

## Endometriosis Symptoms and Treatment

Endometriosis is a disease involving endometrial tissue on other organs. Patients suffer from dysmenorrhea, cyclic pelvic pain, dyschezia, dysuria and dyspareunia. Many patients are also infertile. Treatment involves pharmacologic management through GnRH agonists, progesterone, OCPs and NSAIDs. Surgery can also be done to excise tissue.



PLAY PICMONIC

### Symptoms

#### Dysmenorrhea

[Disc-man-tampon](#)

Dysmenorrhea is a medical condition of pain during menstruation that interferes with daily activities. Patients may complain of pain, including sharp, throbbing, dull, nauseating, burning, or shooting pain with their periods.

#### Cyclic Pelvic Pain

[Cycle Pelvis with Pain-bolt](#)

Patients often have cyclic pelvic pain with their ovulatory cycles. This chronic pelvic pain is typically accompanied by lower back pain or abdominal pain.

#### Dyschezia

[Disc-squeezing-out Rectum](#)

With ectopic endometrial tissue implantation in the rectum, patients can develop dyschezia, or pain with defecation.

#### Dysuria

[Urine-in-flames](#)

Dysuria may manifest as urinary urgency, frequency, and sometimes painful voiding. This occurs due to endometrial tissue in or on the urinary bladder.

#### Dyspareunia

[Painful Sex with Disc-piranha](#)

Endometriosis-related pain may include dyspareunia, or painful sex, due to ectopic endometrial tissue.

#### 30-40% are Infertile

[\(30\) Dirty and \(40\) Ouncer at Infertile-female-plant](#)

Though the etiology is not entirely understood, it is believed to be because of endometriosis causing anatomical distortions and adhesions (the fibrous bands that form between tissues and organs following recovery from an injury). Furthermore, endometrial lesions may release factors which are detrimental to gametes or embryos.

### Treatment

## **Surgery**

### **Surgeon**

Surgery can be done to excise the endometrium, adhesions, resect endometriomas, and restore normal pelvic anatomy as much as possible. Surgery can be conservative, but can also be completely curative through hysterectomy.

## **NSAIDs**

### **N-sad**

These are anti-inflammatory medications and are commonly used in conjunction with other therapy. For more severe cases narcotic prescription drugs may be used. NSAID injections can be helpful for severe pain or if stomach pain prevents oral NSAID use.

## **OCPs**

### **Oral-contraceptive Case**

Oral contraceptives reduce the menstrual pain associated with endometriosis. They may function by reducing or eliminating menstrual flow and providing estrogen support. This is given as a long-term approach.

## **Progesterone (Progestins)**

### **Pregnant-jester**

Progesterone counteracts estrogen and inhibits the growth of the endometrium. Thus this therapy can reduce or eliminate menstruation in a controlled and reversible fashion.

## **GnRH Agonists**

### **Gonad-gopher Dragonist**

These medications work by increasing the levels of GnRH. Consistent stimulation of the GnRH receptors results in downregulation, inducing a profound hypoestrogenism by decreasing FSH and LH levels. This, in turn, helps to control symptoms experienced by patients.