

EP14.17. Anatomical distribution and clinical features of ovarian and deep endometriosis through specialist ultrasound using #Enzian classification in Peru.



Roberto Albinagorta, Pedro Llanari, Silvia Chacon-Byrne, Jose Castañeda-Apolinario, Edwin Rojas, Carla Villanueva, Rommy Novoa

Objetives

Determine the anatomical distribution of ovarian and deep endometriosis (DE) using specialized ultrasound according to #Enzian classification and evaluate some association with clinical characteristics.

Methods

Retrospective analysis of 395 consecutive patients who underwent specialized ultrasound by a single expert operator for suspected endometriosis. Anatomical distribution of lesions was described according to #Enzian classification, and the association between main symptoms was analyzed using bivariate analysis and multivariate logistic regression.

Results

Main clinical characteristics: mean age (33.1y [16-53]), median time of disease (7y [3-15]), nulliparity (40.5%), prior hormonal treatment (30.8%), prior surgical treatment (44.0%), and infertility (22.2%). DE was identified in 48.8% of the cases.

The distribution of lesions according to #Enzian compartments was as follows: O (46.5%); T (68.6%); A (2.2%); B (26.5%); C (14.6%); FA (36.7%); FB (1.5%); FI (2.2%); and FU (1.5%). Negative sliding-sign was significantly more frequent in patients who presented the association of ovarian and DE (82% [p<0.001]). Regarding the symptoms, heavy menstrual bleeding was the symptom most widely correlated with endometriosis locations, showing links to ovarian, recto-vaginal septum, and uterosacral ligament lesions.

Conclusions

Our findings are consistent with prior research on the anatomical distribution of lesions but not in the association with symptomatology, suggesting that while symptoms can aid in localization, they are not definitive indicators of severity.

Location of endometriotic nodules	n (%)	Severity of endometriosis*		
		1	2	3
Ovary (O)	184 (46.58)	82	81	21
Tube (T)	271 (68.61)	52	101	118
Deep endometriosis	193 (48.86)	-	-	-
Rectovaginal space, vagina (A)	9 (2.28)	2	4	3
Sacrouterine y/o cardinal ligament, pelvic sidewall (B)	105 (26.58)	38	61	6
Rectum (C)	58 (14.68)	3	40	15
Bladder (FB)	6 (1.52)	-	-	-
Intestinum (FI)	9 (2.28)	-	-	-
Ureter (FU)	6 (1.52)	-	-	-
Adenomyosis (FA)	145 (36.71)	-	-	-

Table 1. Anatomical distribution of endometriotic lesions using #Enzian classification of 395 women

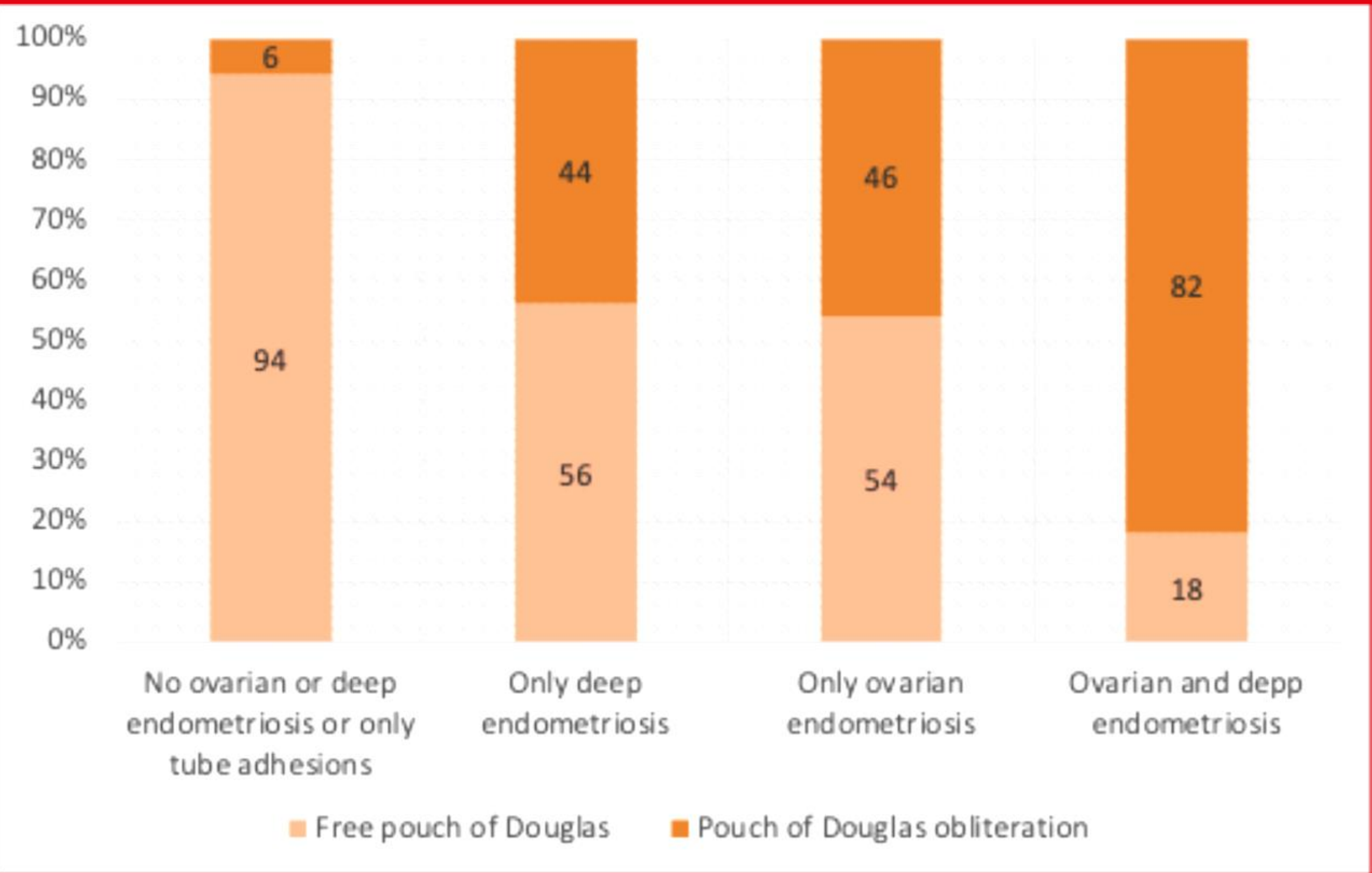


Figure 1. Diagnosis type of endometriosis and pouch of Douglas obliteration