis 9% (n = 84). The most common PH findings were: normal 43% (n = 390), gastritis 23% (n = 210), and duodenitis 15% (n = 133). Of the total number of examinations, endoscopy was therapeutic in 10% (n = 98) of cases. The most common therapeutic indications were: foreign body ingestion 5% (n = 51), PEG placement 3% (n = 35), and acid and alkali ingestion 1% (n = 12).

Conclusion The results obtained are consistent with those of other studies and may indicate areas for additional education of staff and a starting point for future research on the topic.

Objective The goal is to present epidemiological, clinical and laboratory characteristics of children with FPIES and the association with other allergic comorbidities and outcomes.

Methods Data of children with FPIES, diagnosed according to clinical criteria and monitored in Helena clinic over a 6-year period (1/2014 to 1/2020), was retrospectively analyzed.