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Endometriosis: A case series at a tertiary care center

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Primary Outcome: To assess prevalence of endometriosis in Saudi women at a tertiary center.

Secondary Outcome: Presenting symptoms, relationships between age and stage of endometriosis, endometrioma, recurrence and pregnancy rate postoperative.

Study Method: 595 case files reviewed, all patients were operated by the same surgeon. 85 patients with endometriosis were identified. Data analysis were done using SPS version 16. Inclusion criteria- comprised of female patients age group between 15-54 years, histologically proven endometriosis and coincidental finding of endometriosis. Exclusion criteria- patients who received empirical or medical treatment and discrepancy of ultrasound results compared to histopathology. All patients underwent laparoscopy except for 1 who underwent laparotomy due to extensive adhesions. Endometriosis staged according to American Society of Reproductive Medicine 1996. Ovarian cystectomy performed for patients with endometrioma. Follow up data retrieved for 39 patients (45.9%).

Results: Prevalence of endometriosis 14.3%, pelvic pain was the main presenting symptom in 47 patients (55.3%), infertility 26 patients (30.6%) and other symptoms 12 patients (14.1%). Peak age of presentation was at 30-34 years. 38.8% of patients presented with stage 4 endometriosis. 72% had endometrioma, 26% had bilateral endometrioma, 44% had it on left side, and 30% on the right side. Sensitivity of ultrasound scan for endometrioma was 72% and specificity was 80%. 39 patients were followed up 15% had recurrence and a pregnancy rate of 38.8%.

Conclusion: Prevalence of endometriosis was 14.3% in Saudi women and, peak age of presentation was 30-34 years. Pelvic pain was the main presenting symptom.

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