

P 07: Prevalence of Endometriosis among Sub Fertile Women
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Introduction: Endometriosis is a common aetiological factor for subfertility and prevalence of endometriosis among subfertile women is between 20-50%. Characteristic symptoms of endometriosis are: secondary dysmenorrhea, dyspareunia and chronic pelvic pain. The prevalence and predictive value of clinical symptoms in the diagnosis of endometriosis among our population have not been studied well.

Objective: To assess prevalence of endometriosis and the relationship between clinical symptoms and endometriosis among subfertile women.

Method: A retrospective observational study was conducted at in a district general hospital from January 2013 to April 2014. All women who had undergone laparoscopy for the management of subfertility were included. Women with previous pelvic surgery or features suggestive of pelvic inflammatory disease were excluded. Data was collected from clinic records and analyzed using the software SPSS 16.0. Diagnosis and grading of endometriosis was based on the Revised American Fertility Society scoring for endometriosis (stage I to IV).

Result: A total of 304 women underwent laparoscopic surgery during this period. A total of 126 (41.4%) women had laparoscopic evidence of endometriosis. The frequencies of each stage of endometriosis were found to be 53(42.1%) for stage I, 21(16.7%) for stage II, 29 (23.1%) for stage III and 23 (18.3%) for stage IV. Secondary dysmenorrhea was found in 28.5% (36) women with endometriosis and 13.4% (24) women without endometriosis (Odds ratio (OR) 2.56, 95% confidence interval (CI) - 1.44 to 4.57), $p = 0.001$. Thirty (23.8%) women complained deep dyspareunia in women with endometriosis and 21(11.7%) in women without endometriosis (OR 2.33, 95% CI - 1.26 to 4.31, $p = 0.006$). There was a significant positive correlation between these symptoms and the presence of endometriosis. The severity of endometriosis was not significantly associated with these symptoms.

Conclusion: The prevalence of endometriosis is high (41%) amongst women with subfertility especially those who complain of secondary dysmenorrhea and deep dyspareunia.

Sri Lanka Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology 2014; Vol. 36 (suppl. 1)