

Endometriosi

Definition: condition in which endometrial-like cells appear and flourish in areas outside the uterine cavity

Robbins, Pathology, 7th Edition



1- pelvic pain

2- infertility

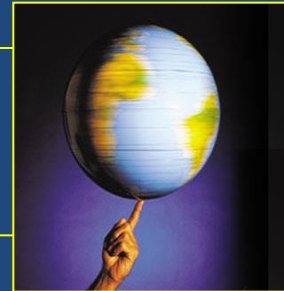


Which is the real incidence of the disease? Why is it increasing?

10% of women in fertil age are affected by endometriosis, therefore:

150- 200 millions of women in the world

**But is this a real number or true only for the
medicalized countries?**



Which are the causes?



1- delayed and reduced number of pregnancies in
industrialized countries

2- improved diagnosis

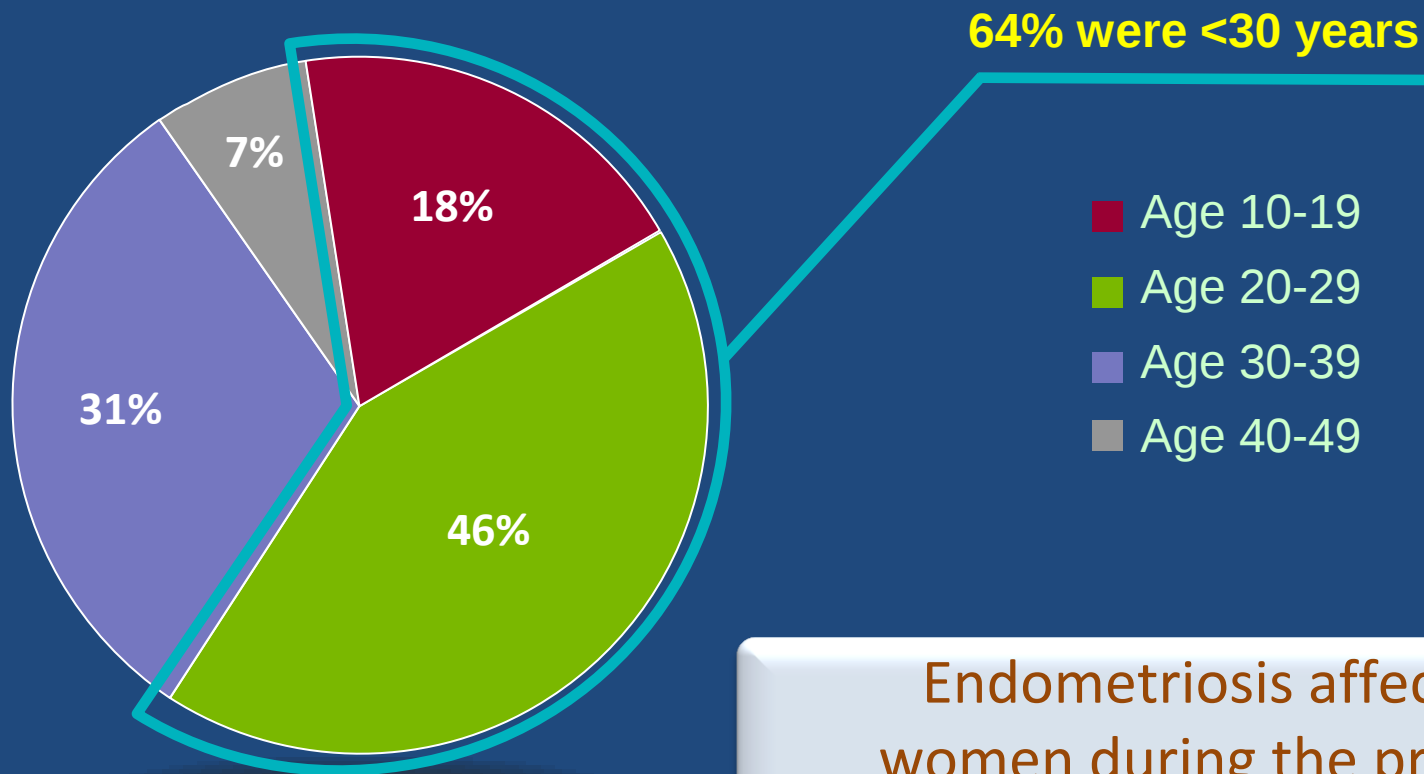


3- increased environmental contaminants



Which is the real incidence of the disease? Why is it increasing?

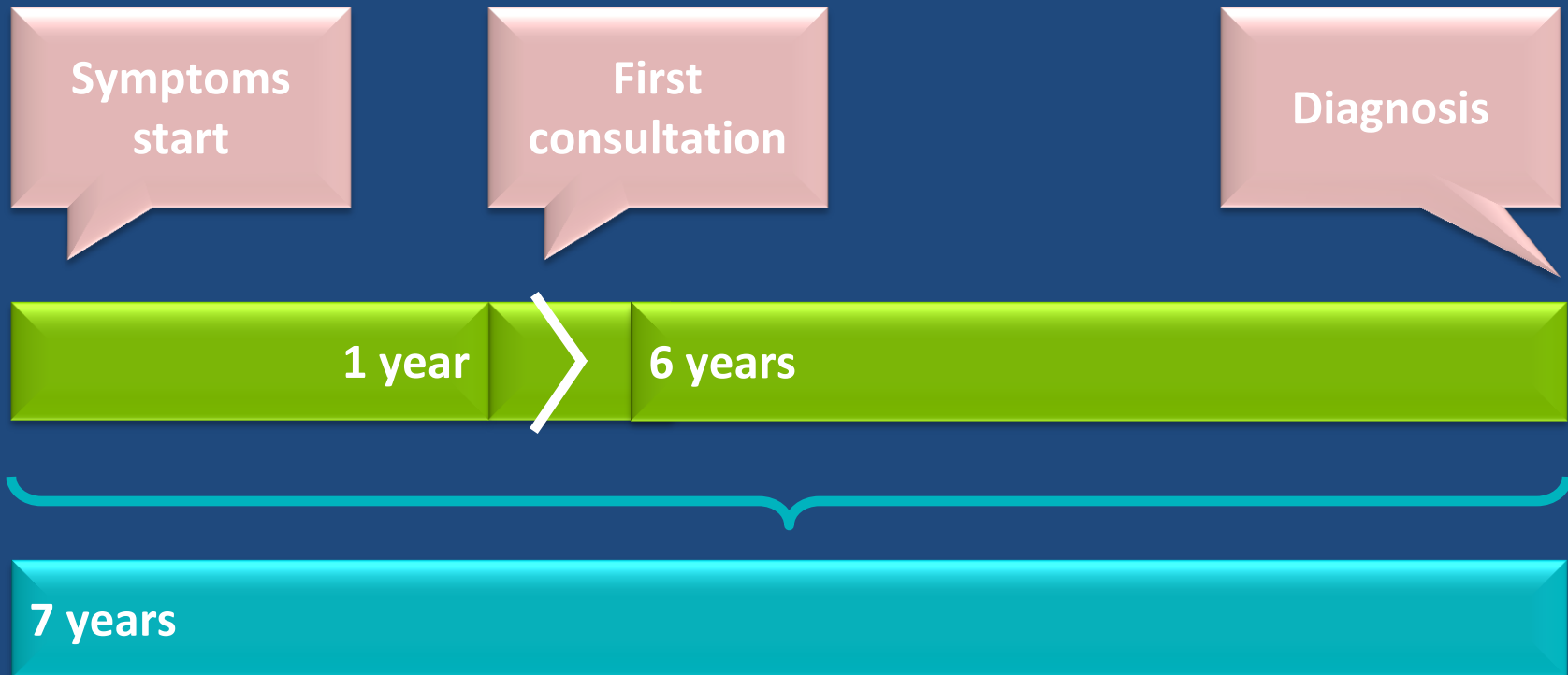
Age at first consultation for symptoms



Endometriosis affects
women during the prime
years of their lives!

Which is the real incidence of the disease? Why is it increasing?

Average diagnostic delay



Which are the risk factors?

Genetic factors

Nulliparity

Hormonal factors

Menstrual disorders

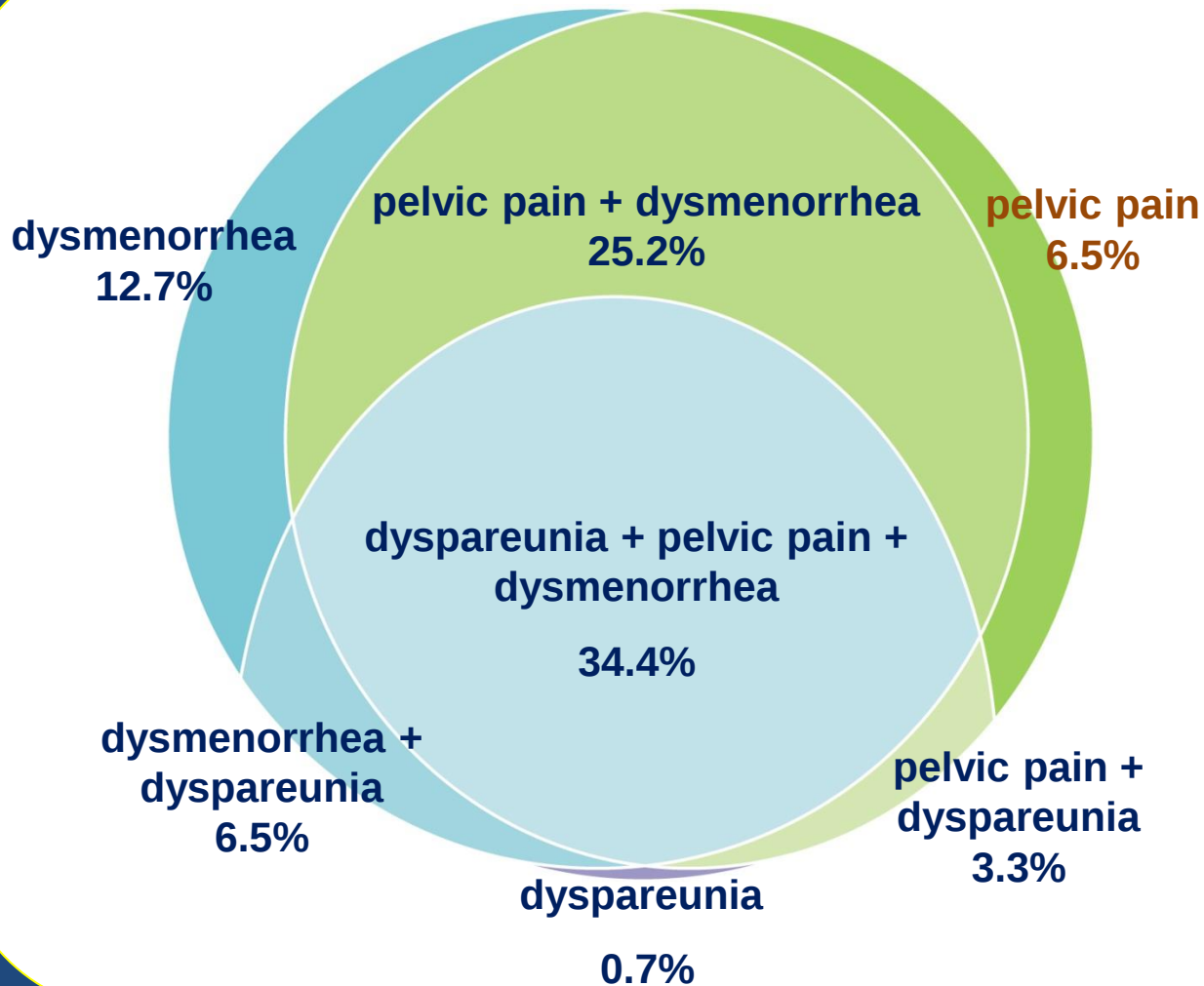
Environmental disruptors

Body weight



Which are the most common symptoms?

Prevalence and overlap of symptoms



Which are the most common symptoms?

Atypical endometriosis localizations

Brain

Lung

Umbelicus

Abdominal muscle

Liver

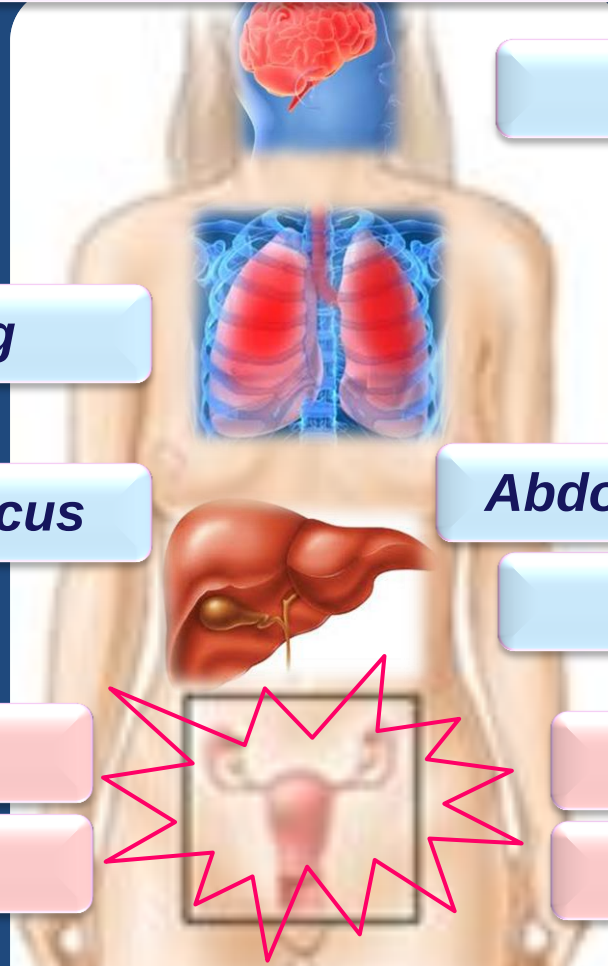
Urinary tract

Genital tract

Bowel

Pelvis

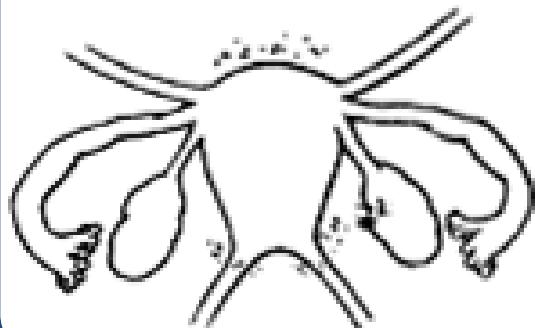
Typical endometriosis localizations



Does it exist only one form of endometriosis?

*American Society of Reproductive Medicine (ASRM)
Endometriosis classification 1985*

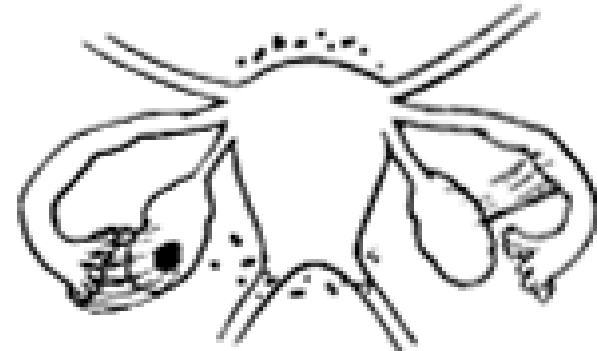
Stage I



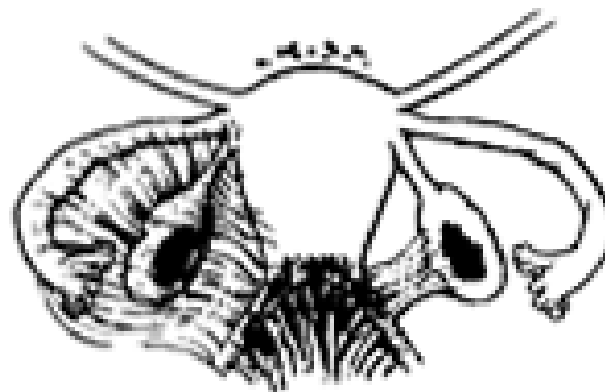
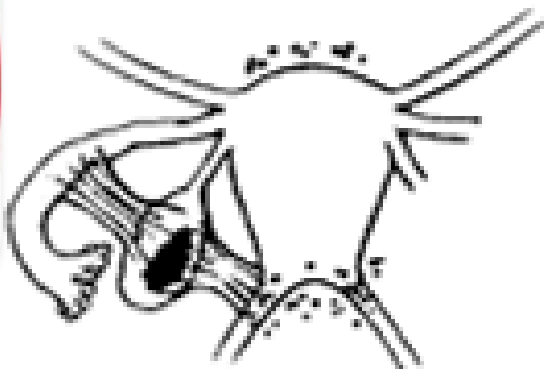
Stage II



Stage III

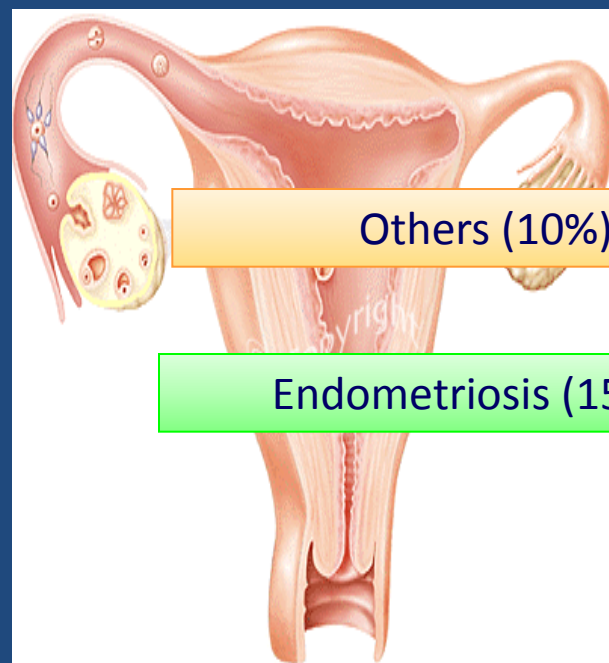


Stage IV



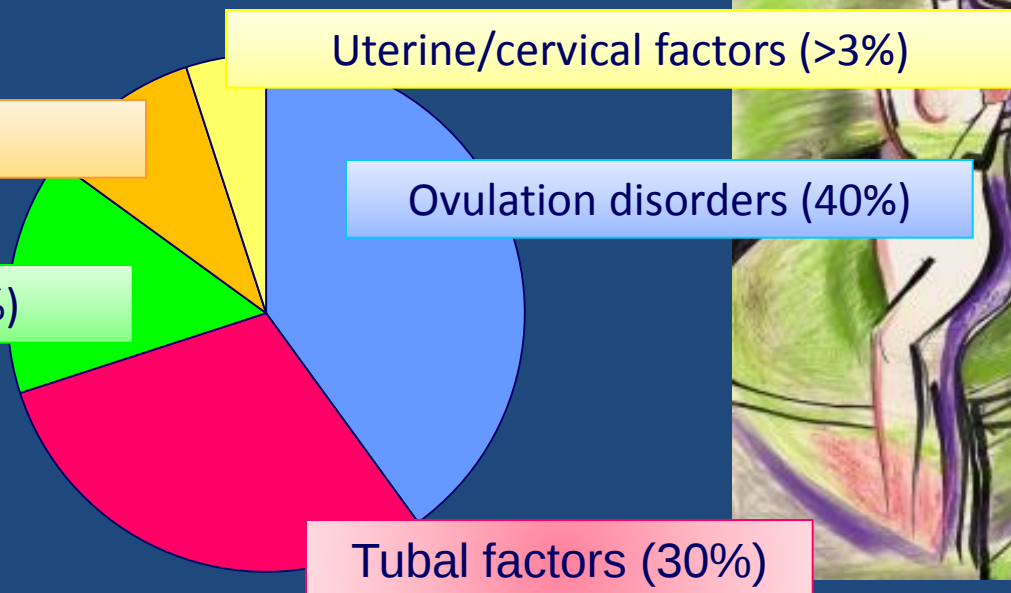
Endometriosis and infertility

Endometriosis represents 15% of causes of women infertility



Others (10%)

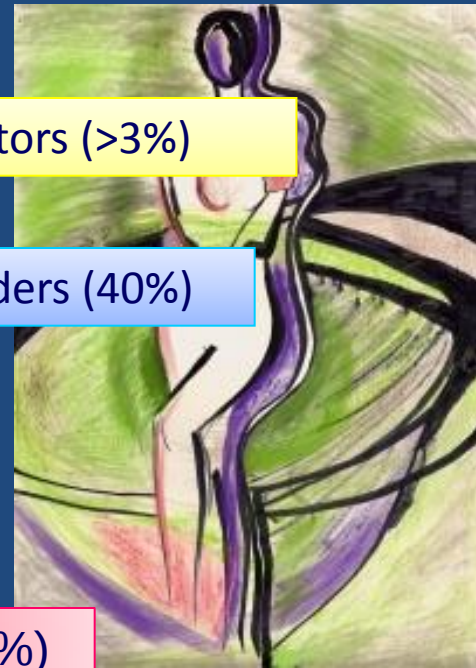
Endometriosis (15%)



Uterine/cervical factors (>3%)

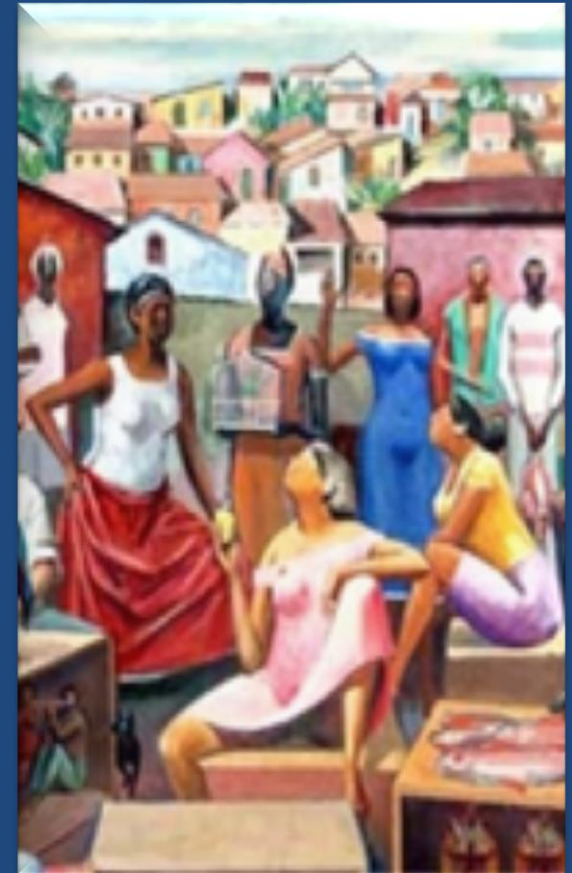
Ovulation disorders (40%)

Tubal factors (30%)

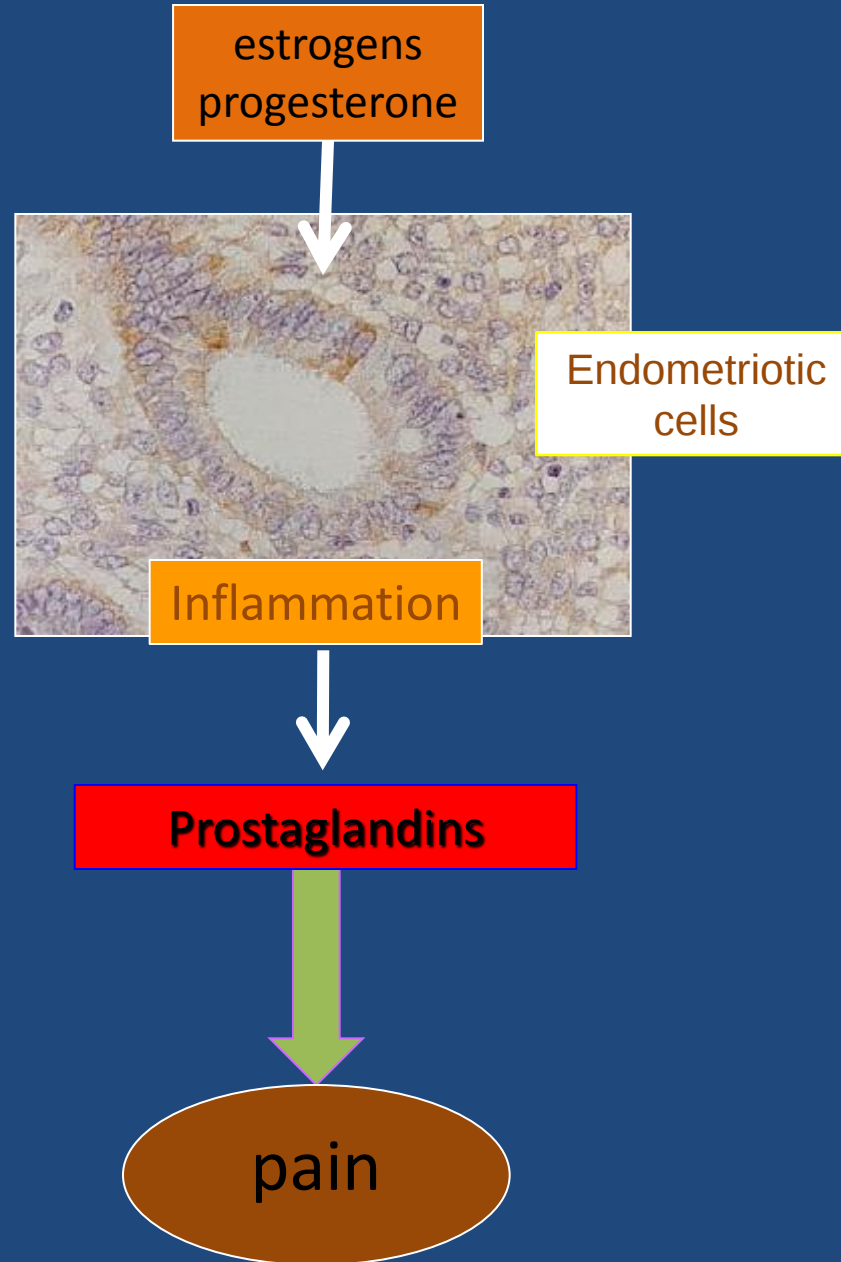


Endometriosis and infertility: possible mechanisms

1. Impaired follicular growth and anovulation
2. Changes in peritoneal fluid
3. Adhesion with distortion of pelvic architecture
4. Embryo quality
5. Implantation disorders
6. Myometrial disorders



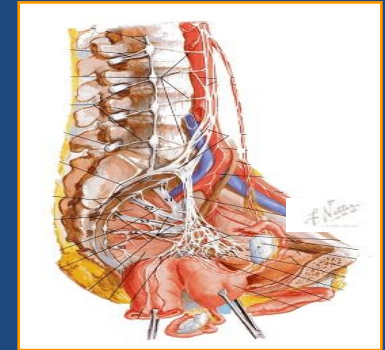
Endometriosis and pain



Nociceptors and endometriosis

In women with endometriosis, there is abnormal sprouting of nociceptors in the endometrium and in peritoneal endometriotic lesions

Jabbour et al. SGI 2010



Nerve sprouting might be caused by increased levels of nerve growth factor (NGF), since expression of NGF in endometriotic tissue is reported to be higher than in eutopic endometrium

Tokushige et al., 2006

Deep infiltrating endometriosis

Laparoscopic uterosacral nerve ablation for alleviating chronic pelvic pain: a randomized controlled trial
Daniels et al



Pathogenesis of endometriosis



Retrograde menstruation

John A. Sampson

Sampson JA.

Peritoneal endometriosis due to the menstrual dissemination of endometrial tissue into the peritoneal cavity.
Am J Obstet Gynecol 1927;14:422

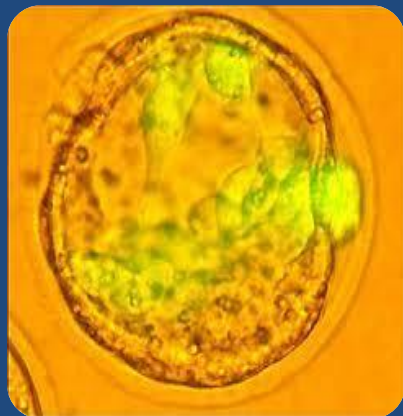
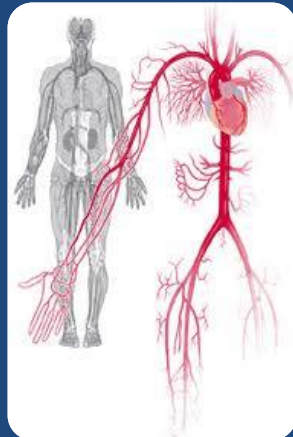
Alison J. Hey-Cunningham
Ian Fraser

Lymphatic system

Javert CT.

Pathogenesis of endometriosis based on endometrial homeoplasia, direct extension, exfoliation and implantation, lymphatic and hematogenous metastasis, including five case reports of endometrial tissue in pelvic lymph nodes.
Cancer. 1949;2:399-410

Hey-Cunningham AJ, Wei FN, Busard MPH, Berbic M, Manconi F, Young L, Russell P, Markham R, Fraser IS.
Uterine lymphatic and blood micro-vessels in women with endometriosis through the menstrual cycle.
JE 2010;2:197-204



Stem cells

Hugh Taylor
Caroline E. Gargett

Gargett CE, Masuda H.
Adult stem cells in the endometrium.
Mol Hum Reprod. 2010;16:818-34

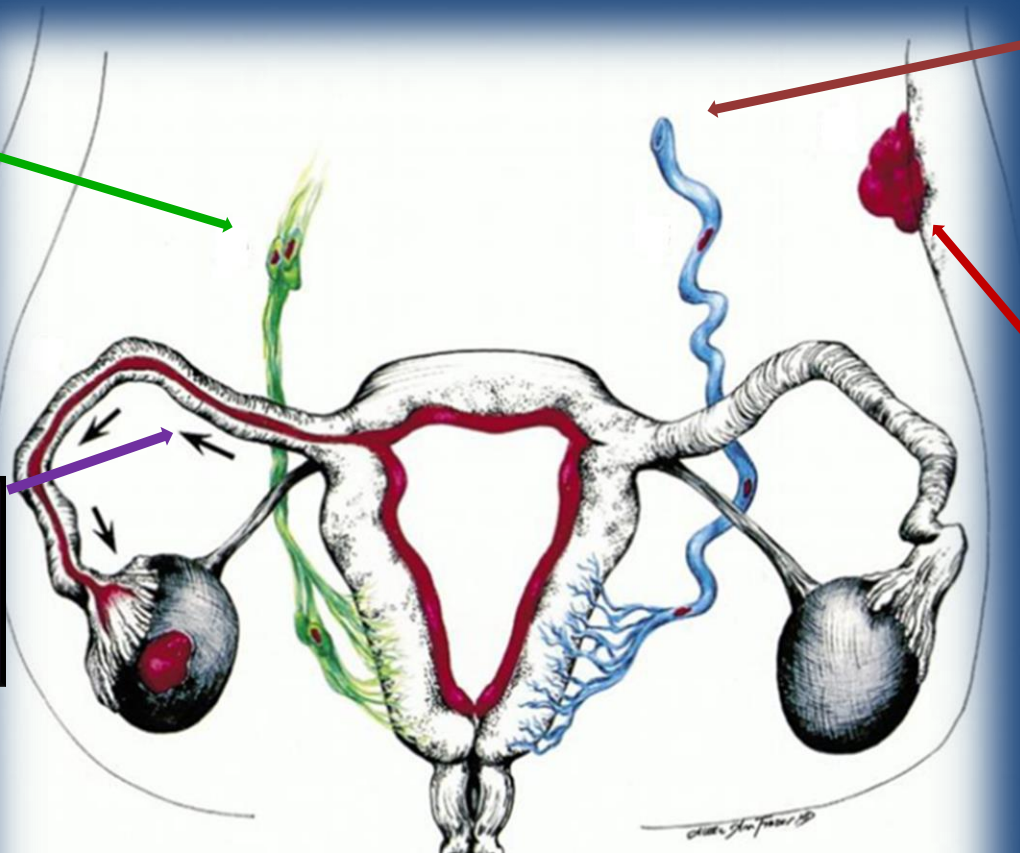
Sasson IE, Taylor HS.
Stem cells and the pathogenesis of endometriosis.
Ann N Y Acad Sci. 2008;1127:106-15

Lymphatic
diffusion

Ematic
diffusion

Retrograde
menstruation

Coelomic
Metaplasia



Stem cells and female reproduction.

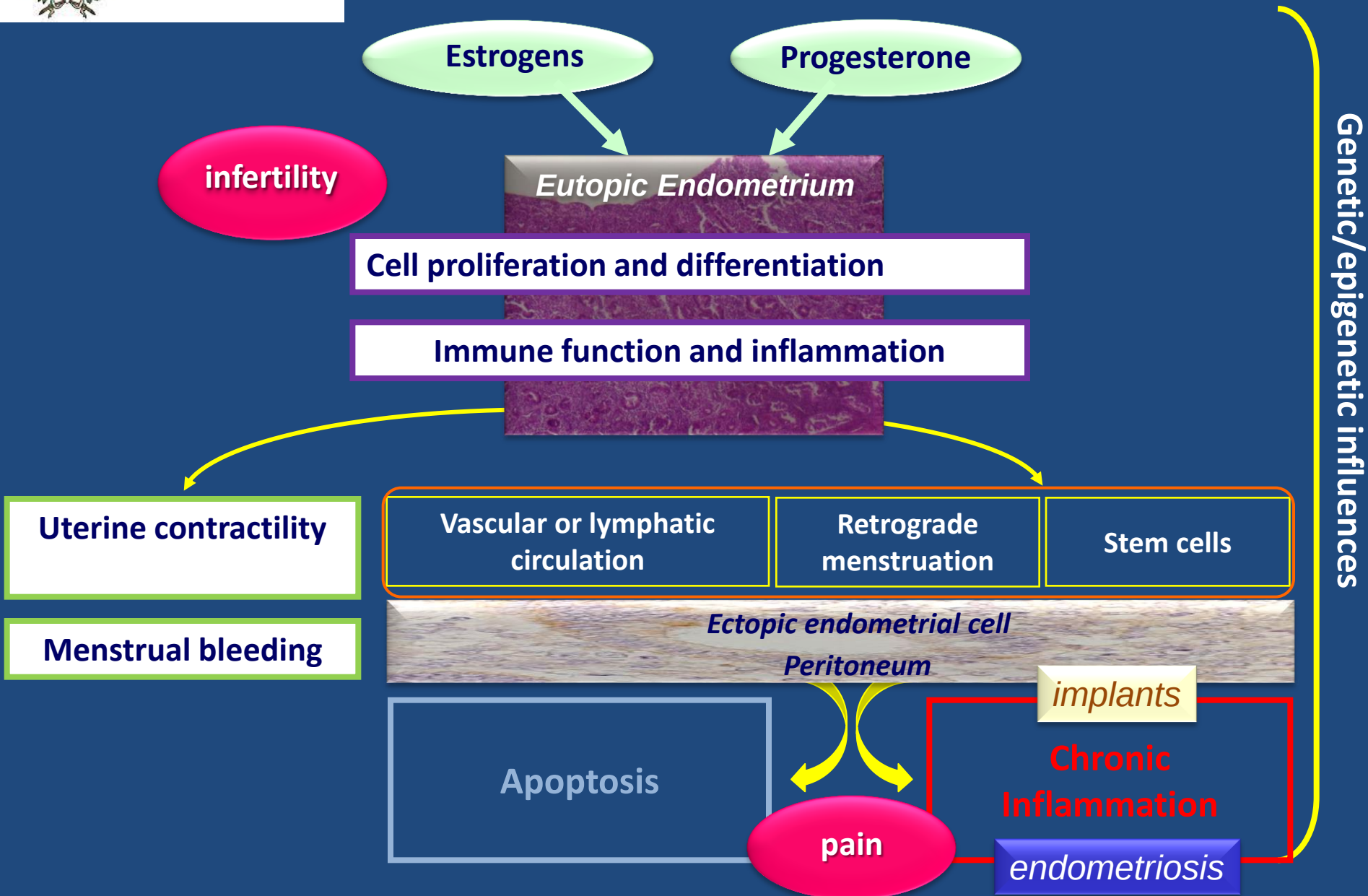
Du H, Taylor HS.

“Endometriosis may have its origin in ectopic transdifferentiation of stem cells”

Reprod Sci. 2009

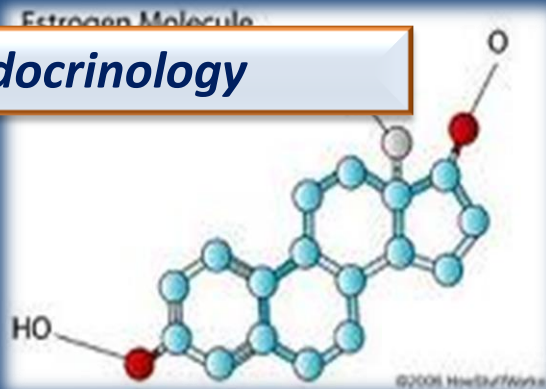


Pathogenesis of endometriosis

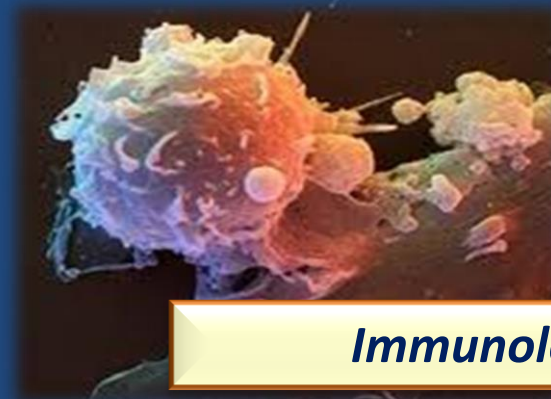


Pathogenesis of endometriosis

Endocrinology



Immunology



Oncology



Regenerative medicine



Multidisciplinary interest

gynecology

urology

gastroenterology

psychology

psychiatry

sexuology

neurology

Pathogenesis of endometriosis: the role of estrogens

*The role of ovarian sex steroid hormones is critical:
no disease before menarche or after menopause*

However, serum estradiol levels do not differ between endometriotic patients and controls, but...

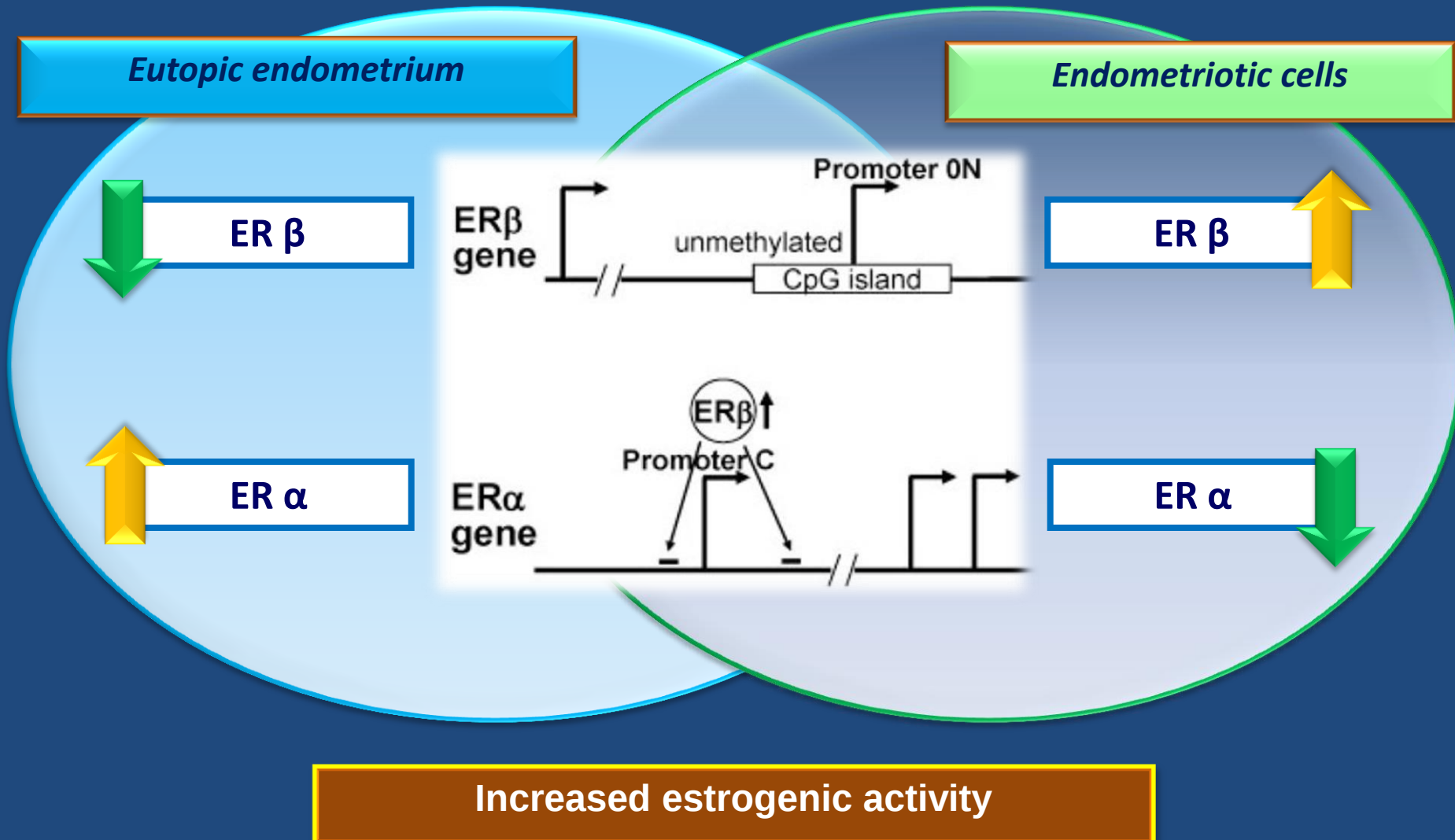


1- Estrogen receptors activity may be different

2- Endometriotic cells differently metabolize sex steroid hormones

3- Estrogens derive from other sources

Estrogens and endometriosis: increased sensitivity of estrogen receptors



Pathogenesis of endometriosis: the role of estrogens

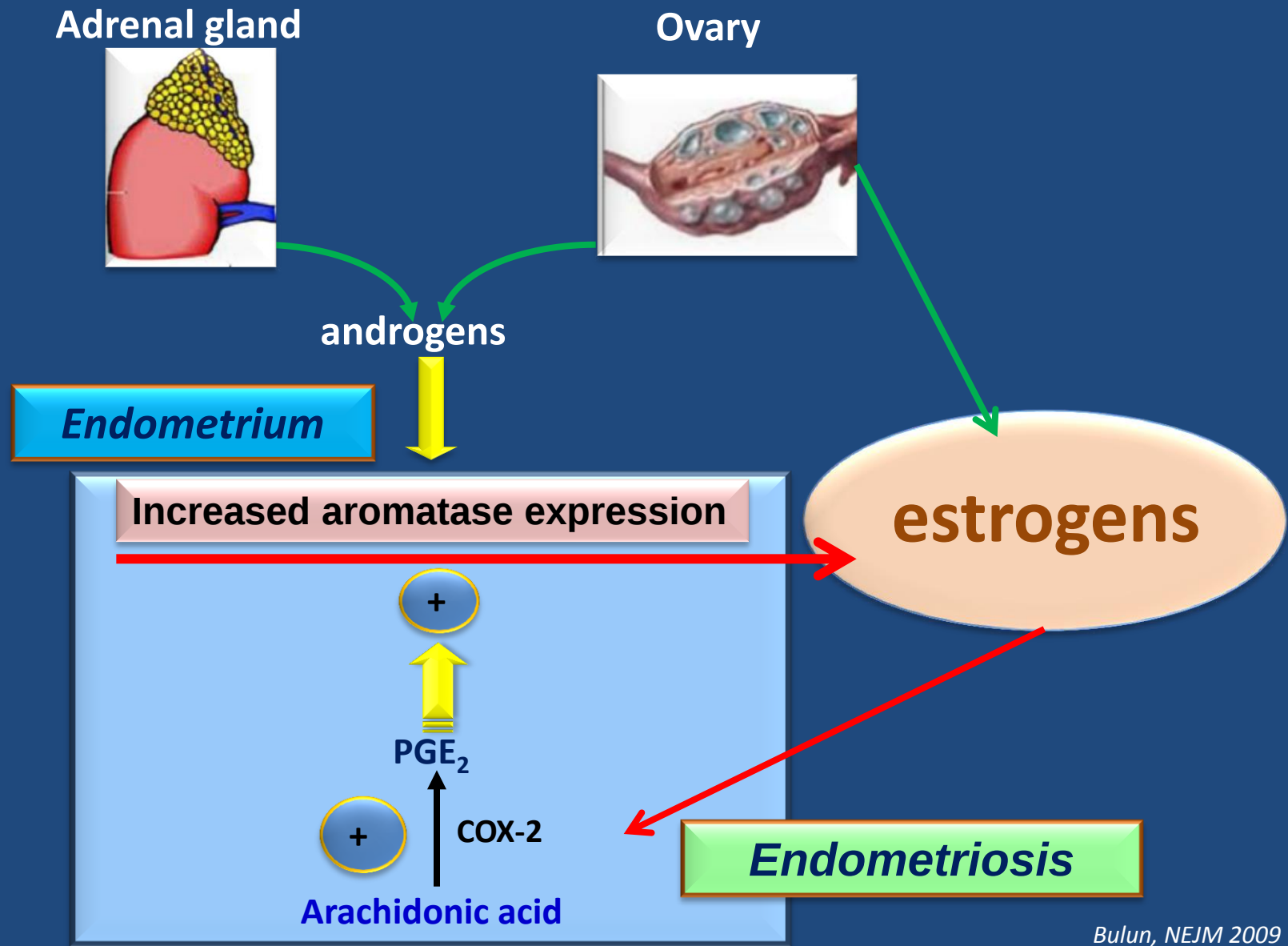


1- Receptor activity may be different

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3- Sex steroid hormones may derive from other sources

Estrogens and endometriosis: endometrial cells differently metabolize sex steroid hormones



Pathogenesis of endometriosis: the role of estrogens



1- Receptor activity may be different

2- Endometriotic cells differently metabolize sex steroid hormones

3- Sex steroid hormones may derive from other sources

Estrogens and endometriosis: endocrine disruptors

"An endocrine disruptor is an exogenous substance or mixture that alters function(s) of the endocrine system"

DEHP=di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate

PFOS=Perfluorooctane sulfonate

DEHP is plasticizer in flexible polyvinylchloride (PVC) formulations

PFOS is global pollutants that bioaccumulate into food chain

sex steroid hormone-like action on endometrium



toys



food and water



plastic

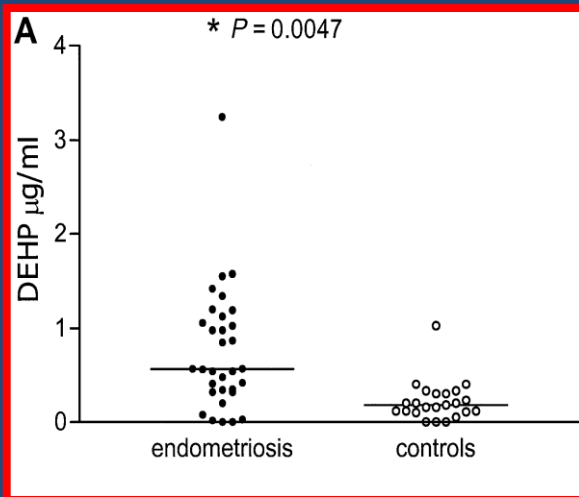
cosmetics



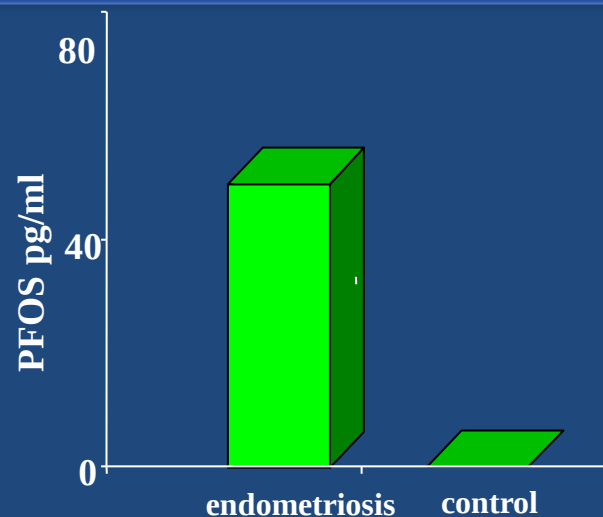
water



food

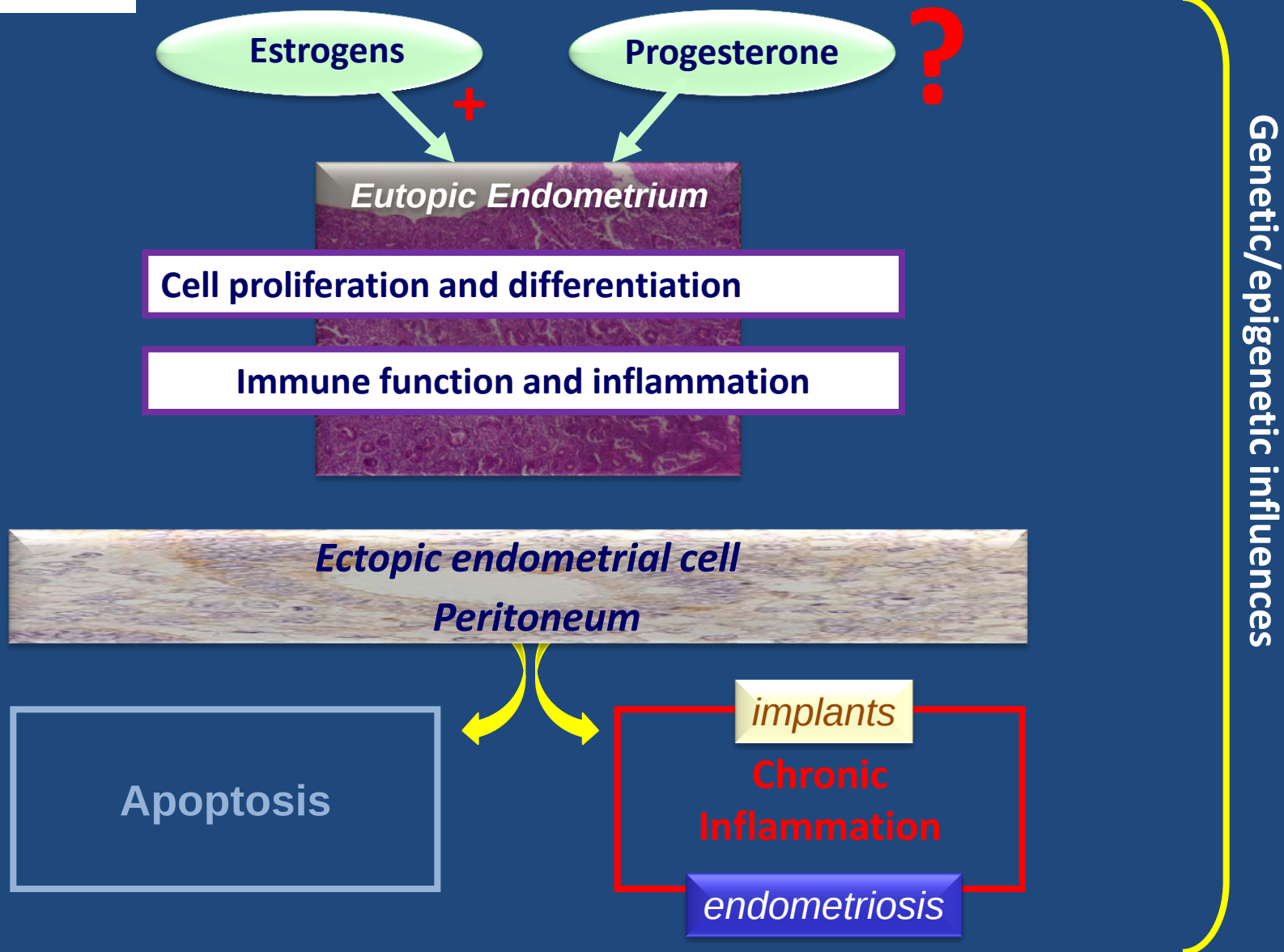


Cobellis et al, Hum Reprod 2003

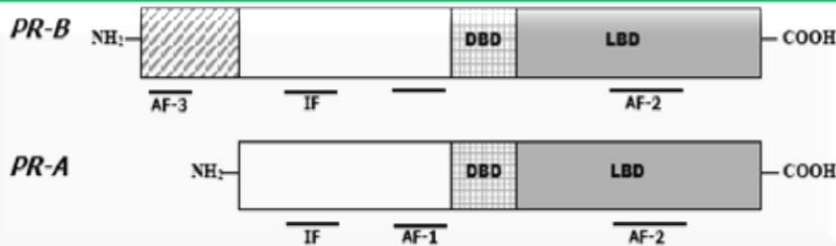


Luisi S et al, Fertil Steril 2008

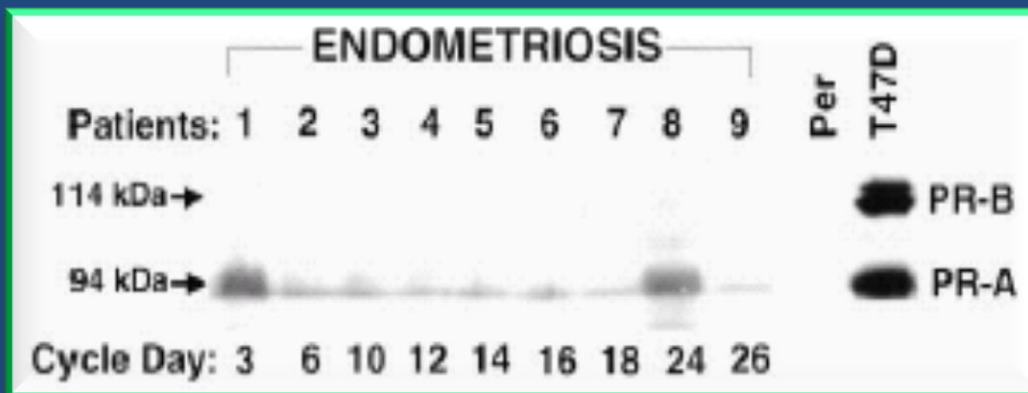
Pathogenesis of endometriosis



Pathogenesis of endometriosis: the role of progesterone



In physiological conditions PR-B is the major mediator of progesterone effects



The increased expression of the inhibitory PR-A and the absence of the stimulatory isoform PR-B suggests a progesterone resistance in endometriotic tissue

Pathogenesis of endometriosis

The main pathogenetic mechanisms of endometriosis is sex hormone dependent

Eutopic endometrium

Ectopic endometrial cells
Peritoneum

Increased estrogen activity

Progesterone resistance

Pathogenesis of endometriosis

ER $\alpha\beta$

PR A_B

Eutopic endometrium

Cell proliferation and differentiation

Immune function and inflammation

Uterine contractility

Ectopic endometrial cells Peritoneum

Apoptosis

Cell adhesion and invasion

Angiogenesis

infertility

pain

Chronic Inflammation

endometriosis

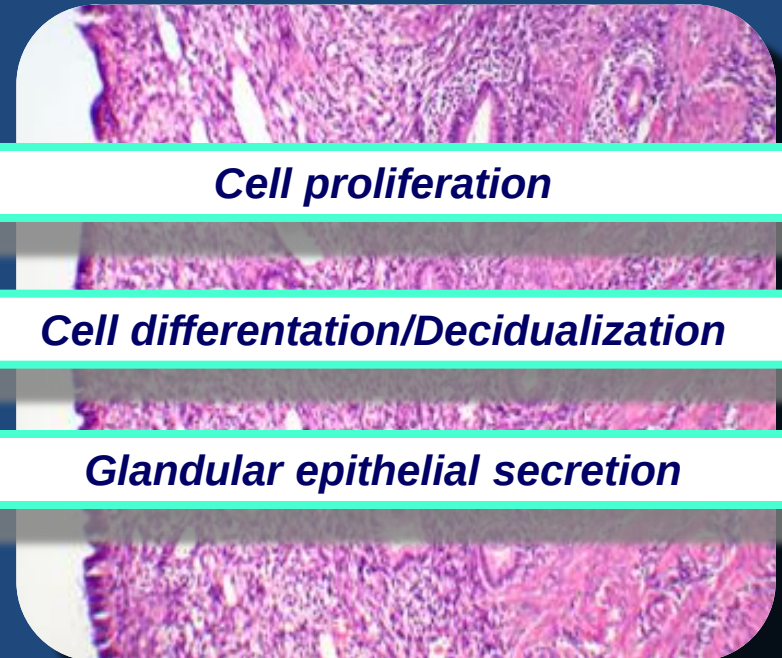
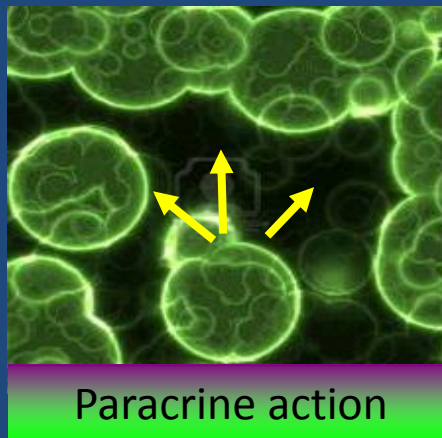
Role of growth factors

Estrogens

Progesterone

Endometrium

IGF-1
TGF- β
EGF
FGF
VEGF
Activin
Relaxin
CRH
Prolactin



Pathogenesis of endometriosis

ER $\alpha\beta$

PR A_B

Eutopic endometrium

+

Cell proliferation and differentiation

Immune function and inflammation

Uterine contractility

*Ectopic endometrial cells
Peritoneum*

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infertility

pain

Chronic Inflammation

endometriosis

Role of inflammation

Macrophages

↑ Number
↑ Activity
↑ Cytokines
↑ Growth factors
↑ Angiogenic factors

B lymphocytes

↑ autoantibody production

Helper T cells (CD4+)

↑ cytokine secretion

Cytotoxic T cells (CD8+)

↓ Activity

Natural killer

↓ Cytotoxicity



Pathogenesis of endometriosis

ER $\alpha\beta$

PR A_B

Eutopic endometrium

+

Cell proliferation and differentiation

+

Immune function and inflammation

Uterine contractility

*Ectopic endometrial cells
Peritoneum*

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infertility

pain

Chronic Inflammation

endometriosis

Uterine contractility

Estrogens

estrogens via ER alfa increases
expression of CAP genes

CAP genes



Progesterone

progesterone via PR-A decreases
the blockade of Ca^{++} mobilization
from intracellular deposits and
prostaglandins synthesis
oxytocin receptors affinity



*myometrial
contractility*

Pathogenesis of endometriosis

ER $\alpha\beta$

PR A_B

Eutopic endometrium

+

Cell proliferation and differentiation

+

Immune function and inflammation

+

Uterine contractility

*Ectopic endometrial cells
Peritoneum*

Apoptosis

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infertility

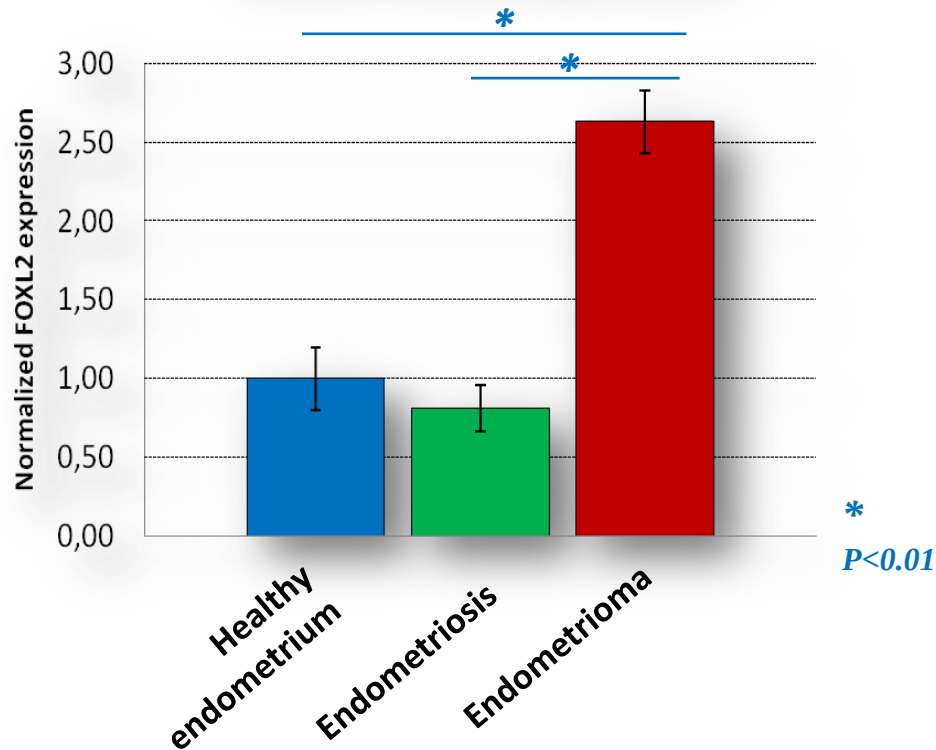
pain

Chronic Inflammation

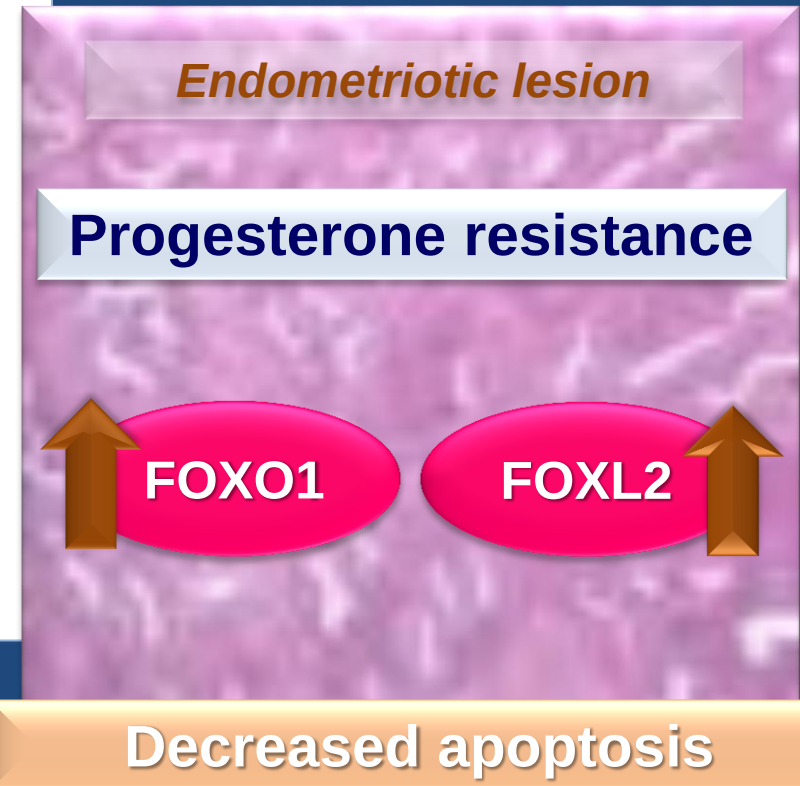
endometriosis

Role of apoptosis

mRNA FOXL2 expression



Governini L et al, in press



Burney et al, Endocrinology 2007

Pathogenesis of endometriosis

ER $\alpha\beta$

PR A_B

Eutopic endometrium

+

Cell proliferation and differentiation

+

Immune function and inflammation

+

Uterine contractility

infertility

pain

*Ectopic endometrial cells
Peritoneum*

Apoptosis

+

Cell adhesion and invasion

Angiogenesis

Chronic Inflammation

endometriosis

Role of adhesion and invasion

Healty endometrium

Progesterone

Endometrial cell

MMPs
TGF β -1
Integrins
E-cadherin
NFkB
HIF

matrix
for decidua

Menstrual bleeding

Endometriotic cells Peritoneum

Progesterone resistance

Endometrial cell

MMPs
TGF β -1
Integrins
E-cadherin
NFkB
HIF

matrix
for decidua

Adhesion/invasion

A combination of MMP12 and MMP13 polymorphisms, of expression integrins and E-cadherin may contribute to the development of endometriosis

Pathogenesis of endometriosis

ER $\alpha\beta$

PR A_B

Eutopic endometrium

+

Cell proliferation and differentiation

+

Immune function and inflammation

+

Uterine contractility

*Ectopic endometrial cells
Peritoneum*

Apoptosis

+

Cell adhesion and invasion

+

Angiogenesis

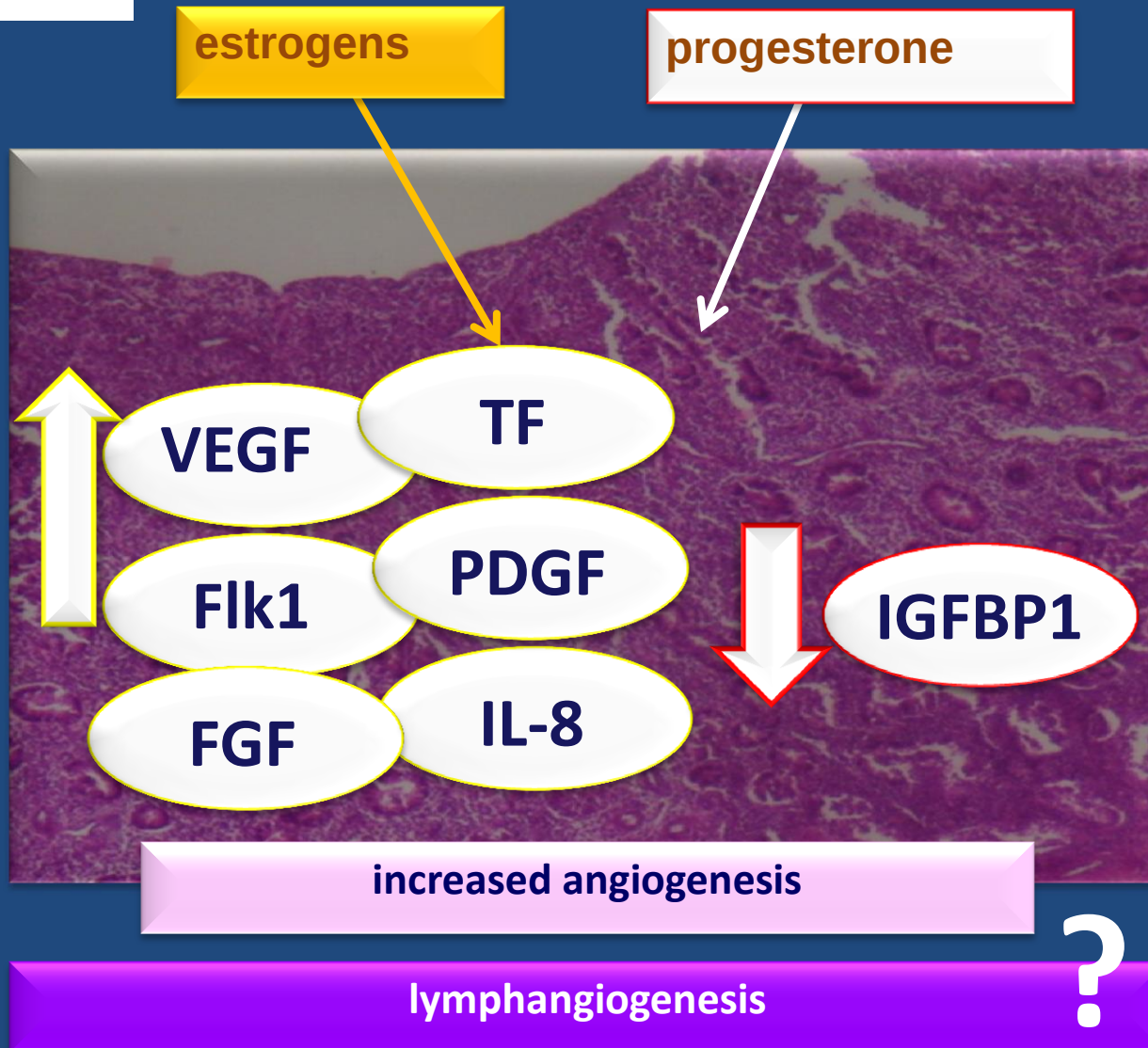
infertility

pain

Chronic Inflammation

endometriosis

Role of angiogenesis



Okada et al 2009

Pathogenesis of endometriosis

ER $\alpha\beta$

PR A_B

Eutopic endometrium

+

Cell proliferation and differentiation

+

Immune function and inflammation

+

Uterine contractility

*Ectopic endometrial cells
Peritoneum*

Apoptosis

+

Cell adhesion and invasion

+

Angiogenesis

+

infertility

pain

Chronic Inflammation

endometriosis

Pathogenesis of endometriosis

estrogens

ERs have an increased sensitivity

endometriotic cells metabolize androgens to estrogens

derive from environment

increase cell proliferation

pro-inflammatory effect

increase uterine contractility

increase angiogenesis

progesterone

progesterone resistance

impairs endometrial differentiation

anti-inflammatory effect

decreases uterine contractility

decreases apoptosis

increases invasiveness

Diagnosis of endometriosis



Ultrasound

Diagnosis of endometrioma

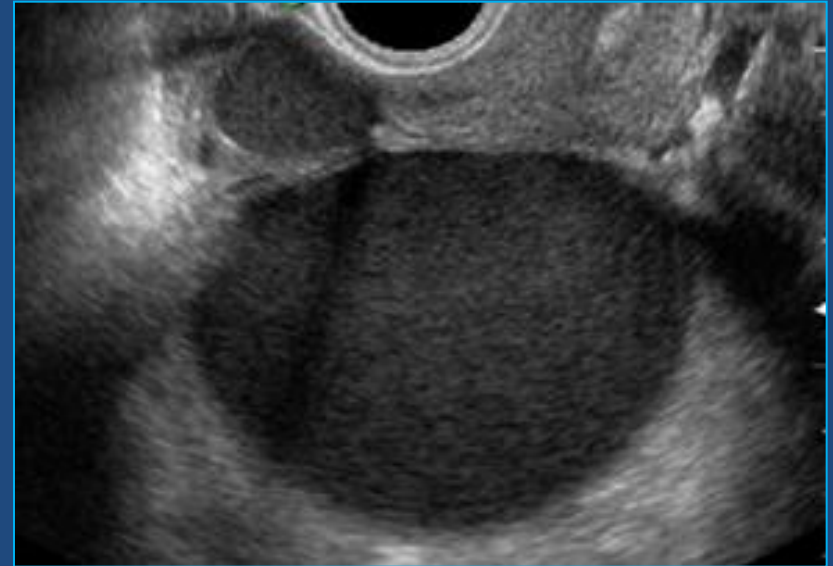
Pre-surgery evaluation

Follow-up

Diagnosis of endometriosis

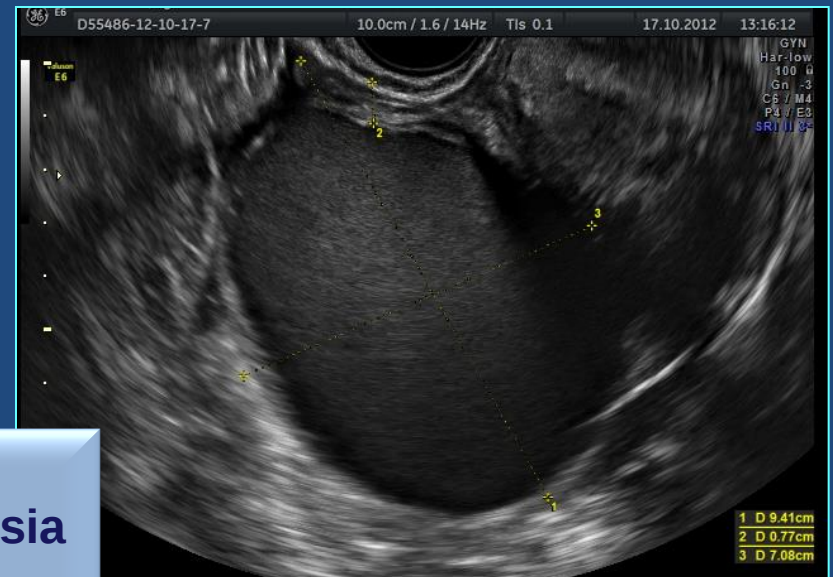


Transvaginal



Cisti cioccolato

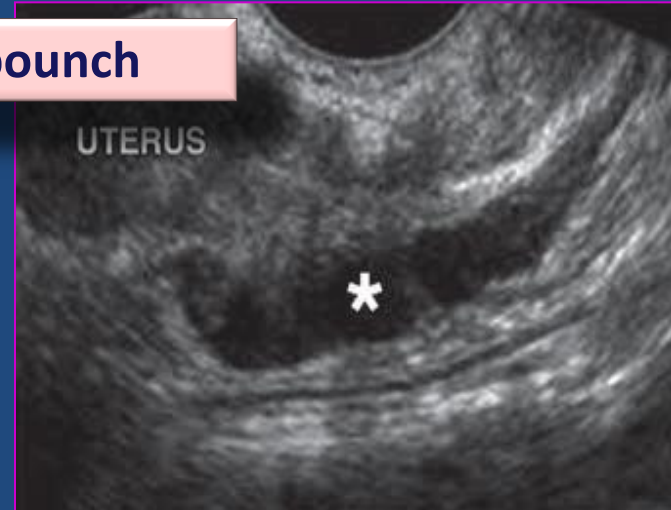
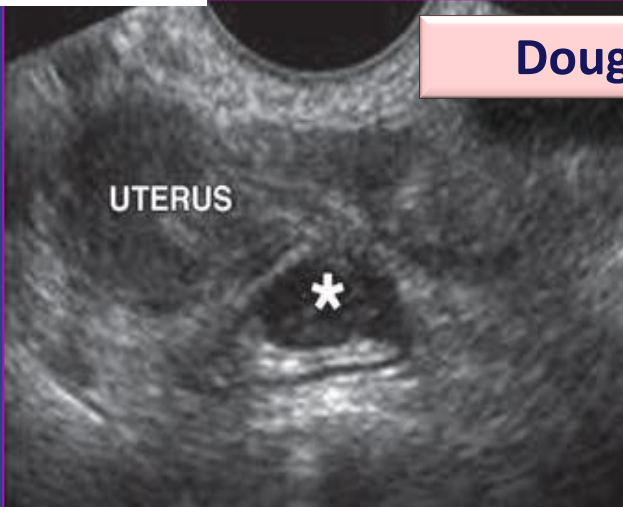
Il contenuto fluido-denso omogeneo della cisti endometriosa determina il tipico aspetto ecografico “a vetro smerigliato”



1. Assenza di setti
2. Assenza di segni sospetti per neoplasia
3. Assenza di segni acuti di emorragia

Diagnosis of DIE

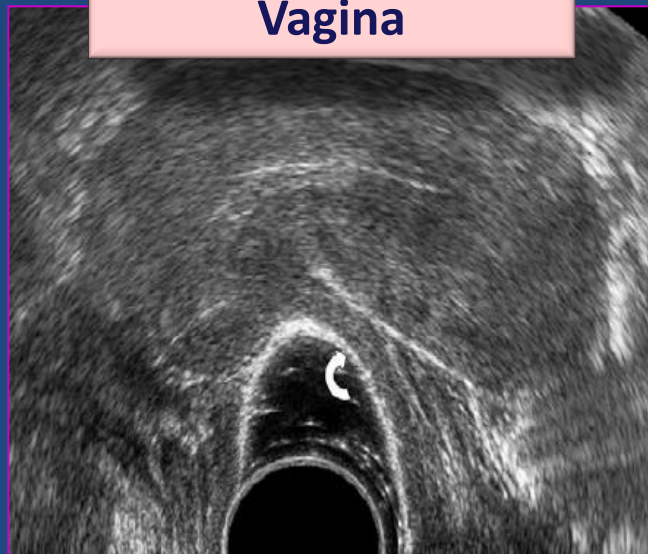
Douglas pouch



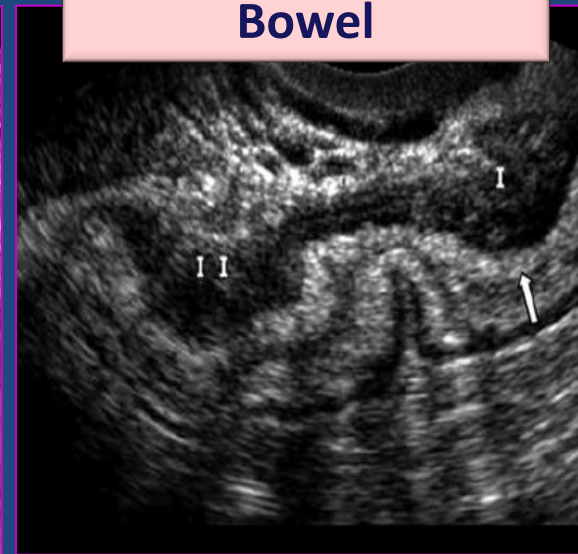
Bladder



Vagina



Bowel



Diagnosis of endometriosis



Doubtful cases

Extrapelvic lesions

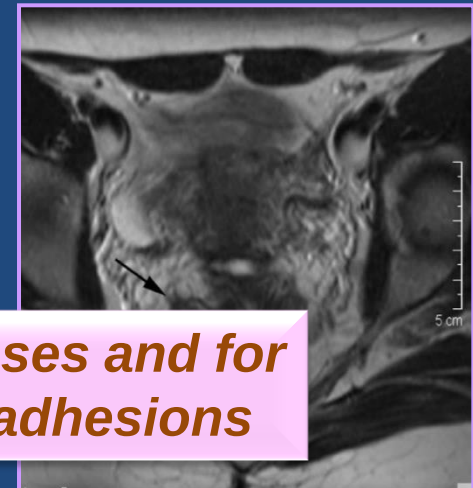
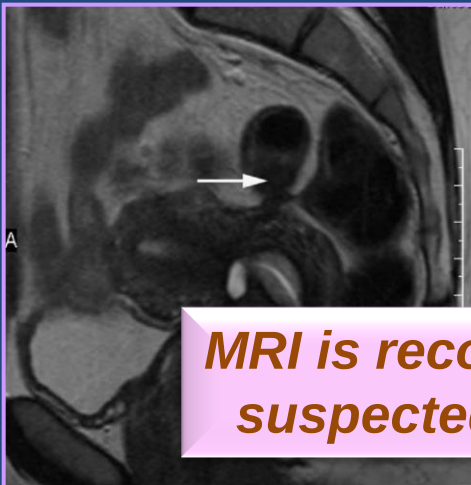
Adhesions

Disease stadiation

Pre-surgery evaluation

Abrao MS et al, Hum Reprod 2007

MRI



MRI is recommended for doubtful cases and for suspected extrapelvic lesions and adhesions

Diagnosis of endometriosis

Dosaggio CA-125



**Aumento
del CA-125**

**Normalità
del CA-125**

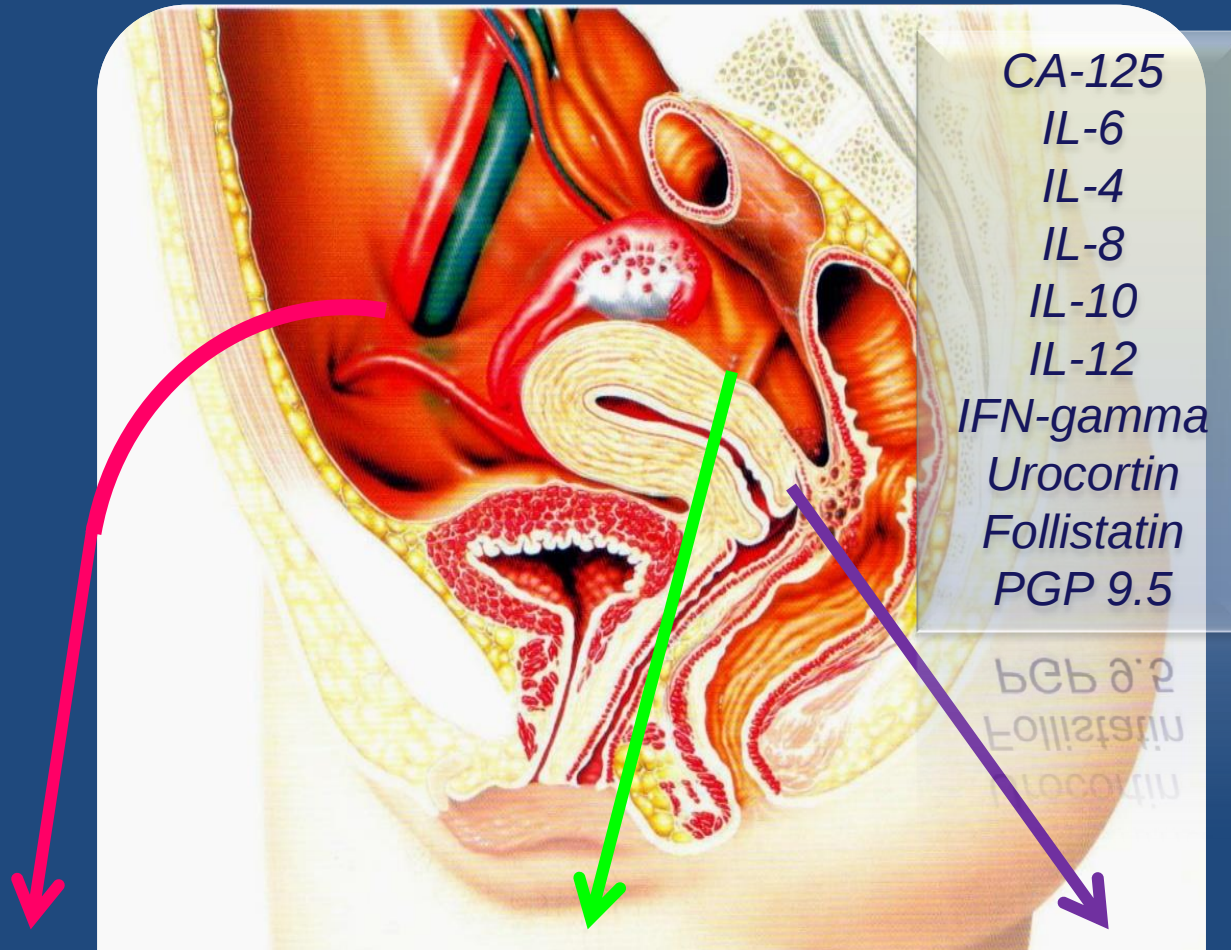
- ✓ Sensibilità 4%-100%
- ✓ Specificità 38%-100%

**Scarsa utilità per la diagnosi di
endometriosi**

Utilità per follow-up e diagnosi di recidiva

Scarsa utilità

Diagnosis of endometriosis



serum

peritoneal fluid

endometrial biopsy

Treatment of endometriosis

Surgical

Removal of the
lesions



Adesiolysis



Medical



To reduce pain
To restore fertility

Perche' conservare?

CRONICA

RICORRENTE

BENIGNA

Scopo della terapia



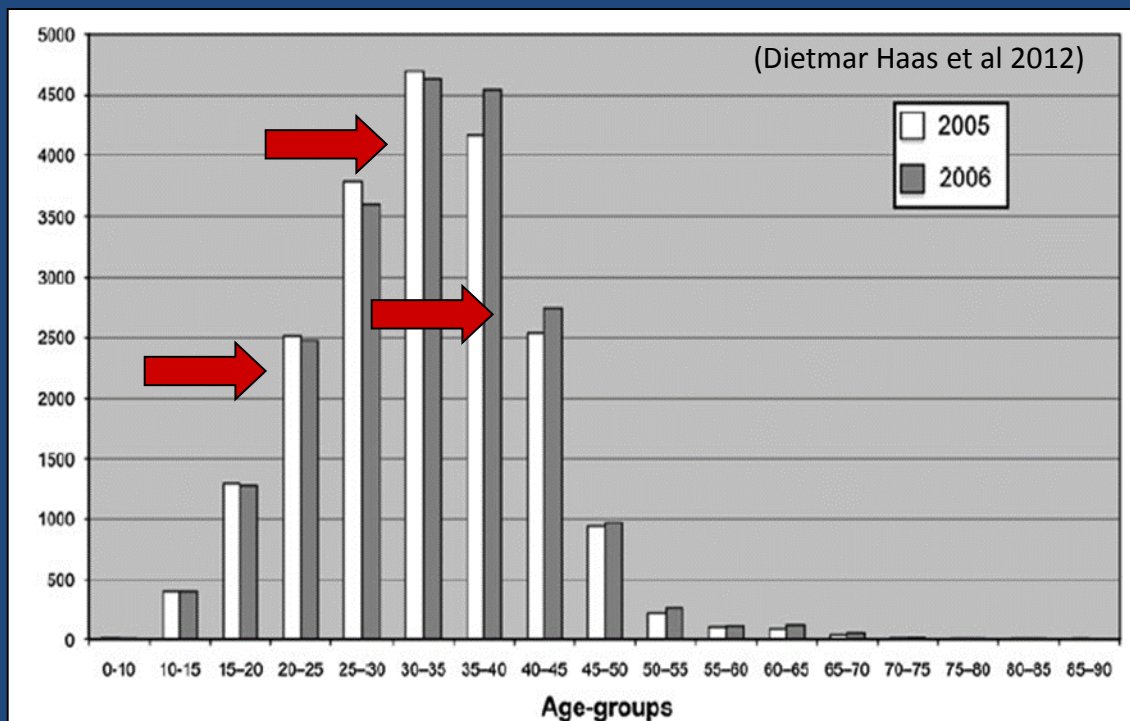
Guarigione
definitiva

- Alleviare il DOLORE
- Ottimizzare la FERTILITA'
- Prevenire/trattare le COMPLICANZE

Perche' conservare?

DECORSO NATURALE

MALATTIA DELL'ETA' FERTILE
CHE PUO' RECIDIVARE UNO O PIU' VOLTE



L'obiettivo di ogni
profilo di trattamento è
preservare il benessere
psico-fisico della donna
**RIDUCENDO IL
NUMERO DI
INTERVENTI
CHIRURGICI**

Trattamento Conservativo

- Prevenzione
- Terapia medica
- Terapia chirurgica
- PMA

When a medical treatment is required?

“Endometriosis should be viewed as a chronic disease that requires a life-long management plan with the goal of maximizing the use of medical treatment and avoiding repeated surgical procedures”

1 – To treat the early stage of the disease

**2 – To prevent or in case of relapse
(10-50 % after surgery)**

3 – When surgery is contraindicated or refused

Terapia Medica

ESTROPROGESTINICI

Somministrazione continuata per 6-9 mesi (PSEUDOGRAVIDANZA)

PROGESTINICI

(in donne isterectomizzate con funzione ovarica conservata)

ANTIPROGESTINICI

MIFEPRISTONE (RU 486) 50-100 mg/die

(Potente effetto inattivante sull'endometrio normalmente preparato dagli estrogeni; effetto antigonadotropo dose-dipendente, che determina concentrazioni plasmatiche di estradiolo come da fase follicolare iniziale)

NON AUTORIZZATO PER QUESTA INDICAZIONE

FARMACI INIBITORI DELL'AROMATASI

ANASTRAZOLO

LETROZOLO

(Inibiscono l'aromatizzazione degli androgeni ad estrogeni: deprivazione estrogenica)

Effetti collaterali di tipo menopausale, come per gli analoghi del GnRH)

ANTINFIAMMATORI NON STEROIDEI



Recommendations

Clinicians are recommended to prescribe hormonal treatment [hormonal contraceptives (level B), progestagens (level A), anti-progestagens (level A), or GnRH agonists (level A)] as one of the options, as it reduces endometriosis-associated pain (Vercellini, et al., 1993, Brown, et al., 2012, Brown, et al., 2010).

A-B

- La terapia medica **non è citoreduttiva** → non è curativa
- Alla sospensione la patologia riprende attività → dev'essere somministrata **a lungo termine**
- Le diverse terapie ormonali hanno **efficacia** sul dolore

La terapia Progestinica e Estroprogestinica è sicura, efficace, poco costosa e può essere somministrata per lunghi periodi di tempo

Giovane adulta (20-30 aa)

**TERAPIA MEDICA COME
PRIMA SCELTA!**



QUANDO L'INTERVENTO CHIRURGICO?

- ❖ Fallimento della terapia medica
- ❖ Mancata compliance o intolleranza della terapia medica



Bedaiwy and Liu 2010, Ferrero 2015

Il dolore è la più frequente causa di chirurgia nella giovane donna con endometriosi

Giovane adulta (20-30 aa)

RICERCA DI GRAVIDANZA

DOMANI



TERAPIA MEDICA
(esclusa endometriosi complicata)

OGGI



QUANTE ASPETTATIVE HA LA COPPIA DI
CONCEPIRE SPONTANEAMENTE?

- -**30-50%** delle donne affette da endometriosi è **infertile**
- -Riduzione della fecondità mensile (2-10%) rispetto a coppie fertili (25-30%)
- -I **meccanismi** non completamente noti

*Hart et al Cochrane review 2006
Holoch et al., Clin Obstet Gynecol 2010*

Adulta (30-40 aa)

CHE COSA DESIDERA LA
PAZIENTE?

CONTROLLO DEI SINTOMI
Preservazione funzione
riproduttiva



UNA GRAVIDANZA

Adulta (30-40 aa)

RICERCA DI GRAVIDANZA

DOMANI



TERAPIA MEDICA

(esclusa endometriosi complicata)

OGGI



**QUANTE ASPETTATIVE HA LA COPPIA DI
CONCEPIRE SPONTANEAMENTE?**

- Alterata riserva ovarica in pz >30 anni con infertilità di lunga data
- Alterazioni di liquido seminale o tube incompatibili con una fecondazione naturale
- ≤ 35 anni $\rightarrow$ un anno di tentativi di concepimento naturale previa PMA
- > 35 anni $\rightarrow$ 6 mesi

(Barry et al. 2010)

TERAPIA CONSERVATIVA

PAZIENTE: Perimenopausa

MAGGIORE RISCHIO ONCOLOGICO?

Endometrioma in perimenopausa e menopausa ha un rischio oncologico aumentato
Il rischio aumenta con l'aumentare dell'età della paziente alla diagnosi (<45 aa) e delle dimensioni della cisti (35% se 6-9 cm, 65% se > o = 9 cm)

Kobayashi et al. , 2008

Endometrioma ha spesso caratteristiche atipiche → diagnosi differenziale spesso difficoltosa
Van Holsbeke et al. 2010

TRATTAMENTO DI PRIMA SCELTA → CHIRURGICO (Polizos et al. 2011)

Surgical Management

LAPAROSCOPICA

Lisi di aderenze
Cauterizzazione di piccoli focolai diffusi
Laserterapia
Escissione lesioni superficiali
Aspirazione raccolte cistiche
Stripping pseudocapsula degli endometriomi

LAPAROTOMICA

Conservativa
Demolitiva

Caso clinico 1-Anamnesi

- Donna, 32 anni, coniugata.
- Anamnesi familiare: madre ipertesa, padre in apparente buona salute, una sorella e un fratello in apparente buona salute; **familiarità negativa per pdn.**
- Anamnesi patologica remota: riferisce di aver contratto tutte le comuni malattie esantematiche; nessun intervento chirurgico in passato, né patologie degne di nota; non riferite allergie a farmaci.

Anamnesi ginecologica

- Parità: 0000
- Menarca all'età di 13 anni.
- Cicli successivi regolari per ritmo, quantità e durata. Assenza di dismenorrea.

Anamnesi patologia prossima

- Comparsa da circa 6 mesi di dolore pelvico di tipo gravativo localizzato in campo annessiale sinistro con irradiazione a tutta la pelvi. Tale sintomatologia è presente sia prima che durante il flusso mestruale.
- Ricerca di gravidanza da circa un anno.
- Si ricovera per addome acuto.

Accertamenti eseguiti

Visita ginecologica

Genitali esterni e vagina di donna che non ha ancora partorito.
Utero di dimensioni pressoché nella norma, dislocato a destra.

Collo uterino chiuso, cilindrico, regolare.

Campo annessiale destro non palpabile, né dolente.

In campo annessiale sinistro si apprezza tumefazione delle
dimensioni di un'arancia, dolente alla palpazione.

Valutazione dolore pelvico

Durante il ricovero è stato chiesto alla paziente di compilare una scala VAS (visual analogue scale) per la valutazione del dolore pelvico, dalla quale è risultato un punteggio pari a 6

DOLORE

Scala del dolore

Nessun dolore

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Dolore
insopportabile

Dismenorrea	sì	no	Lieve moderato grave
Dispareunia	sì	no	Lieve moderato grave
Dolore pelvico non mestruale	sì	no	Lieve moderato grave
Disuria	sì	no	Lieve moderato grave
Dischezia	sì	no	Lieve moderato grave

Accertamenti eseguiti

ECOGRAFIA PELVICA

Utero: antiverso, dislocato a destra a morfologia ed ecostruttura non uniformi.

Dimensioni mm 89 in longitudinale x mm 45 in a/p x mm 67 in trasv.

Echi endometriali di massimo spessore mm 11.

Ovaio dx: mm 32x20, ad ecostruttura mista non uniforme.

Ovaio sn: non rilevato, nel campo annessiale omolaterale si apprezza

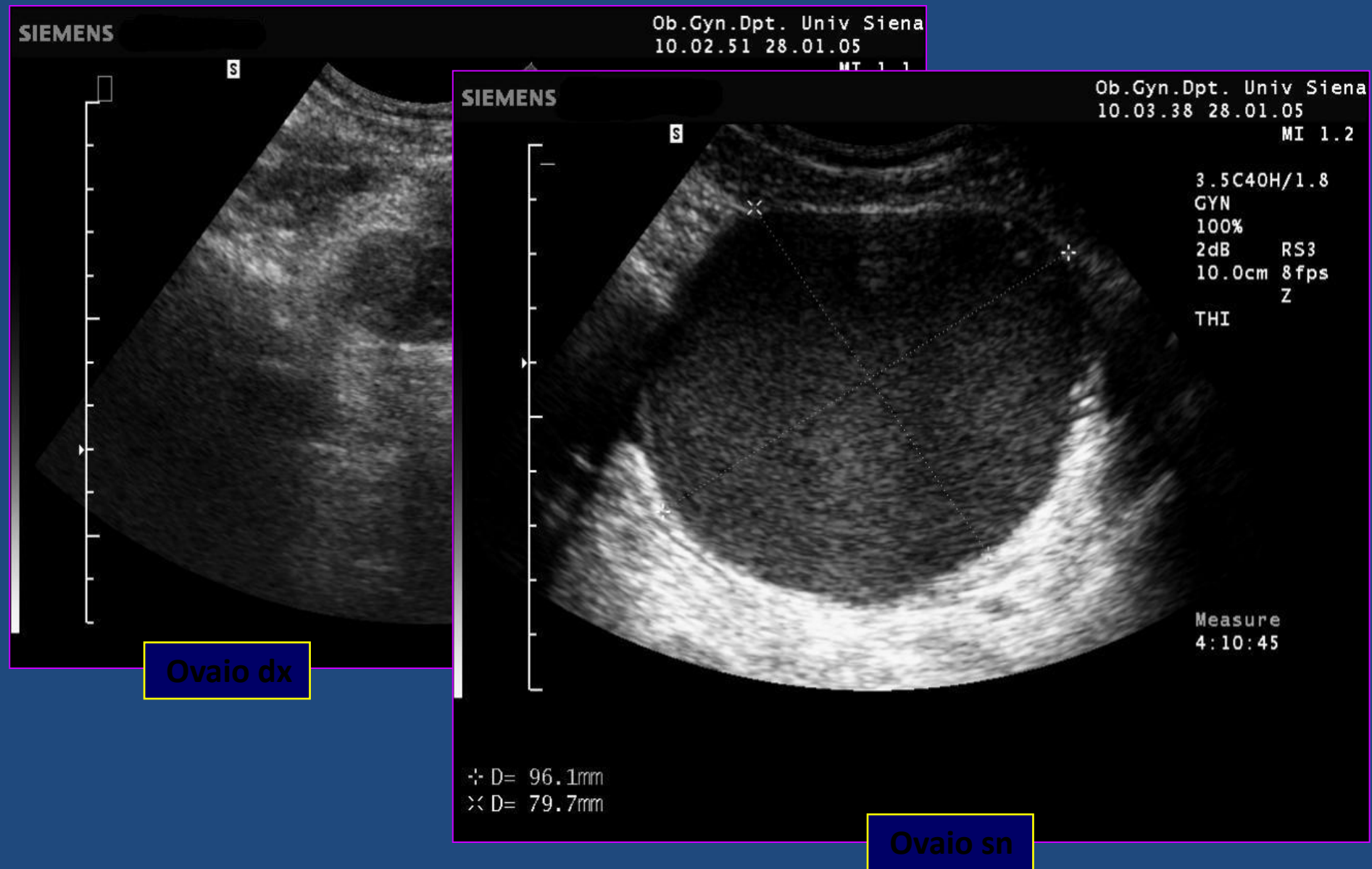
tumefazione cistica a margini netti e regolari ad ecostruttura

interna ipoecogena caratterizzata da spessa granulazione di

fondo di mm 96 x 80.

Flusso intralesionale e perilesionale scarso.

Ecografia pelvica



Accertamenti eseguiti

ESAMI
EMATOCHIMICI

ESAME DELLE URINE

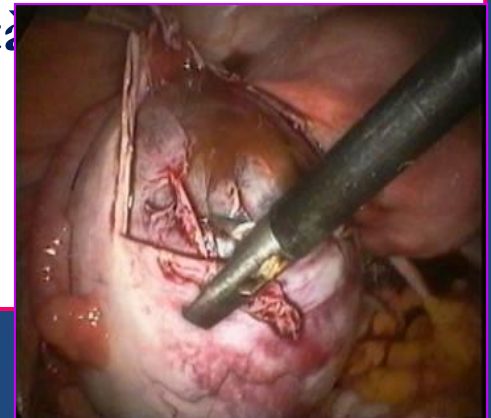
MARKERS TUMORALI

CA – 125 : 87,4 UI/ml

Laparoscopia

Descrizione dell'intervento

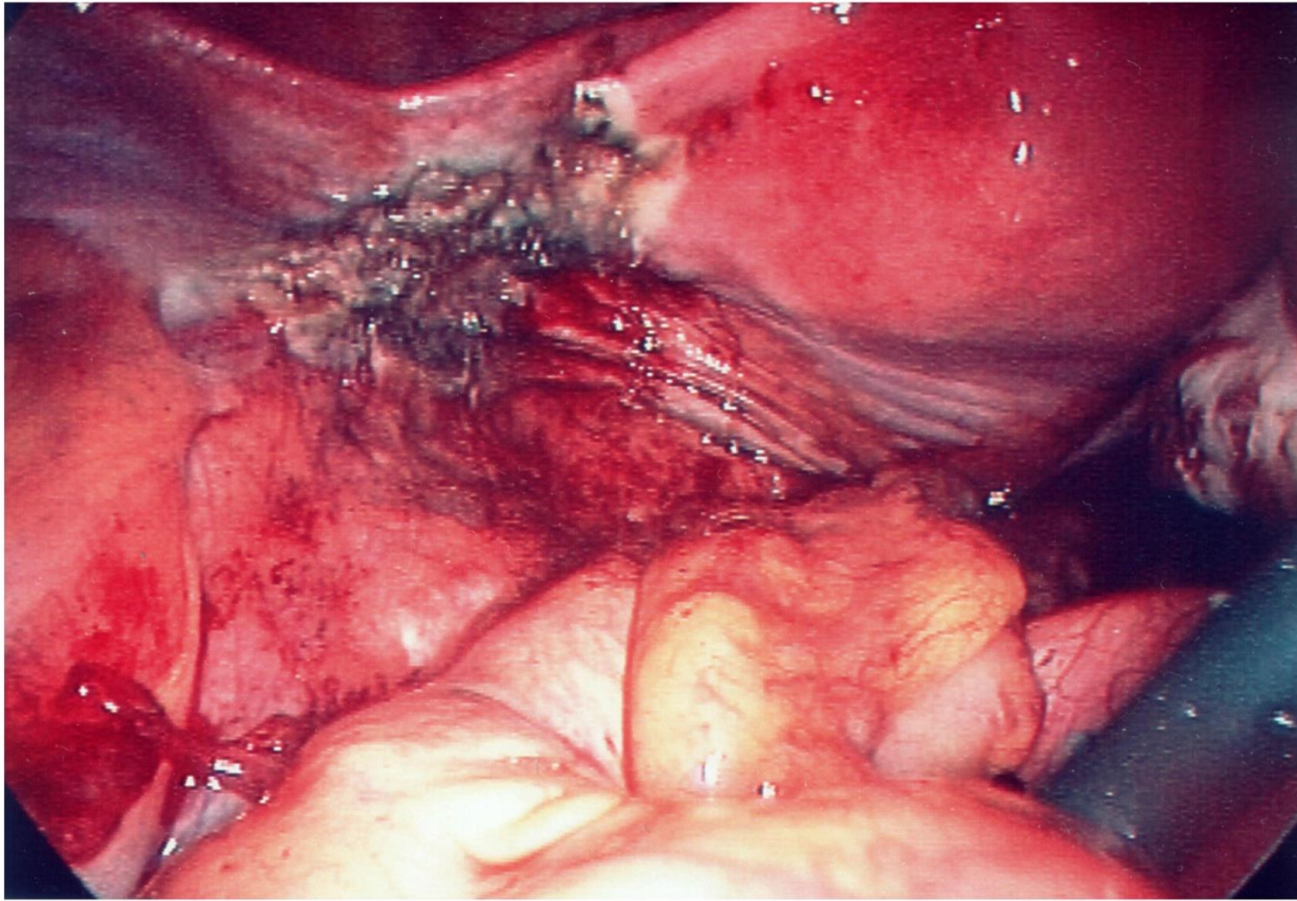
- Lisi delle aderenze
- Drenaggio cisti endometriosa sinistra (liquido cistico di circa 300 ml)
- Annessectomia sinistra. Coagulazione del letto cistico di sinistra
- Drilling ovarico destro
- Lavaggio addominale
- Controllo accurato dell'emostasi. Adept in cavità
- Sutura della cute in seta



Laparoscopy



Laparoscopia



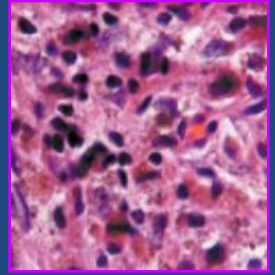
Diagnosi: Cisti endometriosica bilaterale

STADIO III (AFS)

Referto Istologico

Materiale inviato:

- 01 – Annesso sinistro e capsula cistica
- 02 – Liquido cisti ovarica



Descrizione macroscopica:

01 : (A - H) Annesso costituito da ovaio con neoformazione cistica del diametro massimo di 7.5 cm, diametri aggiuntivi 4.5 cm e tuba della lunghezza di 6.5 cm.

La neoformazione cistica è del peso di 70 gr, a superficie esterna liscia, pervenuta già aperta, biancastra con aree emorragiche.

La superficie interna presenta aree brunastre e residui del contenuto cistico.

01 : (I) tuba.

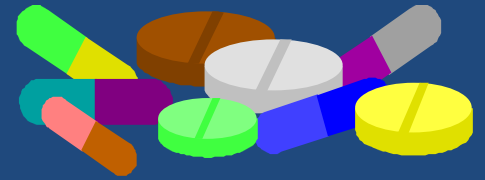
Diagnosi:

01 : (A - H) **Cisti endometriosica**

01 : (I) Non rilievi di significato patologico

Trattamento farmacologico alla dimissione:

Terapia
estroprogestinica



Ricerca di gravidanza



Caso clinico 2-Anamnesi

- Donna, 32 anni, coniugata.
- Anamnesi familiare: nulla da segnalare
- Anamnesi patologica remota: LPS per cisti endometriosica nel 2013

Anamnesi ginecologica

- Parità: 1001
- Menarca all'età di 13 anni.
- Cicli successivi regolari per ritmo, quantità e durata. Dismenorrea.

Anamnesi patologia prossima

- Comparsa da circa 6 mesi di ematuria perimestruale, dismenorrea in terapia con FANS.
- Ricerca di gravidanza, 1 ciclo di FIVET senza successo.
- Si ricovera per addome acuto.

Accertamenti eseguiti

Visita ginecologica

Genitali esterni e vagina regolari.

Utero di dimensioni pressoché nella norma.

Collo uterino chiuso, cilindrico, regolare.

Campi annessiale non palpabili, né dolenti.

Legamento utero-sacrale dolente alla palpazione.

Valutazione dolore pelvico

Durante il ricovero è stato chiesto alla paziente di compilare una scala VAS (visual analogue scale) per la valutazione del dolore pelvico, dalla quale è risultato un punteggio pari a 7

DOLORE

Scala del dolore

Nessun dolore

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Dolore
insopportabile

Dismenorrea	sì	no	Lieve moderato grave
Dispareunia	sì	no	Lieve moderato grave
Dolore pelvico non mestruale	sì	no	Lieve moderato grave
Disuria	sì	no	Lieve moderato grave
Dischezia	sì	no	Lieve moderato grave

Accertamenti eseguiti

ECOGRAFIA PELVICA

Utero: antiverso, a morfologia ed ecostruttura uniformi.

Dimensioni mm 89 in longitudinale x mm 45 in a/p x mm 67 in trasv.

RE di massimo spessore mm 10.5.

Ovaio dx: mm 32x20, regolare.

Ovaio sn: mm 25x30, regolare

A carico della parete posteriore della vescica si evidenzia ispessimento ipocogeno di diametro max 14 mm, spessore 6 mm.

- Assenza di falda fluida intraperitoneale.

Accertamenti eseguiti

ESAMI
EMATOCHIMICI

ESAME DELLE URINE

MARKERS TUMORALI

CA – 125 : 42 UI/ml

Cistoscopia

Descrizione dell'intervento

Mucosa vescicale regolare. Sbocchi ureterali visualizzati, regolari.
Si visualizza nido vescicale di probabile natura endometriosica di 1 cm a carico della cupola vescicale, lontano dagli osti.
Si asporta il nodulo.

Laparoscopia

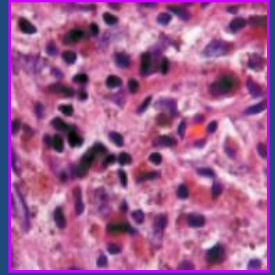
Descrizione dell'intervento

- Lisi delle aderenze
- Asportazione nodulo vescicale
- Asportazione nodulo del legamento utero-sacrale

Referto Istologico

Materiale inviato:

- 01 – Nodo vescicale
- 02 – Legamento utero-sacrale destro



Descrizione macroscopica:

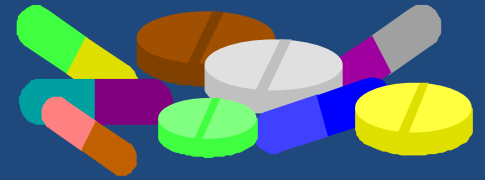
- 01 : frammento di parete vescicale con focolai multipli di endometriosi cistico.
- 02: tessuto fibroadiposo con focolai di endometriosi

Diagnosi:

Endometriosi vescicale

Trattamento farmacologico alla dimissione:

Terapia Dienogest



Ricerca di gravidanza

