



# SEARCHING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN ENDOMETRIOSIS AND PREVIOUS ABORTION

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## Objectives

To evaluate the incidence of abortion in patients with previous histological diagnosis of endometriosis and to explore a possible association with symptoms reported and the localization of endometriosis.

## Introduction

The extrauterine endometrial tissue and chronic inflammation compromise pregnancy outcomes in patients with endometriosis.

Some studies reported an increased risk of abortion in patients with this diagnosis, but consensus has not yet been reached.



## Materials and Methodology

Clinical records → Patients with a histological diagnosis of Endometriosis (2012-2020)



- History of previous abortion
- Symptoms (chronic pelvic pain, dyspareunia and dysmenorrhea)
- Localization (ovarian, peritoneal superficial, deeply infiltrating, others)

The collected data were posteriorly organized in a database and analyzed with SPSS® (significance level of  $p < 0.05$ ).

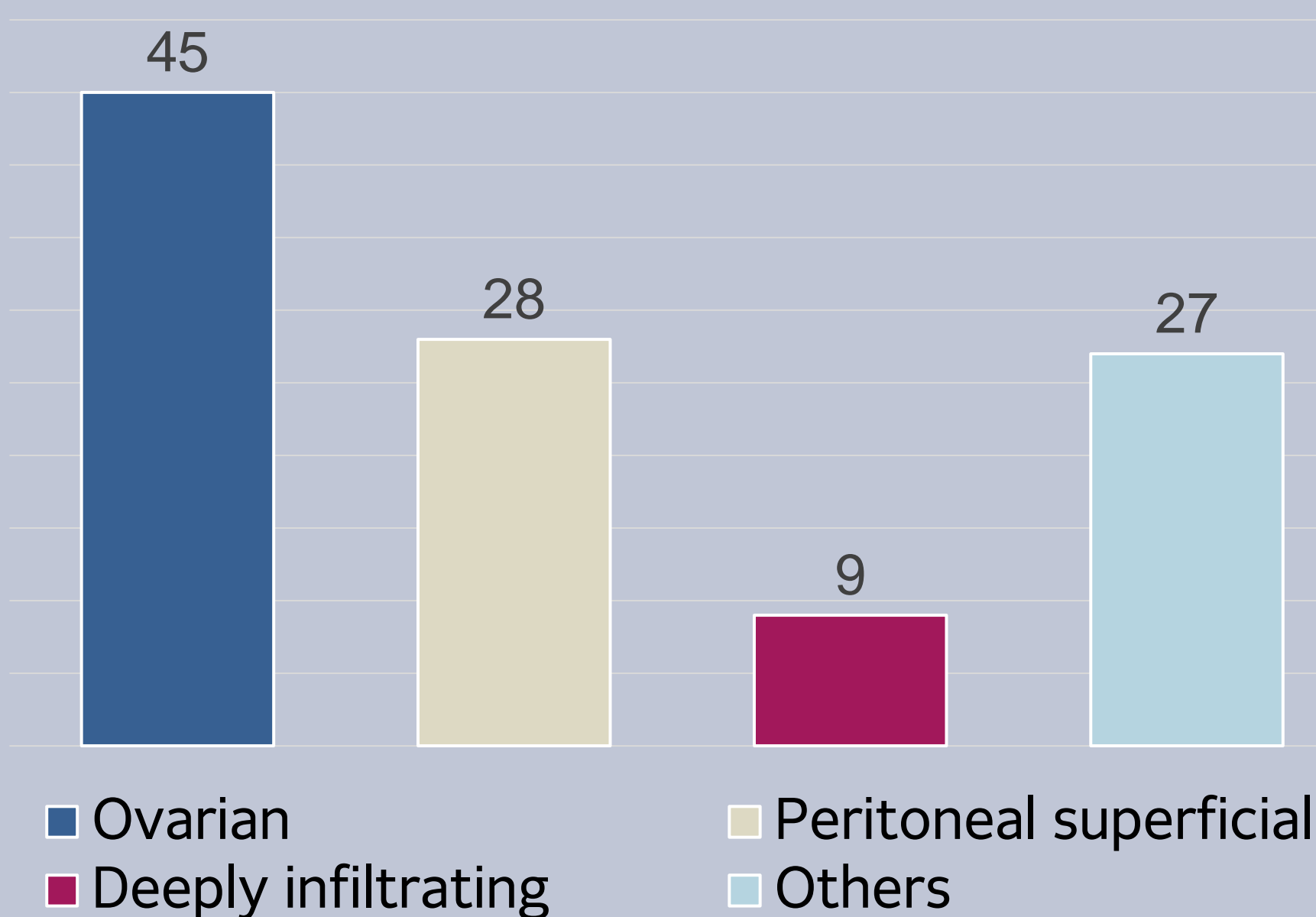
## Results

367 patients with a histological diagnosis of Endometriosis were analyzed and 54 had history of abortion (14,7%).

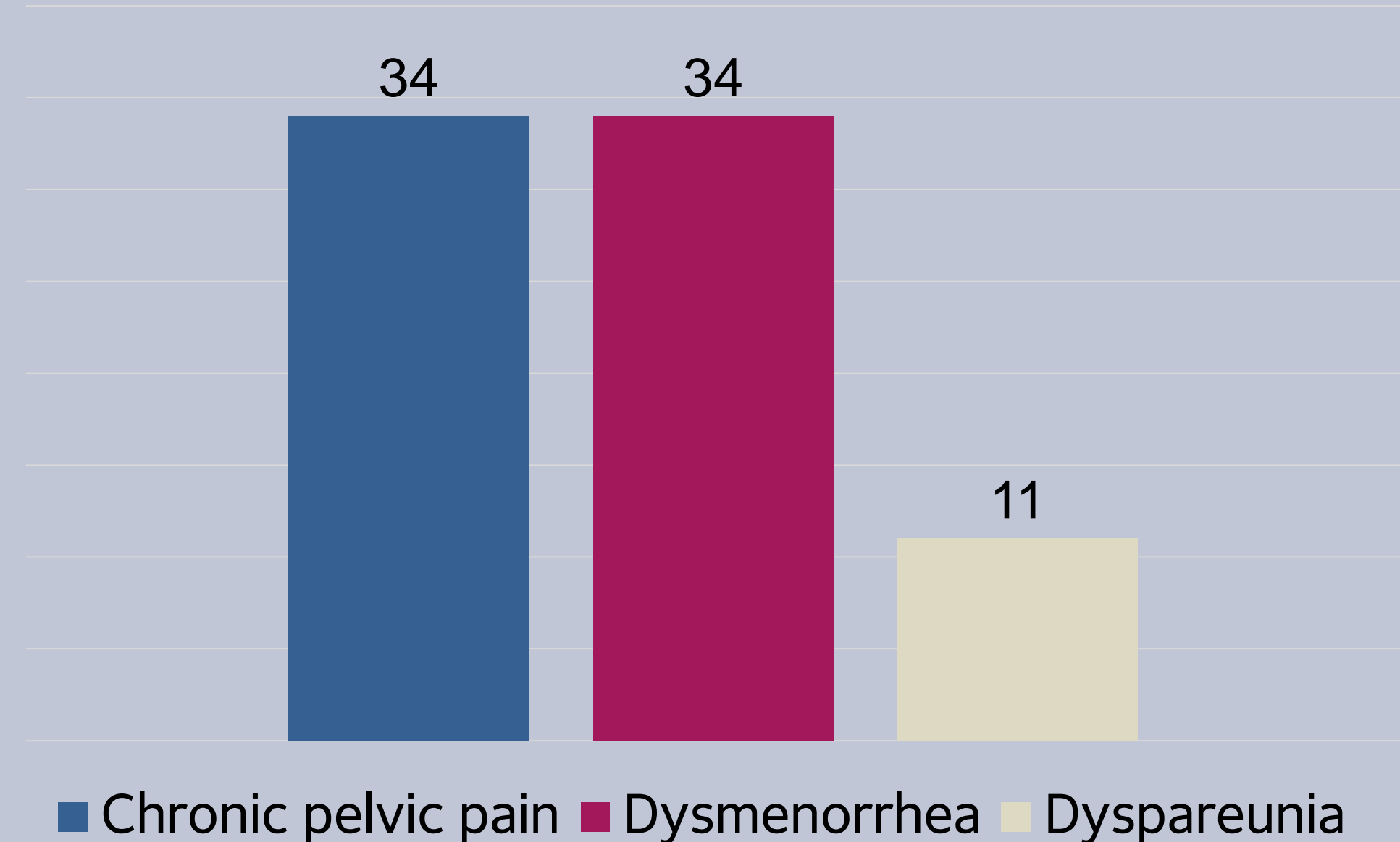
In this subgroup, there was a higher incidence of ovarian endometriosis (N=45,  $p < 0.05$ ), significantly different from patients without this background. Incidence of peritoneal superficial endometriosis (N=28,  $p > 0.05$ ), as for other localizations studied, wasn't significantly different from patients without previous abortion.

A total of 44 patients reported symptoms, dysmenorrhea and chronic pelvic pain being the most frequent symptoms.

Localization



Symptoms



## Conclusion

Based on this study, we can infer that, apart from ovarian endometriosis, there is no significant association between the phenotype of endometriosis (location and symptoms) in patients with previous abortion when compared to women without this occurrence. Considering the high incidence of ovarian endometriosis, it is important to better study how ovarian ectopic endometrial tissue can influence the outcome of pregnancy. Further research should be conducted to clarify this connection.