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Ultrasound Findings in Women with Abdominal Wall Endometriosis: An Ambispective Observational Study

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Introduction

Abdominal wall endometriosis is rare, with an estimated incidence of 0.03% to 0.4% of women following a caesarean delivery. Most of the details about abdominal wall endometriomas are from individual case reports. endometriosis

Objectives

In this study, our objective was to study the ultrasound findings in women with abdominal wall

Methods

This was an ambispective observational study conducted in the department of obstetrics and gynaecology at a premier tertiary care government institute in eastern India. Institute ethics approval was obtained (Ref Number: IEC/AIIMS BBSR/ PG Thesis/2024-25/130 Date December 16, 2024). The data and ultrasound findings of women with surgically proven abdominal wall endometriosis over a 11-year period was analysed

Reference

Karuga FF, Szaflik T, Gągorowski F, et al. Advanced imaging of abdominal wall endometriosis: a case report highlighting panoramic ultrasound. Ginekol Pol. 2025; 96(12): 1049-51

Results:

Thirty -three women with abdominal wall endometriosis were identified. Five were excluded due to incomplete data, total analyzed- 28 women

Parameter	Our Findings
Symptoms	Painful palpable lesion in the abdominal wall associated with menstruation-27; Umbilical endometriosis-1
Mean duration from onset of symptoms to presentation	18.7 months
Ultrasound imaging	Hypoechoic lesion in the anterior abdominal wall Single lesion: 27 cases, two lesions: 1 case
Size of lesions	1x1cm to 5x5 cm
Involvement of anterior wall endometriomas	Subcutaneous tissue only:19 cases Rectus muscles and sheath-7 cases Peritoneum-2 cases

Conclusion

28 women had abdominal wall endometriosis in 11 years, with ultrasound lesion size of 1x1cm to 5x5 cm, and a mean duration of symptomatology of 18.7 months. The lesions involved the subcutaneous tissue only in 19 cases, rectus muscles and sheath in seven cases and peritoneum in two cases. One woman had umbilical endometriosis

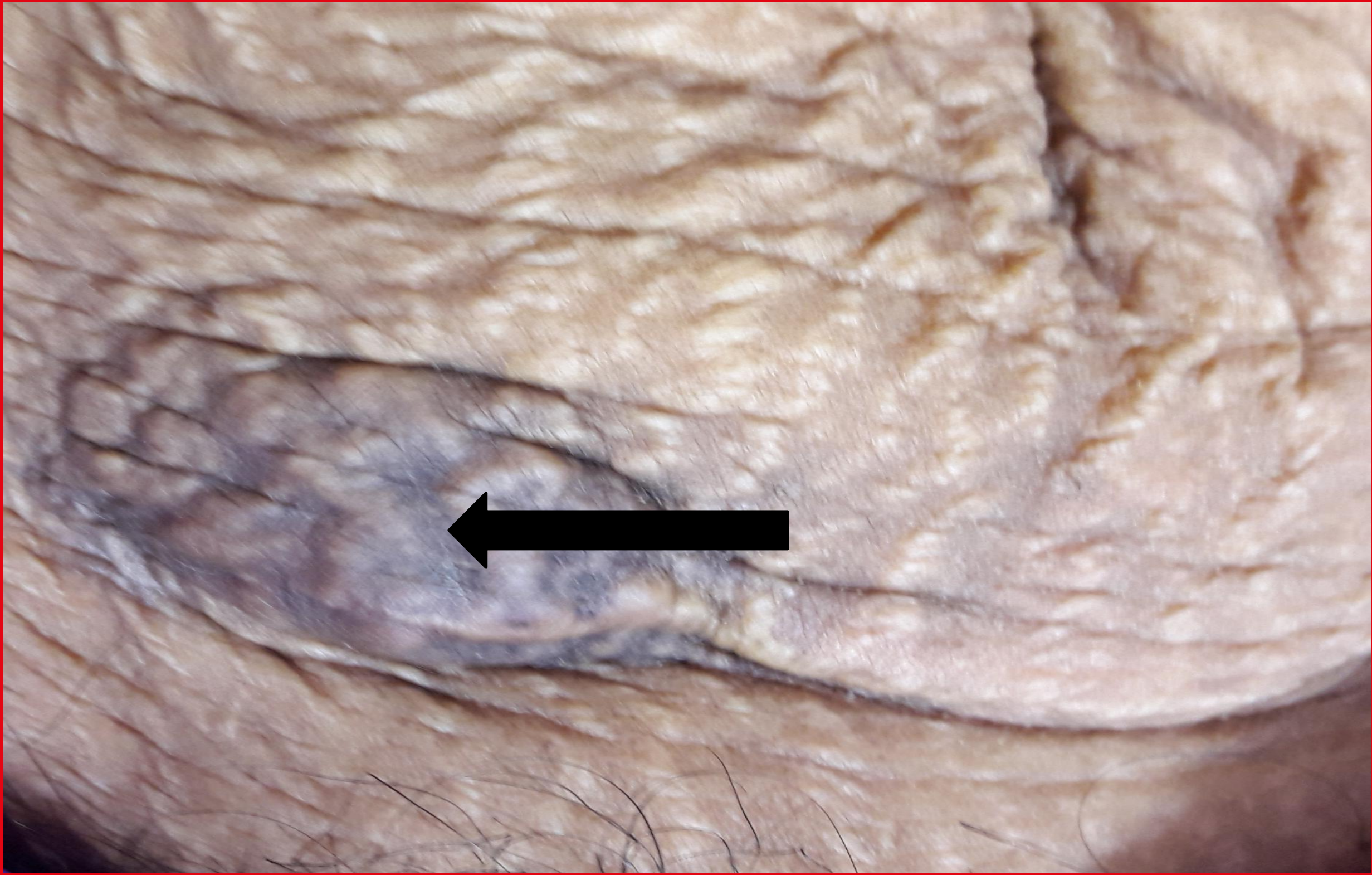


Figure 1: Large 5x5cm anterior abdominal wall endometrioma (arrow)

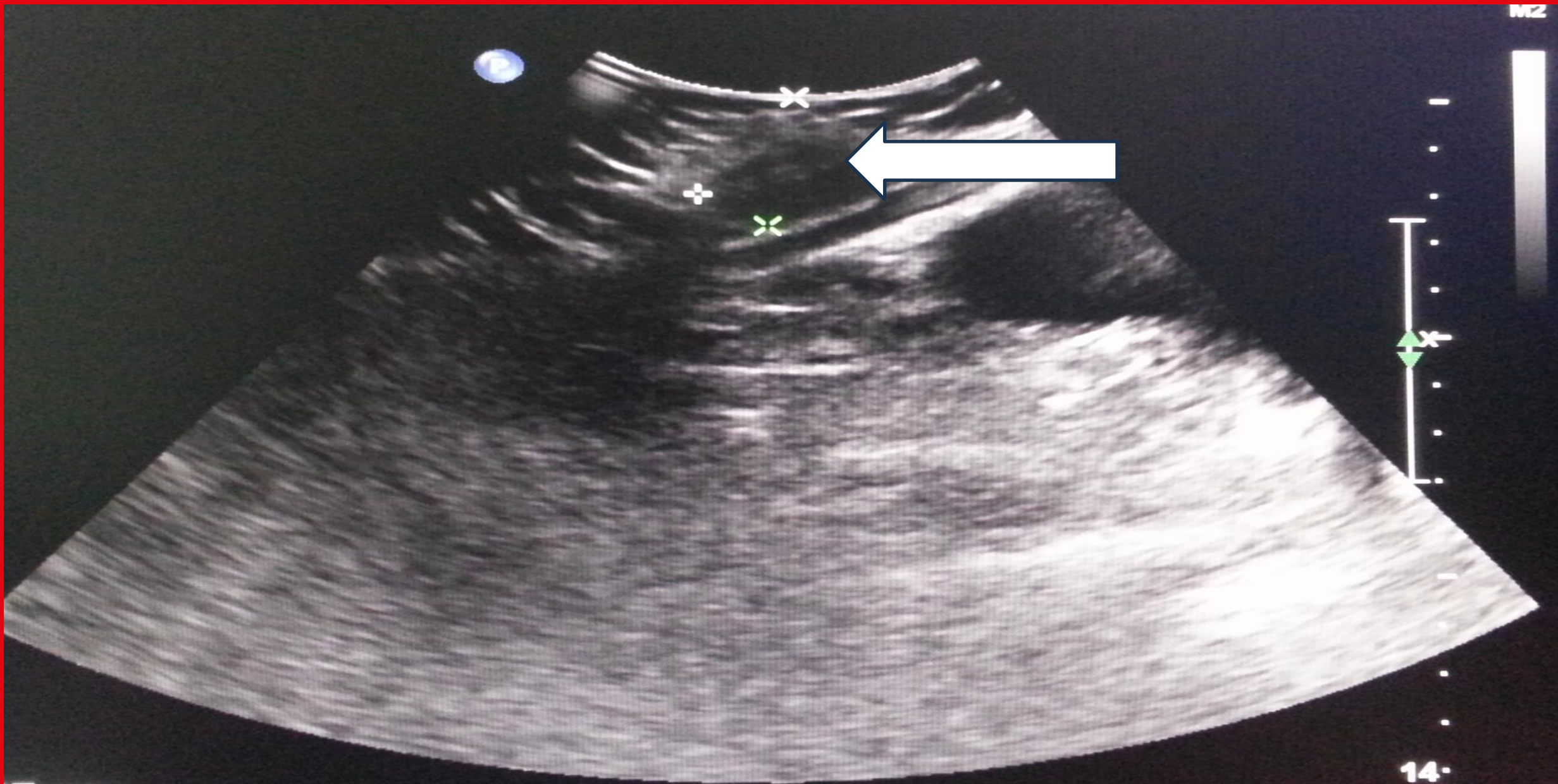


Figure 2: Hypoechoic lesion (arrow) in anterior abdominal wall on USG

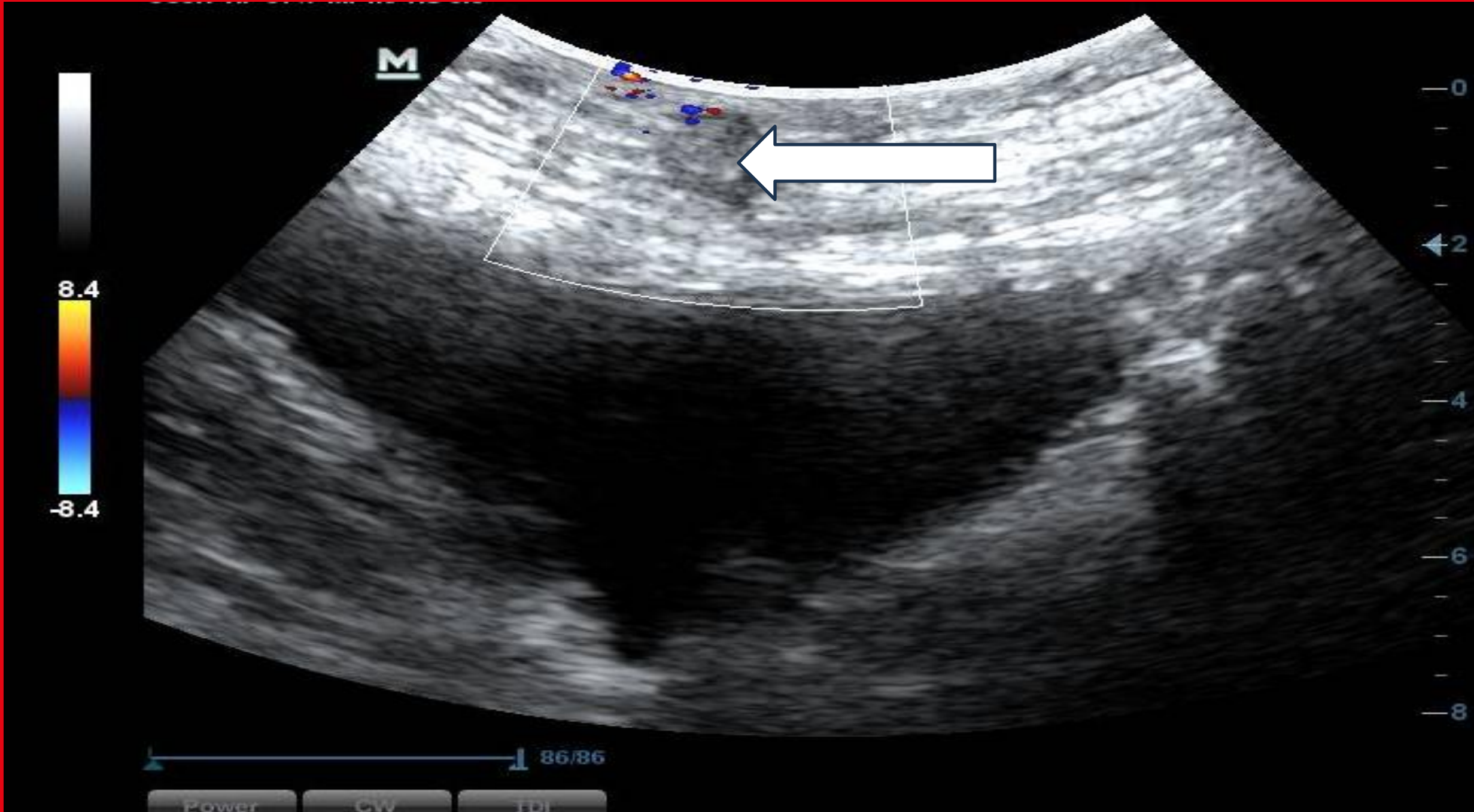


Figure 3. Color Doppler USG with no color uptake (arrow)