

[EP13.52] Association between pain symptoms and ultrasound findings in patients with symptoms suggestive of endometriosis and/or adenomyosis

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Objectives: To describe the differences in clinical pain and ultrasound findings in patients with symptoms suggestive of

endometriosis and/or adenomyosis.

Methods: Patients with symptom suggesting endometriosis/adenomyosis.

Transvaginal ultrasound examination during 2019-2024 according IDEA and MUSA criteria.

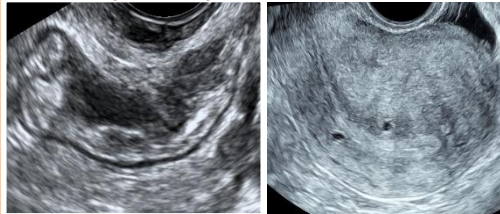
According to ultrasound examination findings patients were divided to 4 groups: 1) having on ultrasound just signs of endometriosis; 2) just adenomyosis; 3) both endometriosis and adenomyosis; 4) none of them.

Registration of pain symptoms: dysmenor-rhea, chronic pelvic pain, dysuria, dyschezia, dyspareunia – VAS scale used for the evaluation of pain intensity.

Results

According to inclusion criteria 730 patients were eligible

- 207 (28.4%) – having on ultrasound just endometriosis lesions
- 106 (14.5%) – just adenomyosis signs
- 111 (15.2%) – both endometriosis and adenomyosis signs
- 306 (41.9%) – none of them



Findings

Prevalences of pain had no statistically significant differences between patients with endometriosis or/and adenomyosis findings on ultrasound:

- dysmenorrhea was reported by 95.1-98.0% of patients in the different groups
- chronic pelvic pain – 91.8-98.3%
- dyspareunia – 84.5-96.0%
- dysuria – 35.5-50.0%
- dyschezia – 67.2-71.6%

Patients with absent of ultrasound findings (called as normal) reported the most often the pain symptoms and the highest intensity of them in comparison with the groups of patients who had ultrasound findings of endometriosis or/and adenomyosis.

Conclusions

The patients with absent of endometriosis and adenomyosis signs at ultrasound had the highest prevalence and intensity of pain symptoms. Maybe it was observed because symptoms are more expressed at the beginning of disease development.